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# T R A V E L S

THROUGH DIFFERENT

1755

Cities of GERMANY, ITALY, GREECE,

A N D

SEVERAL PARTS OF ASIA,

AS FAR AS THE

BANKS OF THE EUPHRATES:

In a SERIES of LETTERS.

CONTAINING,

An ACCOUNT of what is most remarkable in their PRESENT STATE,

As well as in their MONUMENTS OF ANTIQUITY.

By ALEXANDER DRUMMOND, Esq;

His Majesty's Consul at ALEPPO.

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L O N D O N:

Printed by W. STRAHAN for the AUTHOR.

MDCCLIV.





## G R E E K   A L P H A B E T.

$\Lambda$  is  $\Lambda\Lambda$ .  $\Theta$  is  $\Theta\Pi$ .  $\Sigma$  is  $\Sigma T$ .  $\kappa$  is  $\kappa\alpha$ .  $\Phi$  is  $T\Phi$ .  
 and s at the top of a Letter is  $\sigma\nu$ , or  $\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\nu$ .





## L E T T E R I.

S I R,

**B**EFORE I left England, I well remember how much I was desired and even importuned by many of my Friends, and you in particular, to communicate, in a series of letters, any useful or entertaining observations I should have occasion to make in the course of my peregrinations. Whether this request proceeded from an exuberance of good nature willing to pay me an undeserved compliment, or from a real opinion that I was in some measure qualified for the task, I do not pretend to know ; but I am at present very well disposed to interpret the doubt in my own favour, and to believe that I shall be able to do something not altogether ineffectual for the gratification of your taste and curiosity : yet, I am extremely sensible of the risque I run in writing professedly as a traveller, and of the censure that threatens every man who undertakes such a correspondence.

Some there are who oblige the world with the fruit of their own observation only, and very naturally suppose that an account of those things which made the deepest impressions upon their own imaginations, cannot fail to have the same effect upon the reader : while others, through modesty, inability, or inattention, servilely copy a set of reflections and remarks made by those who have already communicated their labours to the publick : the first are apt to be impertinently circumstantial ; and the last, drily insipid. Indeed, a modern traveller labours under the misfortune of writing upon subjects which are supposed to be well nigh exhausted ; as

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the course of rivers, remains of antiquity, architecture of a later date, changes of situation, casual revolutions, and almost every circumstance that affords entertainment or instruction, have already been described.

All these, and other objections might discourage me from troubling you with lucubrations of this nature ; but as I may, in the midst of hackneyed subjects, chance to mention some things which have not fallen under your observation ; and, at any rate, bear testimony to the truth of those accounts you have already perused ; I shall, without further anticipation, commit myself to your mercy, after having premised that every man is an original in his own remarks and adventures ; and that, as such I shall continue to transmit myself, until my correspondence is declined by an explicit declaration ; for hints, I assure you, I will not understand.

I should also, in order to prevent the severe criticism that may fall upon my performance, tell you, that I shall be often, if not always obliged, as I am at present, to write in an hurry, without having time to arrange my reflections, or correct my narrative ; so, that my excuse must be found in the freedom of our intercourse, and the intimacy of our friendship. I hope I shall be the more easily forgiven for inadvertency and want of method, when I assure you that, excepting Mr. Addison's remarks, I had nothing to direct my enquiries, in which Milson or Tournefort would have been of great service. However, I made the most of my own inquisitive disposition ; and neither the want of sleep, nor of food, could restrain me from peeping into every corner which attracted my curiosity ; the first I could supply by taking a nap in my post-chaise ; and, with regard to the other article, such is my dexterity and dispatch, that I can, at any time, in a few minutes, lay up store for half a day : but I must likewise inform you of a very unhappy circumstance which has always attended me in my travels ; in all the excursions I ever made, it never was my good fortune to enjoy the company of one person who had either learning, taste, curiosity or acquaintance, by which I could be improved, awakened, countenanced or entertained : indeed, my curiosity was so truly feminine, as to require no incitement or instigation ; yet, while I lament my fate in this particular, I ought to do justice to Mr. Henry Livingston of New York, who accompanied us from England to Franckfort, and was extremely well qualified for being an agreeable companion ; but, as he left us so soon, I can scarce mention him under the appellation of a fellow traveller.

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My route and different stages shall be specified at the end of my journey: but I shall take no notice of any thing in England or the province of Holland, with which you are so well acquainted; nor need I mention any particular in Utrecht, except the gardens and silkwork of Mr. Van Hollem, the last of which must be very entertaining to any person of a mechanic genius; and no fault can be found with the gardens, except that of their being too much crowded; an excess which may be easily forgiven, when we consider that gentlemen having very narrow spots of ground in this country, it is very natural for them to make the most of their possessions: however, no critic can justly censure his grottos, which are inferior to none in the disposition of the stones and shells, as well as in the choice of the figures they compose. Every traveller that passes this way should take a view of the city and country from the steeple of the cathedral; the prospect is very rich, and the mall is famed for its beauty.

I was advised to take the Arnheim road from hence to Culn \* or Cologne, where nothing very remarkable is to be seen, except a resolute and laudable antiprelatical spirit of liberty, that prevails among the people: far from putting implicit faith in the sanctity of their sovereign bishop, they scrupulously adhere to the articles of their charter, being determined, at all hazards, to preserve the privileges it contains; and this determined disposition has kindled and keeps alive an unextinguishable fire of jealousy between the electoral father and his people. Their constitution, in some shape, resembles the conditional contract of protection and allegiance, subsisting between the sovereign and subjects of Great Britain: but the oath they take is a little more particular, expressing a proviso to this purpose: “While he continues to maintain them, their  
“wives, children and the ancient city, in their rights, honours and  
“ancient privileges.” This duty he not only swears to perform, but likewise obliges himself by a deed couched in these very terms, and sanctioned by the archiepiscopal seal; which they, good folks! most carefully preserve. So little are they fond of his company, that they willingly dispense with his presence in town; and so sensible is he of their indifference, that he always resides at Bonn, or a country house called Bruhl, in the neighbourhood.

The churches are neat; and this is all that can be said to their advantage: in one of them I heard a very fine piece of musick,

\* Colonia Ubiorum, or Colonia Agrippina & Colonia Agrippæ.

the vocal parts of which were performed by lay-nuns, one of whom was tolerably handsome, though all the other women I saw were quite the reverse. As the nuns retired after service, we who stood by the gates of the choir, saluted them with a low reverence, which they returned in a very genteel manner. It was pity they had not more beauty, their dress being very becoming. Their habit was black, with a long train and lawn sleeves, plaited and fringed in an antique manner: their necks were surrounded with ruffs like those worn in the days of queen Elizabeth; and their hair was dressed in ringlets, according to Sir Peter Lilly's stile in painting. Lady \*\*\* would have looked enchanting in such an equipage; yet you must not think I would make a nun of her ladyship. She has employed her time to much better purpose: though the ladies I mention, are so little restricted by their profession, that they only adhere to this way of life, until they can find proper means for answering the end of their creation.

At this place, the Rhine is crossed in a very extraordinary machine, of which I shall endeavour to give you a very concise description. Two large boats are built to each other, a square platform is fixed upon their gunwales, exactly as high as the landing place upon each side of the river: upon this platform is erected on either side, a long post with a beam laid across, upon which runs a chain fastened to a small boat, that to another, and so on to a sixth, at the distance of about 150 yards between each: the last, or most distant, is moored in the middle of the stream; so that the passage-boat, when let loose from either side, is, in consequence of this disposition, exposed to the current, and always describes the same segment of a circle: however, it is necessary to steer this boat so as to keep her head always to the stream, the rapidity of which would otherwise be apt to bring her about.

From this city we proceeded to Bonn\*; where, as I have already observed, the elector of Cologne resides, and is now employed in building a noble palace.

The banks of the Rhine, as far as Andernach, are very high, resembling those of Lochlong; and the town stands fronting you, in a place like a bay, in the same manner as Ardinteny, which it exceeds in nothing except the vines that grow on every side; but let us not repine at that defect in our native perspective, which is,

\* Ara Ubiorum, & Colonia Julia Bonna Vcrona.

in other respects, infinitely more valuable, as we are every day regaled with the sight of fair ships carrying out our own manufactures, and returning laden with the treasures of the most distant corners of the world.

At Coblentz, which is the residence of the elector of Triers, we passed the Moselle upon a bridge, and afterwards crossed the Rhine by means of the machine already described, which is called a flying bridge; from the confluence of these two rivers, in all probability, the Romans bestowed upon the city the name of Confluentes: the castle is said to be very strong, but no stranger is allowed to approach it; nay, about two years ago, a sight of it was refused to the French ambassador: it stands upon a very high hill, just above the electoral palace, and covers a great extent of ground with its outworks. There is nothing grand about the palace: the elector generally gives audience to foreign ministers, in the summer-house of a little, sorry garden: but he is, at present, employed in building a pretty little house for that purpose.

At Limburg we crossed the Loan, in the neighbourhood of which the Prince of Orange has a pleasant seat, called Oranjenstein, where some of the princesses his aunts reside. About ten or a dozen miles farther is the Zeltzer-Spaw, from which the elector of Mentz derives a considerable revenue; for every body drinks wine mixed with this water, which is carried down the Rhine to Holland and many other places: it is reckoned diuretic and antiscorbutic, costs about one halfpenny per bottle, and deemed so valuable as to be guarded night and day.

Near Konigstein we passed the river Riedheim, where the count of that name has a pretty house. From thence we arrived at the free and imperial city of Frankfort upon the Mayne, where his imperial majesty\*, with the empress, prince royal, and all the family, at that time resided: I saw her imperial majesty once and again at prayers, and the prince royal, several times on horseback; but the emperor being ill of the gout, there was no court, and I could not see him dine, tho' I deferred my departure one day on purpose. I assure you, he is much to be pitied; being not only stripped of his dominions, but even destitute of money to pay for the house he rents, and support the necessary expence of his family. The town is pleasant enough, but productive of nothing that is curious; tho' the inhabitants are very proud of their town-house,

\* Charles VII. elector of Bavaria.

and the alterations made at the election of the emperor; which (I own) I do not at all admire.

Hanau is a pretty little place, standing upon the rivers Mayne and Kintzey, where count Hanau has a noble house. It was Sunday when I went to see the churches, which are very plain; and the soldiers of two regiments then quartered in the place being drawn up in the great square, which is very spacious, performed a certain kind of exercise without arms, then marched off with their officers, in different divisions, to different churches, according to their several persuasions.

From hence I advanced with my companion, to the little village of Dettingen, now immortalized by the glorious actions of our royal sovereign and his British heroes: we hired a conductor to lead us to the different scenes of action, and the weather being hot, and the soil a dead sand, my feet were actually burnt thro' my shoes; so that I was literally warm in my reflections on the heat of that memorable day; indeed, my imagination glowed with such ardour upon this occasion, that I was in a manner transported into the midst of the battle, the particulars of which I reviewed with a mixture of pleasure and regret. For, while I enjoyed the laurels of my countrymen in general, and the personal gallantry of some gentlemen whom I am proud to number among my own acquaintance, I could not help paying the tribute of sorrow to the memory of some particular friends, at the expence of whose valuable lives that victory was obtained: but, waving these melancholy reflections, let us proceed to Aschaffenburg, where the elector of Mentz has a large palace, which is a square of about 350 feet court-wise, surrounded with a moat: but the inside we were not permitted to see; tho' they must be wiser than I who can tell why this indulgence is refused. Here we passed the Mayne, and in the neighbourhood of Wehr saw the palace of Heyboch belonging to count Levenstein, who is descended (I think) of the family of Lesly, of Balquhain, in Scotland; which estate, a son of this count lately obtained by a decree of parliament.

A little while after our arrival at Bischoffsheim, we were diverted by a procession of people who had been upon a wahlfahrt or pilgrimage; and my curiosity prompting me to ask the particulars of this religious peregrination, I was told they had been at Konigen, which is at the distance of about six and thirty English miles: in that place, about 300 years ago, a chalice (it seems) was overturned  
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by the negligence of a priest; from the large stream of the spilt wine proceeded the figure of our Saviour in real flesh and blood; and from twelve small, lateral branches, were formed as many heads crowned with thorns. At this information I assumed a very solemn countenance; and, after having mused a little, said it was pity those heads had not been preserved: the good people were of the same opinion, but gave me to understand, that the said heads had instantly disappeared; then mine hostess, who little thought what an heretick I was, produced a pretty, neat, historical print of this occurrence, at sight of which, I lifted up my eyes and clasped my hands together, an attitude which my landlady ascribed to devotion, and I was not at all disposed to undeceive her.

At Hendierboch, between Kengsfelt and Schneldorff, upon our right westward, we saw 12000 Hungarians, commanded by general count Trenck, who had orders to join prince Charles, before he attempted to pass the Rhine; they lay upon the swelling brow of an hill, and made a fine appearance. This country, for a considerable extent, is crowded with churches; in consequence of which, it is almost ruined; and pity it were in this situation, for it is extremely beautiful. Near Fremting, I counted six and twenty villages upon a charming plain within my view.

At Donawertz I took a view of Schellenburg, which will perpetuate the duke of Marlborough's name: here we were carried before a captain of hussars who commanded in the place, and while I attended, a party was relieved in a very extraordinary manner: for they kneeled and prayed under arms, while the drums beat at certain intervals, to give notice when and how they should change their petitions. I have no great opinion of turning devotion into such a form of discipline, tho' it is the custom in many places.

Here I shall once for all observe, that we see no farms scattered up and down in this country, the farmers of which live in villages; a circumstance that must be very inconvenient for those who have distant lands to manure, which is generally the case.

At Augspurg\*, the machine for raising the water, which is conveyed three miles, is simply curious: this engine raises it 140 feet; and, besides the public fountains, which are very fine, supplies from 7 to 800 houses with plenty of water, at the rate

\* Augusta Vindelicorum.

of 13 flor. 18 cruitzers, per annum; amounting to about two and thirty shillings of our money. Their town house is really grand, their lower hall being supported by eight corinthian pillars of marble, which cost 900 flor. each; that is, 900l. Sterling for the whole. The Grand Sale is truly admirable, being a double cube of 60 feet, or 120 by 60, and 60 feet high. The pictures of the emperors, on each side, are poorly executed; and altogether unworthy of the magnificence of the hall: each of them is furnished with a device that speaks some remarkable part of his character; for example, under Aurelianus, we read, "*Clementer age fivis vincere.*" That of Severus, is "*Omnia feci, nihil expedit.*" Antoninus Pius, is characterised by "*Ne pereat cives, vivat hostis.*" And Vespasian is known by his old motto "*Dulcis odor lucri.*" The fellow who shews the place, observing that I took notes, obliged me to put up my pencil, lest I should spoil his trade; telling me, that for the value of four shillings, he would give me a description of the whole house. I answered, in a natural German phrase, which is none of the mildest, that I would not purchase his book; and, since he hindered me from satisfying myself in my own way, he should not have one farthing more than what is stipulated by the magistrates for his trouble: so that the rascal, by his absurd avarice, lost not only the sale of his performance, but likewise a gratification, amounting, at least, to the same value. In one of the apartments is a very fine Samson, by Matteis Kager, a native of the town, though not without a ridiculous impropriety, which is frequent among the Dutch, and even the Italian painters: he and the Philistines are cased in such armour as was used about two or three hundred years ago; and the Passage is altogether Dutch. With marks of high admiration, I gravely asked my conductor, if that was the fashion of the armour which Samson wore, and if the houses of his country were built in such a manner: and he, with a very wise and solemn aspect, answered in the affirmative, and assured me I might depend upon his information.

The dome or cathedral, the Dominican and Benedictine churches are remarkably elegant: in the second, Jesus Christ is represented as a lad about twelve years old, in a tunic and robe of brocade, with a full, fair wig, a gold crown much larger than the head, and a monde in his hand. In the Benedictine church, upon the great altar, is the Virgin Mary, and our Saviour above, with a nimbus or glory round his head; behind him is a window, the panes of which are painted with different colours, so artfully disposed

Augspurg.

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disposed as to yield an agreeable surprising effect, especially when the sun shines; for they then exhibit a variety of bright emanations, according to the refraction of the rays of light which seem to dart from the head of the figure.

Two of the public fountains are particularly beautiful: on one is Augustus Cæsar, the founder of the city; on the other, Hercules killing the hydra. These, I own, might have been placed somewhere else with more propriety; and their places supplied with others more naturally connected with water-works: however, in my opinion, they deserve the notice of every person of taste. The secret gate for admitting people into the town, after the others are shut, is a very odd and curious piece of mechanism, contrived by a common blacksmith or farrier: I shall not pretend to explain the construction of it, which, in all probability, hath already been described by some mechanical traveller; indeed, if I had all the inclination in the world, it is not in my power; nor would I take the trouble of investigating the machinery, even if they would make me a present of it for my pains. Here I must observe, that all the houses in these countries, being painted according to the taste of the proprietor or tenant, the eye of a stranger is irresistably attracted by something I know not what; and sometimes, such diverting oddities occur, that he is, a manner, nailed to the street, like an Amsterdamte gaaper. This was my case at Augspurg, in passing a painter's house, upon the front of which, a variety of conceits are exhibited: among the rest is a clown, who, in his way to market, has thrown down his burthen, together with a shew-man who has pitched his box, and these two survey with great eagerness, the drawing of a painter; who says, "Ne futor ultra "crepidam:" while the shew-man is teized and tugged by several persons, who, with money in their hands, solicit for a peep. One man has executed the outlines of a figure with great accuracy and taste; another has copied the performance, and added embellishments, under which we read "Inventis facilis est addere:" Saturn is represented holding a mutilated statue, which naturally suggests the inscription "Tempus edax rerum." The next figure is a baboon foppishly dressed, with a pallet and brushes in one hand, and a mask in the other; he stands amidst a diversity of things, with a most ridiculous aspect of self-conceit, and over his head is written "Pictoribus atque poetis." I was as much tickled by this baboonery, as by any of the celebrated Hogarth's productions, and actually burst into such a fit of laughter as persuaded the people I was mad; for they saw no jest. Here sumptuary laws take place;

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and the quality of every female, from the highest to the lowest, is distinguished by her dress, which is extremely bizarre : but the description of their different habits will be a more proper subject for a letter to some of my female correspondents, than for entertainment to you ; and when I am properly solicited by them on this head, their curiosity shall not be disappointed. These dresses, however, are not always worn, but only assumed when they visit, go to church, assist at a burial, a wedding, or appear in any public place. I had occasion to see the funeral of a person of distinction, which I attended during the procession, eagerly gazing at every individual female in the crowd ; tho' (to my shame be it spoken) my attention was much more engaged by the antic singularity of their dress, than by the beauty of their persons.

On the eighth and ninth of June, O. S. a deluge of rain fell without intermission, and swelled the river Lech to such a degree as to render it unpassable ; so that we were obliged to cross the Schonga several times in our way to Ammersgau, where there is just ground enough for the village, which is surrounded with very high hills, resembling those of Glencrow ; and I wish, with all my heart, that these last, instead of the dusky heath that covers them, produced as good grapes as those that grow on the hills about Ammersgau. In this village is a pretty church with two cupolas ; and the country around is altogether so highlandish, that sometimes when I waked from my little reveries, I really thought myself at home : but these fond thoughts were of short duration ! Yet, for an extent of three miles from hence, the prospect is exactly the same with that of Glenderoul, exclusive of the difference already mentioned, which ought always to be kept in mind ; and the village of Eiton seems to stand at the head of the glen. Here is a very elegant Benedictine church and convent ; the body of the church being a circle of 90 feet in diameter, is lighted by eleven windows, and the great altar, &c. stands in place of the twelfth : all the altars are richly ornamented, and this cupola is supported by one pillar in the center. The church is gothic, but they are now employed in crusting the pillars with stone, and covering the walls with stucco in the Roman style ; and from the body stretch two colonades, each being furnished with a modern square turret for a belfrey : I was certainly more pleased with it on account of its situation in such a strange place, than I should otherwise have been ; though, I still think, good hints might be taken from the model for building our churches at home, where we want to have

Batingkerch.

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a great deal of room for a very little money. I wish for just such another in my favourite town of Greenock ; but, I am afraid, we have not religion enough to open our hearts and purses for such an undertaking.

Having viewed this place, we descended the mountain Hakenberg, to the side of the river Louisa, all the hills being covered with snow, and the greatest part of the way lying along the brinks of precipices on each side ; one place, in particular, was so terrible to the view, that when I looked out of the chaise by accident, I could not help starting ; and it was not without a strong effort of reason that I recollected myself, by reflecting how sinmanly, and even how dangerous it is to give way to the suggestions of fear, which not only degrade the spirit of a man, but even deprive him of his reason, at a time when he has most need of activity and recollection. For example, had my chaise been overturned, while I remained in a state of stupefaction, incapable of taking any step for my own safety, I must have been dashed to pieces long before I should have reached the bottom ; whereas, had I preserved that presence of mind which becomes a man, I might have sprung out in time, and been probably quit for less than a broken arm : and, indeed, this experiment I several times tried with success, in very rugged roads, when the carriage jolted so much that I thought it in danger of being overturned. But, moralizing apart, let us go and take a view of the church at Batingkerch, where we see the figures of a Mary and Jesus in wax, very richly crowned ; and our Lady, at that place, must be very famous, for there is an incredible number of legs, arms, hands, feet, fingers, thumbs and toes, presented to her ex voto. Such presents Mr. Addison very justly ridicules ; and indeed it is very odd, that the clergy should instil into their flocks a belief that such childish baubles can be acceptable to one whom they worship as a divinity ; for the Virgin is in much higher esteem among them, than the almighty Saviour of the world. But, if it is at all surprising to find the vulgar so blinded with absurd superstition, it is infinitely more astonishing to see people of the first distinction and best education which that country affords, offering these oblations with all the credulity and zeal of the most ignorant enthusiasm :---So much for the church. We will now proceed by the foot of the Vrauheit hills, (which would exactly resemble those of Croachinbian, were they not quite so steep ; ) and cross the river Izer to Scharnitz, which is the garrison that guards the only pass into Tyrol. The fortifications are carried from mountain to mountain across the river, but are, nevertheless, good for nothing.

At Seefeld, which stands about six miles from this pass, is a church which is very famous for a miracle performed upon Müller, lord of Schleiborg; which is now a ruinous castle in the neighbourhood: the legend is recorded in several languages, and as I was idle enough to read it in two or three, I shall communicate the substance of it with great fidelity. Baron Müller was desirous of receiving the sacrament, but being a great man, elated with the pride of birth and affluence, he thought it beneath him to swallow the common wafer consecrated for the vulgar, and ordered some of a larger size to be prepared for him by the priest; who, either out of weakness or apprehension, obeyed his command: but the hostie no sooner touched his lips, than it adhered to them, and could not be swallowed; he sunk instantly to the knees between the stones, which opened to receive him, and with one hand grasped one of the steps of the altar so hard, that the impression remains to this day. The priest immediately withdrew the hostie, which is still preserved, and appears shrivelled at that part which was wetted by the moisture of his lips; however, by the fervour of their joint prayers, they obtained a pardon for Müller; but his lady did not escape so well: for, upon hearing the wonderful tale, she said, she would as soon believe that oranges could spring from that sapless, rotten trunk of a tree; pointing to one that chanced to lie before her in the court: she had no sooner pronounced these words, than the withered, lifeless trunk, put forth branches, leaves, blossoms, and produced the finest fruit that any of the spectators had ever seen: the poor lady was instantly deprived of her senses, and ran distracted to the woods, where she lived several years, and then died in a miserable manner. Asking pardon of the reverend authors, I must observe that poetical justice is not done in the composition of this romance; for the greatest criminal in the drama, is punished only with a fright; whereas the lady, who could be accused of nothing but a very excusable doubt, is not only deprived of her senses, and dies distracted, but afterwards eternally damned by the tenets of the church; because she had neither confessed, repented, nor received extreme unction. I must not forget to tell you, that in this church, the identical blood of our Lord is to be seen, if we may believe the voucher's word for its authenticity: the quantity is just enough to be observed, of a dusky-red thick substance, that may possibly be liquid, tho I saw no serum; and indeed, it may be any thing they please for me.

Not far from this place, is a famous crucifix of stone, in the hollow of a very high perpendicular rock, near the spot where the

emperor Maximilian lost himself in hunting, and where he was miraculously kept alive and found : it is quite inaccessible, except to those who are flung in a rope over the precipice ; and is known by the appellation of Mortes wantz cruitz, and has performed many miracles, for an account of which, I must beg leave to refer you to the same pleasure I had of hearing them related by landlords and postilions.

The bottom through which the river Inn flows, is extremely agreeable, though narrow like that of Strachur : but our women are incomparably more handsome than those we meet with in this country ; a great number of whom, as well as many of the Paifannes, through all that I have seen of Italy, have prodigious swellings under the skin, which extend over the whole neck, some of them being so large as to rest upon their breasts : nor are the men wholly exempted from these tumours, the cause of which, I think, deserves an accurate enquiry, for all that I could learn from the most intelligent people, and even the physicians whom I consulted on this subject, was, that the disorder proceeded from the snow-water which they drink ; but, if this were the case, it would also, in some measure, affect the better sort, who likewise drink of the same water : and, at any rate, I should be glad to know how snow-water produces such effects upon the human body.

I am now arrived at Insprug ; and, if you are already tired of my journey, I am afraid you will be quite fatigued before I have put up my horses ; for I have still a great way to travel, and through a country much more likely to furnish matter for observation than any I have yet surveyed : where even a man of my weak intellects may find abundance of objects to captivate his fancy, though he has not understanding enough to improve from what he sees, or account for the pleasure he receives. Even upon this journey I have known a gentleman charmed (or pretend to be so) with a picture not worth five pounds, while he could perceive no beauty in the pencil of a Titian or a Guido : the incomparable statue of St. Bartholomew flea'd (which I shall take notice of in its proper place) had no charms in his eye ; probably because it wanted the skin : and in this particular, I suppose, his taste would be confirmed by all the criticks of the fair sex ; who, in examining the personal merits of a man, would scarcely allow such a palpable defect to pass uncensured. You will, perhaps, wonder what can be the meaning of this effusion, which is chiefly intended to anticipate your surprize at my giving attention to many things

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which, peradventure, you may think beneath the regard of those who are possessed of learning, taste and discernment. I have already observed the misfortune I labour under from the want of proper books to direct my inquiries ; and I must now add, that a traveller not only sees more perfectly those beauties which are pointed out to him by a just critick, but even acquires from that criticism an extraordinary spirit of penetration, which enables him to improve upon the discoveries of his predecessors ; whereas I, who have little or no assistance of this kind, resemble an unskilful pilot tossed to and fro upon the waves at random, without any compass to conduct his vessel, or sea-chart to direct his voyage.

So much by way of preamble ; and now for Insprug, which derives its name from its situation upon the banks of the river Inn, and the German word Brücke, which signifies a bridge. Indeed this is no more than a translation of the Roman name of this place, which was Pons-Æni, or Ænipons. I have nothing to add to what Mr. Addison has said of this city ; but, that the Theatre and Manege are quite neglected. The mountains, though I was there in the middle of June, were covered with snow, and hung over that part of the town where I lodged in such a manner, that when I looked out at the window, I could not help thinking they were ready to tumble down and bury the whole place. The Paisannes, like our old Highland women, wear their stockings plaited about the ancles ; in a word, all the females here are remarkably ill-shaped, and their dress is horrid.

Upon St. John's day, I was highly delighted with the music I heard in the Franciscan church, where a young father gave us a very good discourse upon baptism, though he had more theatrical action than I had ever before seen in a pulpit. I was not a little disgusted at a surgeon of this place, upon whose house was painted a female dispensing medicines, and over her head this motto : " Altissimus in terra creavit medicamenta, et vir prudens non abhorret illa." This inscription was a real reproach upon me, who, you know, am imprudent enough to abominate the whole dispensary. In the afternoon of this holiday, as we passed through a village that stands about a mile from this city, I saw three personages pompously arrayed, strutting through the streets in buskins, like so many heroes of antiquity ; upon which I had recourse to the information of my postilion, who gave me to understand they were strolers belonging to a company just then acting ; and that, if I chose to stay an hour and see part of the play, he would take care  
to



to conduct me in good time to the next stage. I embraced the proposal, and entered this place of entertainment. The stage was in the open fields, and the house (if so it may be called) no other than a fence of boards high enough not to be overlooked by those who would not pay for their diversion. When I went in, they were in the middle of the first act; and indeed I was surprized at the richness of their dresses; for I had never seen such upon the strollers of any nation. They had three or four shifts of very good scenes; and the piece being an imperial tragedy, the troops of the different powers were perfectly well cloathed in uniform regimentals, and their guards appeared in different kinds of armour: nay, they marched, countermarched, formed, attacked, and retired, by beat of drum, with the utmost regularity. Such dexterity and decorum in a parcel of German strollers, is a severe reproach upon a royal, British theatre, where we often see an emperor attended by a guard composed of a few dirty, meagre, party-coloured tatterdemalions, more disorderly than a May-fair mob. The story was that of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, with the famous christian legion. The performance is in rhyming heroics, and the miracle performed by the statue of the blessed Virgin, which was brought upon the stage in solemn procession, though I could not stay to see the wonderful effect. The ruin of the emperor is plotted by his diabolic majesty, whom the poet has introduced with a long train of courtiers, who (though their complexions were of a dusky hue) appeared as elegant and fine as the retainers to any court in Christendom. As for their prince, he wore an imperial crown over a fine, fair perriwig; was adorned with a great number of jewels, sung most melodiously, and laid very artful plans for the ruin of Aurelius; but he was baffled by the statue of the Virgin, which was more than a match for the devil and all his works. Their action was altogether barbarous; no passion having been properly expressed: indeed, to look fiercer when enraged, was all they seemed to aim at; and a full pause was made at the end of each rhyme, whether it happened to be in the beginning or middle of a sentence. The absurdities of this composition are to be wholly imputed to the clergy, for the poet was a priest. Yet, if we consider that community in a political view, we shall have no just cause to condemn their conduct: for all this mummary is calculated for inspiring the people with awe and veneration for the church: and in this point they never fail to succeed, let their expedients be never so ridiculous, or opposite to common sense. For example, this audience was composed of the best people in town, who seemed excessively pleased with the entertainment. Some of the women had tolerable faces; but, unspeakable

speakable was the difference between them and the females of our British assemblies.

From hence we ascended about twelve miles by the mountain Schönberg, which signifies the beautiful hill, and very justly merits that appellation; at least it pleased me so much that I took a sketch of it, which is here at your service; though I question much whether it will be to your liking, because the depth between the other mountains cannot appear in this drawing; so that you must assist it with your own imagination, and suppose it reared aloft with superior majesty, looking down upon the other less exalted hills that enclose the profound bottom from which they take their rise.

Brixen, the antient Sublazio, upon the river Eisach, is the see of a bishop, who is lord of that little district. His palace is but mean; and so is his cathedral, about the cloisters of which is a great number of inscriptions, so stupid that I did not see one worthy to be transcribed: the Benedictine church, however, is tolerable. The larch is as frequent upon the mountains in this country, as the white pine or common Scotch fir; it is known by the name of Föhren, which is common to all the different kinds: could I have procured a quantity of the seed, I should have sent it home, because it must be an hardy plant that grows where it is exposed to such severe winter-storms. At a place called Clauhausen we see two nunneries built upon the tops of two precipices: a simple contrivance, calculated, I suppose, for screening the sisters from the vicious attempts of the other sex: but, he must be no true votary of Venus, who could not surmount twenty such obstacles to his passion. At a little distance from these the road begins and continues to run for about six miles, in a situation like that of the black rock upon the side of Lochness; though here the rock is not so high, either above the road, or down to the river Eisach. In all this day's journey, which consisted of above forty such mountainous miles, we met with no bottom wider than that of Hell's glen, nor one acre of arable ground; the peasants are fain to dig up little spots, smaller and less accessible than those of the Corrie at the mouth of Lochgoyle: but, a little farther in the Tyroleze, there are fine large fields, like those in Italy, of Indian corn; and the country swarms with immense numbers of small, pretty lizards. Is not this a very natural connexion of ideas?

At Utzwang we dined in a little summer-house, from whence we enjoyed a most delightful prospect; I had almost said, nothing could  
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be more enchanting ; no ! not even in Cowal, if we exclude the sea, in which particular this last has undoubtedly the preference. The apartment was a large octagon, and all the windows were open for admitting the gentle refreshing breezes ; while an umbrella over each shaded us from the scorching influence of the meridian sun. Every different window afforded a new species of pleasure. From one we saw the river rolling down impetuous ; from another, it seemed to force its passage through the rock, the channel being hid by a bank until it made a small turn quite out of sight : from a third, it appeared as a distinct serpentine river ; here the mountains exhibited a dreadful appearance of huge stones rolled down from the summit by the torrents which follow the winter frosts ; there the eye was regaled with hanging vineyards, which, however, did not display their full glory, because the grape had scarce begun to swell : the sixth was enriched with the view of a kitchen garden well stored ; the seventh introduced a shady walnut grove to the delighted view ; and in place of the eighth was a door which did not want its Agreemens ; for it ushered in plenty of good victuals and excellent wine, when we had great occasion for both. On such an occasion, how natural was it for an hapless wanderer like me, to remember my native soil with the most wishful regret, and repeat the pathetic exclamation of Horace, which is ever in my mind.

“ O rus ! quando ego te aspiciam ? Quandoque licebit  
 “ Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis,  
 “ Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ ?”

While I stayed at this charming place, I had the pleasure of dining in the same room with a young gentleman and lady from the neighbouring city of Bozen, who had been married here the night before. When the landlord mentioned our joining company, I was at first modest enough to decline his proposal ; but, he assuring me it was the custom, I complied, and we sat at different tables, in the same apartment, while their music formed part of our entertainment. The young lady seemed perfectly well pleased with her change of situation, though her eyes discovered that her rest had been broken ; and the heat of the day had such an effect upon the husband, that he could not conceal his fatigue : the mother was cheerful, the father senatorially grave ; two gentlemen looked a little arch ; but three facetious priests constituted the most waggish and agreeable part of the company.

I suppose you are not ill pleased that I have nothing more to say until I come to Trent, the Tridentum of the ancients, where the river again changes its name to that of Addige, and where Mr. Addison again leaves me to myself. In the Benedictine church, which is elegant, there are two altars on the sides of the great altar, the columns of each being of the composite order, and solid marble, whereas all the pilasters are only crufted. The paintings are very good ; but I cannot say so much for the roof. The church of the annunciation has two pretty altars, though the great altar is poultry enough. That of the cathedral I like : it stands at the end of the nave, and over it is a triumphal crown supported by four wreathed columns of marble. Here is the wonderful crucifix which obtained the victory in the famous council held in this city, and near it upon a Tablette are these words :

“ Ecce crucem Domini  
 “ Ad cujus sanctissimos pedes  
 “ Concilio Tridentido  
 “ Fidei nostræ decreta  
 “ Jurata et publicata sunt.”

It must have been endued with great virtue and sensibility ; for, it bowed the head in approbation of what a certain catholic father said : yet, you will not be surprized at this extraordinary circumstance, when I tell you that a large piece of the original cross enters its composition. The council, however, was held in the church of St. Maria Maggiore, where we see the picture that represents the fathers of the council as they sat. Nothing can be more beautiful than the pulpit, which is of reddish marble ; the sounding board being in the form of an easy flowing curtain, upheld by four white angels. I was told the organ is incomparable ; but, as I could not hear it for less than a ducat, I did not chuse to gratify my curiosity at such expence ; but told one of the brothers, that I would much rather give twice the sum to a proper object of charity. The ornamental part of the Jesuit's church is of extremely beautiful marble. In the Dutch church is preserved a young girl, of whom they tell a very extraordinary story. Above three hundred years ago, this poor child was kidnapped by the Jews, who put her to death upon the cross, then fastening a great weight to her feet, threw her into the water, where she immediately sunk to the bottom : but the murderers were no sooner retired to their own houses, thinking themselves perfectly safe from all discovery, than the body sprung up to the surface and floated upright, until it was found by the parents :

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upon







upon which the guilty Jews betook themselves to flight. Were I disposed to take up your time with such trifles, this miracle might be easily accounted for, upon the most obvious principles of natural philosophy.

In the neighbourhood of Roveredo, the ground is for several miles covered with stones of an uncommon size, lying here and there in scattered heaps: they cannot possibly have been split from rocks, and broke in pieces by rolling down from the summit, because they are at too great a distance from any mountain; I am therefore apt to believe, they have constituted so many large rocks in the valley, which have been burst by an earthquake.

Near Borghetta, two Venetian soldiers are lodged in an hut, to prevent all disputes about the limits of the territories belonging to the republic; and here the armies were encamped in the last war, though the place is very inconvenient for that purpose. From hence we arrived at a very extraordinary pass called Chiufa, where we were obliged to unyoke the horses from our vehicle, which was actually drawn over the rock by men: and here, by the brink of the river, stands a little fort of a very odd construction, which I began to sketch, together with the river, the pass, and the adjacent hills; but, the officer observing my design, would not allow me to finish it; being, I suppose, sagely apprehensive that, had I obtained a perfect draught of this mirror of military architecture, the rest of the world might soon have rivalled the Venetians in the art and mystery of fortification. Notwithstanding this caveat, as some part of the sketch was already done, I was no sooner out of his sight than I finished the rest from my memory, aided by the distant view which I still enjoyed: and though I cannot say it is executed to my own satisfaction, yet, on account of its oddity, I give it you as it is: were it much better, it would certainly be at your service.

We soon disengaged ourselves from the hills, of which, by this time, I was excessively tired; and the scene shifting, we were presented with the view of a very beautiful country, where the mulberry-trees, being regularly planted in rows, support the tender, spreading vines; while the avenues or intermediate walks are covered with grain; so that you have food, drink, raiment, and pasture for your cattle, growing together in one field. Here, a beautiful little hill, called Provizano, offered itself to my eye, in such an inviting manner, that I could not help using my pencil once more,  
and

In the Franciscan church is the picture of a farmer-faint striking water from the ground with his crook, in order to allay the thirst of a weary traveller and his horse: while he is thus employed an angel holds his plough, that his labour might not be retarded by his charity. But, not a father or brother in the convent could give me an account of the story; though this was the only picture they had worthy of notice. In the church of St. Vittore Grande Oliveti there is a very superb tomb of a person distinguished by the appellation of Comes Bartholomeus Aresius apud catholicam Majestatem Regens et Mediolensis Prefes. Here are vast treasures of relicks of John the Baptist, Sts. Peter, Philip, Bartholomew, James, Matthew, Simon, Stephen, Vittore, &c. The galleries or lodges of the convent, and perspective through them, are charming beyond any thing I ever saw of the kind. In the sacristy is a very good head of St. Ambrose; the beard is of exquisite needle-work. From the church of the Celestines I took a piece of the gates that were shut by St. Ambrose against Theodosius the emperor, whom he would not admit before he had undergone penance. That saint's pulpit is a very curious piece of antiquity. The story of the serpent, which stands upon a tuscan column, is well executed: in the days of yore numbers came to prostrate themselves before this reptile; though the holy antiquaries never could agree among themselves about the place from whence it came. Many miracles it is said to have performed: but the instant that a crucifix was placed over against it, its wonderful power was lost, still at some distance of time, a band of thieves having broke into the church, with intention to carry off the plate, it made such a fearful noise that they were terrified, and retired re infecta.

The year of St. Augustine's baptism is recorded in this inscription: "Divus Augustinus ad lucem fidei per sanctum Ambrosium evocatus hic unda cœlesti abluitur CCCLXXXVIII." In the refectory is the picture of the marriage of Cana, with the figure which is remarkable for five fingers and a thumb upon one hand: it represents a woman holding the cover of a pot: and, what is very surprising, though this singularity must have been observed by numbers, since Mr. Addison pointed it out, yet, when I took notice of it, the brethren stared with astonishment, whispered each other, and could scarce believe their own eyes. The Jesuits are building a glorious college for 3000 students: the lower pillars are tuscan, the upper ionick, with a noble stair-case, which is double, having two flights of 34 steps each, on either side. The hospital merits the particular attention of every man of humanity and benevolence:

the funds are excessive; and people of the first distinction pique themselves upon being managers, and looking into the minutest trifle of its œconomy. The present number of attendants who are paid for service without and within doors, amounts to 400. There are 1600 sick, 200 infants in the hospital, and 7000 in the country. They admit fourscore men and forty women infected with the venereal distemper; and any patient in child-bed or under a salivation may be concealed: for a discovery is severely punished by an express law: by which politic conduct, they are sure of donations when ladies or gentlemen of condition are unfortunate. Yet, let me own with pleasure, I have never seen any charity of this kind equal in point of regulation, to the infirmary at Edinburgh.

Upon the outside of the great church there are, at present, 402 statues, of which 386 are complete figures; the rest consisting in busts and alto relievo; and the number is daily increasing: but those within the church no man can reckon in less than four and twenty hours. Indeed I was quite giddy with looking up to those on the outside; for the area is very much confined. As for the statue of St. Bartholomew flea'd, it is impossible for any man, endowed with taste or sensibility, to look upon it without being transported with admiration: and surely nothing can be more just than the compliment paid to the sculptor in this line, which is inscribed upon the pedestal.

“Non me Praxiteles sed Marcus finxit Agrati.”

“Left at the sculptor doubtfully you guess,

“’Tis Mark Agrati, not Praxiteles.”

Addison.

Yet I must take the liberty to say it is in a very improper situation, being placed behind the altar; where, though the gloomy light strikes upon the right side, it is almost obscured upon the left: and as it is allowed to be worth more money than the Venetians in their prosperity offered for it, namely, a million of zequins, or 500,000l. sterling, I think those who could reject such a treasure, might afford to build a new church, and dedicate it to the saint whose figure should be placed in a proper light, so as that all its beauties might appear to advantage. And now,\* before I bid adieu to Milan, I must entertain you with an epitaph which struck my imagination. In a nich in the portico at St. Nazario’s church there is a monumental stone raised to the memory of general Trivulci, a strange, mad, restless, fighting fellow; who, if we may believe report, rather than be inactive would have combated against, or even

in favour of, the devil himself. Indeed, the author of the inscription seems to fear, that, should he be disturbed, he would get up and embroil the world anew.

“ Magnus ille Jacobus Trivulcius  
 “ Antonii filius  
 “ Qui nunquam quievit  
 “ Quiescit.  
 “ Tace.”

Though I cannot pretend to preserve the humour and quaintness of the original, I cannot help attempting to gratify my female friends with a translation.

“ The great Trivulce, who liv'd unknown to rest,  
 “ (Hush! traveller) is quiet now at last.”

I now come to Certosa, the delightful Carthusian convent between Milan and Pavia, which I think Mr. Addison has mentioned too superficially; at least, I wish he had been more particular; for, though the structure is gothic, it contains a thousand things worthy of admiration. I make this observation with regret; because I had nothing but my own ~~faculty~~ to depend upon; so that the greatest beauties may have probably ~~escaped~~ my notice. The church and convent were built, endowed, and embellished by the first duke of Milan, as we gather from an inscription upon a fine honorary monument which they have erected to his memory. “ Jo. Galiacio <sup>vico-com.</sup>  
 “ duci M.li primo ac priori ejus uxori Cartusiani memores gratique  
 “ posuere MDLXII, die 2do Dec.” The great altar, which my imagination could not conceive, and my pen is unable to describe, appears in the form of an ancient temple, built by the most skilful architect. All the columns are of granite, and raised in the corinthian order: the rails that inclose it, as well as the whole fabric, are inlaid with lapis lazuli, agat, mocha, Ægyptian pebbles, and a variety of other stones, in the most curious manner. Every altar charms; and the paintings ravish the eye of every spectator who is not altogether bereft of sense and distinction. Here I must observe, that a traveller who takes his route from Holland to Italy through Germany and the Tyroleze, has greatly the advantage, in point of enjoyment, over an Italian who goes abroad through these countries, because the first finds the objects daily improve upon his view, whereas the other sees them diminish in point of rarity and estimation. Perhaps, in the progress of my travels, I shall deposite part  
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of my present esteem for this Carthusian convent. Here we find a St. Benedict, by Carnara; a Virgin Mary, by Quartino; another with St. Bruno, by Serriano; a supper, a blessed Virgin, and Jesus with God above, surrounded by angels, the work of Pietro Perugino, Raphael's master, whose name is marked upon the performance; St. John the Baptist by Carloni; the adoration of the three kings, by Pietro Martyrini; windows open in a perspective, by Albert Durer; a groupe of angels around the blessed Virgin, by Camillo Carracci: all most exquisitely performed. But I am not so enamoured of this convent as to overlook absurdities, in a place where so much true taste and excellence appears. In one piece we see our Saviour sleeping in a modern cradle; though I question much whether he had ever any cradle at all. In another, the Virgin is represented sitting up in her bed, and eating an egg with a tea-spoon, being attended by her maids, one of whom, with an anxious kind of pleasure in her aspect, holds in her hand a tea-cup, supported on a pretty, little china plate; while another is busy in washing the infant Jesus. All the bas reliefs upon the altars, &c. are of excellent workmanship, particularly a groupe of figures adorning the Virgin with trinkets, which, I am persuaded, never constituted any part of her dress, either in earth or in heaven. The roof is richly gilt and painted, the azure being real ultra marine: but the most surprising piece of carved work I ever beheld, is in the sacristy, representing the history of Jesus Christ, upon three tables thus disposed, cut out in bas relief upon what they call the tooth of a sea-horse; and, notwithstanding the smallness of the images, every one is so distinct, that the delicate touches are apparent to the naked eye. The work I take to be French, because the frames of the tables are adorned with fleurs de lis; though it must be considerably above three hundred years old; for it was presented to them by the first duke, who died in the year 1402. Had not I been obliged to hasten my departure, in order to reach Pavia that night, I should have had more to say upon this convent, where I indulged myself in a variety of delights, while the good father and my companion adjusted the German and Italian politics: though I sometimes interrupted his sanctity with a question, which he always answered in a very obliging manner: indeed he so much resembled my worthy friend, captain Menzies, both in countenance and deportment, that I looked upon him with real warmth and attachment.

We spent so much time at this entertaining and agreeable place, that it was late before we arrived at Pavia, the Ticinum of the ancients, so called from the river Ticinus, now Tessin, on the banks  
of

of which it is situated: but, as my curiosity had not been much raised by what Mr. Addison says of this town, I, early next morning, proceeded on my journey.

In the country about Tortona and Saravalle di Scrivia, the ears of the grain are cut off with a sickle, and the stubble mowed with a scythe. When I asked the reason of this double labour, the people told me that the grain being very dry, they would, by our method, lose a great part in carrying it home; besides, the unthreshed straw is of more use to them: and this, I now see, is the custom through all Italy. The houses hereabouts are made of mud-walls, raised between pillars of brick. At Saravalle I found three sailors, who had deserted from one of our men of war at Genoa. They had no money, but were mad enough to think of travelling as beggars, for above a thousand miles, without understanding one word of the languages peculiar to the different countries through which they intended to pass. One of them, whose father was a presbyterian minister at Lundie in Scotland, spoke a little Latin, by the help of which he proposed to introduce himself and his companions to the different convents in their route. We could not prevail upon them to change this frantic ~~resolution~~, but fed the poor infatuated wretches that night and next morning, and then left them to their fate.

From a rising ground, about two miles from hence, is a delightful landscape of hills and valleys, watered by the meandering streams of the river, which vanishes and re-appears by turns, together with verdant vineyards, a couple of nunneries situated upon swelling brows, and one little fort. I would have made a drawing of the prospect, had not I been restricted in point of time. About seven miles from Ottagio, the mountain we ascended was so steep, that we were fain to add an extraordinary horse to the carriage; and to this expedient all travellers should have recourse. When we reached the summit, we enjoyed a most agreeably horrid prospect, extending about a dozen of miles. On the top of the highest, or rather the most conspicuous, hill within view, is a pillar supporting a figure of the Virgin, who is here called Madonna de la Guardia, because she is supposed to protect the country from theft; though they take care to reinforce her with a number of watchmen, for whose convenience little huts are built upon the different collines. From thence we travelled about nine miles, through an agreeable bottom, watered by the river Ponsevera; on each side of which are

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elegant

elegant villas belonging to the gentlemen of Genoa, with gardens and vineyards hanging upon the hills around.

After having arrived at Genoa, through this charming range of houses, gardens, vineyards, &c. and carefully surveyed every part of the city, I could not help calling it a city of palaces; though their beauties are very much obscured by the narrowness of the streets; insomuch, that one's head, neck, and eyes, are pained with looking up, before he has seen one half of the place; for, in walking easily along, he can observe little or nothing of their magnificence. The first objects that invited my curiosity, in consequence of Mr. Addison's description, were the statues of the two Dorias, which are very well executed; but, as they are larger than the life, and the pedestals very low, they look more like giants than men of an ordinary stature; a fault which I have found with a great many other statues in Italy; at least with the persons who have calculated the distance at which they are removed from the eye. They are placed on each side of the entrance to the Doge's palace, the father on the right, and the son on the left. On the pedestal of the father's statue we read this inscription: "*Andriæ Doriæ quod rempublicam divitiis oppressam, pristinam in libertatem vindicaverit patri proinde patriæ appellato senatus Genuensis immortalis memor beneficii, viventi posuit.*" And that of the son's is thus inscribed: "*Jo. Andree Doriæ patriæ libertatis conservatori.*" There are, at present, two brothers of this family, who are very great men; one being duke di Turcis, and grandee of Spain; while the other is at the head of politics at home, in seeming opposition to the Spanish measures. Over the gate of the duke's palace we read, "*Nulli certa domus:*" upon which I could not help thinking, that the brothers were resolved to make it a sure habitation for one of them, by the trimming conduct which they maintained. The Spaniards, 'tis true, take a very effectual method to preserve some of the Genoese in their interest: a great many of the first families of Genoa have estates in the kingdom of Naples, which they want to sell, but they are restricted by a law, importing that none but a Genoese can purchase the estate of his countryman. Numbers of the noblesse are very rich; their whole expence consists in a little shew, which costs but a trifle; their tables produce little else than the fruits in season, and their wines are of no price; so that, by their parsimonious œconomy, they are enabled to give good fortunes to their younger children, without encroaching upon their capitals. At this day, the character of "*vane ligur,*" which Virgil bestows upon their ancestors, may be very justly applied to a Genoese noble-

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man,

man, who is generally as proud as Lucifer; infomuch that I am told, the richest citizen dares not enter those coffee-houses to which the nobles resort; nor will he presume to read a letter in their presence. They seem to have forgot the opinion of Juvenal; "Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus:" as well as to neglect the maxim of Monsr. la Bruyere, "De faire naitre de respect, sans en exiger." Yet, I am not certain that this haughty and supercilious deportment is not politically assumed by the noblemen of Genoa, in order to keep themselves at a due distance from the plebeians; numbers of whom are so rich, that, unless this distinction were preserved, they might creep into power, and unhinge the present aristocratical government, as we may judge from the management of their bank, which is chiefly in the hands of the citizens, who, by behaving with Hauteur to foreigners, derive a blind respect and adulation from the populace, by whom they are looked upon as something greater than the rest of mankind.

Upon the Brignoli's palace we see, "*Sapientia edificabitur domus:*" a motto which might have been proper enough, had it been assumed by a successor of the person who built the house; but, as it was cut by order of the founder, there is ~~not much to be said~~ for his modesty; unless by "*domus*," he meant his family, which was not of his own making.

In the church of the annunciation, is the perspective of a church, well executed; an altar with brown and white wreathed columns; and other two likewise beautifully wreathed; all of them being of the corinthian order: the gilded statues in the cupola, and the ornamental gilding of the roof, are extremely fine. For the supper over the great gate, Lewis XIV offered their own price. A father told me it was done by one Il Cappucino; and when I asked if the painter was a Capuchin, he answered, that his real name was Cappucino. I have since heard of Il Padre Cosimo, called Cappucino from his being of that order, who may have painted this piece; for he was much esteemed: be that as it will, the picture hangs in a bad light. There is likewise an incomparable annunciation, by Guido. The palace of Durazzo is colonaded on the sides of the third floor; a disposition which is not only elegant and uncommon, but must also have an agreeable cool effect in such an hot country. The college of the Jesuits is sumptuous; the church of St. Charles, agreeable: and now let me observe once for all, that in countries where the Roman catholic religion prevails, the churches are generally open from five o' clock in the morning 'till night; during  
which



which all the people, among whom closet-devotion is not frequent, go several times a day, and address themselves in prayer to the blessed Virgin, or some particular saint; even the beaux and belles are not ashamed of doing what they conceive to be their religious duty: whereas, by the behaviour and practice of the polite youth of both sexes in our country, one would imagine they are affronted if you suspect them of being influenced by any religious sentiment. I believe I may venture to say, without breach of charity, that in one case devotion is reduced to an unsubstantial shadow; and that in the other, not even the shadow of devotion remains. But, waving digression, let us return to the curiosities of this famous city.

The church of St. Cyr is immensely rich in plate, and finished with a variety of marbles, the colours of which are most beautifully diversified. Not that I pretend to be a judge of this sort of composition. What is good, either in nature or in art, must be agreeable to every eye; and if it is exquisite, the degree of pleasure it yields will be the greater, even though the spectator is not governed by the directions of judgment and taste: now, as the assemblage of these various colours delighted me extremely, I naturally conclude that the architect disposed them with uncommon genius and skill.

The statue of Mary with Jesus dead in her lap, which adorns the great altar, is very much esteemed; as is that of St. Peter, over the gate, though it is liable to the ordinary censure of being too large for the distance at which it stands. This is the case with the statues of the other apostles, that surround the church; yet they look mighty well, and give a grandeur to the whole. On the roof of the Aumonier's vault, the story of Constantine and the cross appearing to him, is finely painted; and on the parallel vault or cloyster, Jesus carrying the cross, attended by a centurion, is excellently performed. In St. Ambrose's church there is a massacre of the infants, by Guido, which no man who has eyes can help admiring. An ascension of the blessed Virgin, in which Peter is kneeling, and looking devoutly upwards, with the other apostles in a groupe, by Guido, has inexpressible charms; particularly the devout, rapturous admiration of Peter. But with regard to the story, or the circumstances of her ascending, I must own my ignorance; and when I endeavoured to inform myself by inquiring, I was answered by a ghostly shrug and a bow, which I suppose had their meaning, though I did not understand that way of communication. There is likewise a kit-kat size of St. Ignatius holding a crucifix, which is faint, but sweetly done. In a certain part of the town, where a  
street

street is built in a low bottom, between two hills, there is a bridge of immense height, cast over the houses, joining the two hills, and leading to the church of Sts. Peter and Paul, the front of which resembles that of St. Paul's in London; I mean in the form, not the ornaments. Over the porch you read "Bendinellius Sauli Basilicam, "Stephano Nepos fontem legavit, Dominicus ab Nepos perfecit A. D. 1724." So that the whole is begun and completed by one family. Within are several good statues, especially those of St. Sebastian, St. John the Baptist, and the founder. Near to this church every traveller is shewn the area, where stood the palace of the famous count Fresco, who attempted to usurp the sovereign authority, but fell in the snare he had laid for his country. So much they detested the memory of this man, and such abhorrence they had for every thing that belonged to him, that they would have razed his chapel to the ground, had not the eloquence of the clergy interposed, and convinced the enraged people that the said chapel did not belong to the Count, but had long ago been made a present of to some particular saint, whose name I have forgot. And now that I am in the strain of story-telling, I shall entertain you with a late occurrence that made a great noise in this city.

Last St. John's day, a lad about eighteen or twenty years of age, decoyed a boy, who had silver buckles in his shoes and breeches, to a place where there is a wall with a little parapet towards the sea; and there, after having robbed him of his buckles, pushed him over, so as that he must have fallen about forty feet: the child was not heard of for four days, at the expiration of which a fisherman, in search of oysters, chanced to find him sitting jammed between two flanting rocks (as the late duke of Argyle, while an infant, was saved between two stones, at Leadington, when he sprung after his hawk, out of a window three stories high.) The boy, though speechless, being alive, was carried home to the house of the fisherman, by the care of whose wife he recovered. When brought home to his father he was visited and examined by swarms of the clergy, who considered his escape as a miracle, which, after much deliberation, they ascribed to the virgin Mary; a little statue of whom, placed in an hole of the wall, with a lamp before it, being near the place from whence the boy was precipitated. One would have naturally imagined that this compliment would have been paid to St. John, who was tutelary saint of the day on which the accident happened; but, it seems, the Virgin carried it by dint of superior interest. A great many oblations have already been offered to her on this account; and it is not at all impossible that a church should





By *W. William Thomson*

should be built out of the growing fund: mean while the boy is in the hands of the priests, by whose assistance he bids fair for turning out a mighty prophet: as for the perpetrator, he was apprehended and executed.

From Genoa Mole, of which this is a draught, we set out in a felucca about five in the morning, and sailed along the coast, which afforded an enchanting prospect. I would rather have walked an hundred miles on foot, than have been deprived of the satisfaction I received in seeing the appearance that Genoa makes from the sea, together with the continued scene of houses, vineyards, &c. which cover the flant of the hill the whole way to Capo de Porto Fino; an extent of about eighteen miles. That same evening we put into Porto Venere, a little town with two forts, at the entrance of Portofino bay, which is very spacious, extending to Larissa upon the other side: in this bay all the navies of Europe might ride together in safety; and I really wish it belonged to Britain, as it could not fail of being very advantageous to our Mediterranean trade: at present it is defended by eight or ten little forts, which are of no consequence. Here we were obliged to stay all night, in order to obtain a bill of health for our trunks, which, through forgetfulness, had not been inserted in those we received at Genoa for our persons. However, by means of a favourable gale, we next evening arrived at Livorno. Indeed, I was not ill pleased at this short delay, without which we should have been upon the water all night, and, consequently, have lost a most delightful view.

Livorno, or Leghorne, the *Herculis Labronis Portus* of the Romans, is an agreeable place, and disposed in a very commodious manner, with canals and a fine mole (of which this is a drawing) for the conveniency of trade: the houses are neat, and the streets very clean. I went on board of the king of Sardinia's admiral galley, commanded by brigadier Paterfon, brother to Sir Hugh Paterfon of Bannockburn; from whom, as well as from Messrs. John and William Aikman, I received uncommon civilities. As this galley must be new to you, as it was to me, I suppose you will not be sorry to see a particular account of her. The cabin is sixteen feet in width, the length of the rising amounts to thirteen feet; the width of the galley, from plank to plank, extends to three and thirty feet; the length of the whole, to two hundred and nine feet; the diameter of the main-mast is one foot and ten inches; the main-yard with the spur, is in length one hundred and thirty four feet, being in circumference nine feet and a half: the oars, being sixty-three

in number, are eight and forty feet long, each. The crew consists of seventy five sailors and three hundred and sixty three rowers; seven men to an oar abaft the main-mast, and six to each, forwards. A gang-way runs from the cabin to the prow, or bowsprit. This gang-way is hollow, and in it amidships is the cachée gun, a two and thirty pounder, which, in the easiest manner, is loaded, run forwards, and fired: in consequence of this position, the fore-mast is placed about two feet to starboard. On each bow are fixed two brass cannon, carrying six pound shot; and one chamber-gun, of which kind, as they are small, thirty are disposed upon the sides, carrying shot of three pound each. There are a hundred soldiers on board, and the whole complement, comprehending the different officers, amounts to six hundred and twenty men. The soldiers who fight upon the bows and poop, are always formed in squares, of which two sides only can fight at the same time; so that they have always the fire of two sides in reserve, and frequently of three, when they can fight but one side of the square. The œconomy on board is well regulated. Three times a week the slaves are shifted, and wash each other every morning; so that every thing is so sweet and clean, that, notwithstanding the crowd of people who cannot move from their banks, and the heat of the sun in this climate, there was not the least offensive smell.

The square, mentioned by Mr. Addison, is completed by a very handsome building that fronts the church: yet the beauty of it is destroyed by several mean houses, irregularly placed: nor is it, as yet, adorned with the statue of the grand duke, by Donatelli, to the pedestal of which the four Moorish slaves are chained. When they are removed I hope they will be raised much higher than they are at present. The slaves are of brass, and admirable: but there is no inscription upon the pedestal; though, as the story goes, the youngest, represented in a gazing attitude, was an astrologer, who one night, after having observed the stars, told his father that he and his three sons should be slaves to a christian prince, before morning: which prognostic was verified accordingly.

The grand duke's warehouse for oil is a curiosity, being vaulted, and supported by a double row of pillars. It comprehends three hundred and eleven reservoirs of stone, lined with blue slate, which preserves the oil very cool; and these together contain about four and twenty thousand barrels. His granaries for corn are likewise very large, and well contrived to keep the grain from heating.

There is nothing worth seeing in their churches; a circumstance that denotes the wisdom of the people, who lay out their money in trade, without suffering themselves to be duped by the artifice of priests, who would make the laity believe that salvation is to be purchased by such donations to the church.

One night I went to see a comedy, by which I was so little entertained, that I had no inclination to repeat the visit: yet, to oblige some company, I afterwards accompanied them to a play, which, as it is the most admired, is always the last acted in the season. It is distinguished by the name of tragedy; but, if it deserves any appellation, it ought to be called a tragi-comic farce; for the composition was such a hideous mixture of buffoonery and distress, as must have shocked every sensible spectator.

Though it would be extremely idle and ridiculous in me to write a criticism upon such a wretched piece, which is as much inferior to a regular play, as the squeaking of a cat-call is to the music of a German flute; yet, that you may not yield an implicit faith to the rectitude or infallibility of my taste, I will give you a specimen from which you may judge of the performance. The prince of Asturias being murdered by Don John, his soul afterwards appears as an equestrian statue, and talks to his murderer, with whom he promises to sup. Don John sits down to supper, but can get nothing to eat, because his man Harlequin tosses all the dishes topsyturvy: the ghost knocks, Harlequin opens the door, and, seeing the apparition, runs backwards in a fright, whips up a dish of vermicelli, with which he retreats under the table: the ghost enters, sits down at table, talks to Don John, while Harlequin mumps below, with such buffoonery as excites the mirth of the whole audience: at length Don John, observing his situation, pulls him out, and between the master and the man ensues a shameful puppet-show conversation. Then he shews the ghost to the door with a candle; but this ceremony is dispensed with by the spirit, which gives him to understand that he has now no occasion for earthly, as he is always illuminated by heavenly light. This ghost afterwards appears at the back of a table, where he desires Don John to favour him with a squeeze of his hand; the other complies with this request, and is instantly soufed into hell-fire, from whence he utters an elaborate soliloquy in the midst of his torments. Such a representation you will doubtless think hardly capable of entertaining the dregs of the people; in what low estimation, then, stands the judgment and taste of those persons of rank and figure, who are de-

delighted with such an hermaphroditical mountebank performance! Who ever saw a company well nigh bursting with laughter at the approach of a ghost, or a farce acting on such a solemn occasion? One would imagine that such a visitant would have interrupted the mirth of the audience, and inspired passions of a very different nature; whereas, they seemed to be as highly diverted with the apparition of a murdered prince, as ever I saw an English gallery with Miller acting Hob in the well, old Dicky Norris going to the jubilee, or Pinkethman speaking an epilogue from the back of an ass.

The subject of this miserable piece the Italians borrowed from the Spanish theatre; and Moliere, at the request of his company, wrote a play upon it, in prose, after it had been acted in verse, by Villers a comedian of the Hotel de Bourgogne: but the performance did not meet with success until it was afterwards turned into rhyme, by Thomas Corneille, and represented by another company at the Hotel de Guenegaud, where it drew together a prodigious concourse of spectators. Reformed as it was by Moliere, the plan was too extravagant, irregular, and absurd to succeed with a judicious audience; and, indeed, was supported by nothing but the surprising circumstance of a speaking statue, and the uncommon representation of hell-fire. The rules of the drama are too much neglected by modern authors, not only in Italy, but also in England: and this willful neglect proceeds from the veneration which is paid to some poets who have been extremely licentious in this particular. The pettifoggers in poetry, of these days, presume to quote the authority of the immortal Shakespear, for deviating from the rules of the ancient drama; not considering that his irregularities, and even absurdities, were only excused in consideration of the immensity of his genius, to which they have no title. But I will bridle my indignation against those unqualified pretenders, who attempt to write tragedy, which is my favourite species of poetry, and certainly requires the utmost effort of human genius. The taste of the Italians is, I fear, vitiated in all things; but I shall not pretend to point out the source from whence this corruption flows.

The bagnio, or place where the slaves are lodged, is an admirable building of the kind, and denotes a barbarous humanity in the founder; though indeed it deserves a gentler epithet; for that slavery is the real effect of necessity. The gallery that surrounds it amounts to about three hundred and fifty of my paces, forming a vast circumference. Every thing is commodiously contrived; their  
beds



beds are clean and airy, their food is wholesome, and their hospital carefully attended : the Christians have a neat chapel for their worship, and the Turks are indulged with a mosque, into which no person of another religion, how great soever he may be, is allowed to enter. Strange ! that Mahometan slaves, and Jews, who are still greater enemies to christianity, should have places for public worship, while all the professors of the christian faith, who disown the papal authority, are debarred that privilege : yet, when we consider the case, it is not at all surprising. The religion of the Jews and that of the mussulmen are not at all likely to gain a great number of converts ; whereas, were the protestant worship tolerated, the eyes of mankind would in a little time be opened, so as to detect the juggle by which they had been so long deceived ; and the papal power and influence, of consequence, endangered.

Thus have I finished the detail of my journey to this place, and if I have been either superficial or tedious in my narration, you must blame your own want of judgment in having imposed upon me such an unequal task, and forgive my incapacity on account of my inclination, which, I am sure, I need not explain ; though, in the fulness of my heart, I cannot help expressing that inviolable esteem and eagerness of affection with which I am

Leghorne, July 20.  
1744. O. S.

Your faithfully devoted, &c.

## L E T T E R II.

DEAR SIR,

**I** Am tempted to begin this letter, as I concluded the last, with an apology for the defects which you have already perceived, or may afterwards observe in the sequel of my correspondence ; but, as I have transferred the whole blame to you who commanded me to write, I will not invalidate that plea by any other excuse or justification, but return to my journal, such as it is.

From Leghorne I set out on the twenty fourth day of July, O. S. and arrived at Pisa, which hath only changed one letter since the time of the Romans, who called it Pisæ. Hither I was favoured with the company of Mr. George Nelthorpe and Mr. Leigh, two English gentlemen for whom I have a very great regard. The place is beautifully situated on both sides of the river Arno (formerly Arnus) which runs through it : but, as Mr. Addison observes,\* nothing remains of its ancient grandeur, except such ruinous vestiges of magnificence as testify that it was a noble city in the time of the republic, and that the nobility have lived in great splendour. I saw no buildings executed in a true taste. The pillars of St. Michael's church differ from each other in their capitals : in the church of the Cavalieri there is nothing remarkable, but one altar of very fine porphyry. The dome or cathedral is, indeed, a noble gothic structure, built of marble, which is very common in this country, and composed of an infinite number of pieces, taken from a variety of ruins, and blended with no great judgment, yet so as to please the people of those times. In this church is a tomb erected to the memory of a cardinal, whose name I have forgot, of white marble, so exquisitely pure that we imagined it was alabaster, until we were undeceived by the appearance of some blue streaks which ran through it. The work is extremely curious ; particularly an angel presenting a cup to our Lord, in alto relievo, divinely executed.

Here, in the frontispiece, is preserved a miraculous crucifix : but I am not at present in the humour to repeat legends. In all these countries, devices and inscriptions are frequently met with, and shew the taste of the times in which they were exhibited. For example,

ample, upon a clock within the church we see “*Vides horam, nescis horam.*” A motto which, doubtless, once passed for wit, and puts one in mind of those puerile ænigmatical questions which begin with “*Riddle me, riddle me ree;*” or the ghostly riddles of our countryman the reverend Mr. Ralph Erskine.

The work of the brass gates, in basso relievo, is extremely curious; but the report of their being brought from the temple of Jerusalem is no other than a childish fable; for the history of the New testament is made up of different plates. The pulpit is also composed of fragments of antiquity; the pillars being of unequal sizes, and different materials. The cupola over the great altar is of mosaic work, representing figures much larger than the life, even at that distance: so that the whole, though very much admired in this place, was rather horrid than agreeable to my sight. The Ciceroni affirmed, that the figures were God the Father, with an angel on each side; but this, though the received notion, is false: the principal figure certainly represents our Saviour, because on a book which he holds in his hand, we see these words, in ancient characters, “*Ego sum lux mundi.*” There are two faints painted by Raphael; some by Andrea del Sarto; and two or three other pieces well performed: but those of Raphael are in his first manner. The tower that leans fifteen feet from the perpendicular, is an extraordinary piece of work; but the folly of those who affirm it was so raised by the architect, is apparent from the pillars, every row being of the same height, and the base of the lowermost being very much sunk on the leaning side. The baptistry is curious, but by no means an heathen temple, as some people have imagined; for the whole is a piece of gothic patchwork, like the church: the echo within is surprisingly loud, and continues for a long time. The Campo Santo, or burying-place of the nobles, is worth notice: this denomination it obtained from the earth which was brought from the holy land; though it must be observed that other countries bear the same name, because the ground is consecrated. It is an oblong corridore, three hundred and ninety six feet in length, and a hundred and thirty two feet broad. Here we find a great many old stones, one of which was placed in the fifth year of the christian æra, with an inscription which was too long for a man of my natural indolence to transcribe.

In this place I was again favoured with an opportunity of paying my respects to Lady Houstoun, Sir John and Miss Cathcart, who had been at Leghorn during my stay in that city, where I

enjoyed the happiness of their conversation ; and indeed this was no small enjoyment to me, who had the honour of being so well acquainted with the late Lord and Lady Cathcart, whose invaluable qualities so agreeably survive in these their children. By their means I likewise became acquainted with one Mr. Bushe, a worthy English gentleman, by whom I was introduced to Il Cavaliere Cecchi, a very polite noble Pisan. This gentleman I accompanied to three nunneries, where I freely conversed with the ladies, one of whom had a great deal of wit and vivacity. She was acquainted with Mr. Leigh ; about five and twenty years of age ; very handsome ; and, excepting the late queen of Sweden, had the most beautiful hand I ever saw. When I talked of her confinement, which frustrated the design of her creation, and observed that she was certainly destined by nature to make some worthy man happy, I perceived she was touched to the soul, though she made no reply : but soon after she made a signal with her eye, in obedience to which I went to another parlour, and found her at the grate : there I resumed the subject, and when I mentioned her being immured for ever, she sighed bitterly, and freely owned, that, could the fatal step she had taken be recalled, she would never set foot within a convent. You would have laughed to hear our conversation, which was a strange melange of French and Italian.

From hence I pursued my journey to Florence, and about four miles from Pontederra, on the other side of the river Erra, I saw a town beautifully situated, known by the name of St. Maria da Monte, from the rising-ground upon which it stands & but it is famed for being a nest of thieves and murderers. Why should our Lady allow such banditti to live in a place of which she is protectress !

I had not been an hour in Florence (the Florentium of the ancients) when I was honoured with a visit by the Earl of Eglinton, Lord Coots, Mr. Dawkins, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Brownlow, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Anderson, Dr. Clephan, and Mr. Hall, who persuaded me to dress and accompany them to a conversazione at the house of Mr. Man, the British resident, to whom I was introduced by my Lord Eglinton. Mr. Man is extremely polite, and I do him barely justice in saying he is a fine gentleman ; though, indeed, this is as much as can be said of any person whatever : yet there are various ways of distinguishing the qualities that compose this amiable character ; and of these, he, in my opinion, possesses the most agreeable. He lives in a fine palace. All the apartments

ments on the ground-floor, which is elegantly furnished, were lighted up, and the garden was a little epitome of Vaux-hall. These *conversazione* resemble our card-assemblies; and this was remarkably brilliant; for all the married ladies of fashion, in Florence, were present: yet were they as much inferior to the fair part of a British assembly, especially those of York and Edinburgh, as a crew of female Laplanders are to the fairest dames of Florence. Excuse this folly, which is more warm than just: for even this assembly was not without a few lovely creatures. Some played at cards, some passed the time in conversation; others walked from place to place, and many retired, with their gallants, into gloomy corners, where they entertained each other, but in what manner I will not pretend to say: though, if I may depend upon my information, which, by the bye, was very good, their taste and mine would not at all agree. In a word, these countries teem with more singularities than I chuse to mention. The girls are caged up like so many birds: so that, whenever they are enlarged by matrimony, which the foolish part of the world call bondage, they are just as wild as any part of the winged creation; and, in consequence of the slavery which they have formerly endured in wedlock, they begin to covenant beforehand, in the marriage-articles; for a little more indulgence; which is now increased and grown into such a universal custom, that, on the day after marriage, every lady chuses her *cicisbeo*, whom she, according to her good pleasure, favours with all sorts of freedom, from morning 'till night; and then the convenient animal, called husband, resumes his prerogative. Nor is he restricted to his own turtle, by the custom of the country; but generally commences *cicisbeo* to some neighbour's wife: for, as the chief aim of all matches in this place is to preserve the ancient family, and as the younger sons seldom marry, the husbands leave their hens to chuse their own cocks; rightly concluding, that the women are more likely to be pregnant by men they love, than by those to whom they gave their hands merely for interest and convenience.

As I expected to stay but two or three days in this place, which affords matter enough to entertain one's curiosity for many months, you may be sure I did not lose one moment in satisfying the impatience of my desire; on which occasion I was greatly beholden to my good friend Mr. Hall: and my being obliged to tarry longer than I had at first proposed, gave me an opportunity of seeing almost every thing worthy of notice, which I shall mention as they occur, without paying any regard to method or propriety.

M

The

The equestrian statue of the grand duke, Cosmo I, which stands in the square before the Palazzo Vecchio, hath attracted the admiration of many connoisseurs; but, in my humble opinion, the merit of it is over-rated. The neck of the horse is too thick; the mane flows, or rather bristles up in a stiff ungainly manner; the body is short and clumsy; and the belly tumified as if distended with gasps.---Of all the equestrian statues I have seen (prejudice apart) I never beheld one comparable to that of Charles II, in the Parliament-cloze of Edinburgh, if we except the horse's tail, which was substituted, after the original was broke, by a less skilful artist.

The four brass statues and eight satyrs that surround the Colossus of Neptune, which is fifteen feet high, are finely executed; but I have no taste for monsters, however well performed, unless they are removed to a proper distance. For this reason I cannot admire his marine godhead in his present situation; but, mount him upon the capital of a column placed in the harbour of Leghorne, and I shall own it to be a noble piece. The rape of the Sabine in marble, by the same Giovanni, and a Perseus, of brass, trampling upon Medusa, whose head he has cut off, are excellent: but I beg leave to differ, in some points, from those who admire the statue of Hercules killing Cacus, by Bandinelli, for these reasons: Hercules stands over his adversary, in whose hair his left hand is twisted; his attitude is altogether erect, so that he does not stoop in the least; and the right arm, that holds his club, is stretched down to its full extent. I allow he has Cacus at under, and that a statuary or painter may suppose he performed all his exploits with great ease; yet, upon such occasions, he ought certainly to be represented in such a manner as to characterize himself, and discover the signs of that invincible strength for which he was remarkable: whereas, this figure seems to be no more discomposed than I am in taking a pinch of snuff. Besides, in this indifferent posture, his brawny shoulders, neck, and muscular limbs do not appear to advantage. If you find these or any other remarks of mine injudicious, I know you will be kind enough to impute them to the earnest desire of expressing my genuine sentiments of what I see, without attempting to make the world believe I meet with nothing but miracles of art and nature, in every corner that is distant from home. In this country there is enough to admire without being fooled by the Italians, or those who think they cannot be polite, unless, like the Italians, they dwell an age upon the excellence of things that are absolutely void of beauty or merit.

In

In the Dominican church of St. Mark, is the picture of St. Dominick dispossessing a young woman of the devil, who flies away in an hideous form, amidst a sheet of flame that issues from the mouth of this poor, tender creature: a piece very well calculated for the admiration of children and ignorant enthusiasts. Judas betraying our Saviour, is represented with the bag hanging at his side, the face of a devil, horns, cloven feet, and a tail: the whole being more apt to excite laughter than detestation. The cathedral is a noble gothic structure, pannelled on the outside with black and white marble, in the same manner as apartments were finished of old; but the inside is extremely dull and gloomy. The square tower or bellfry is an admirable piece of the same architecture, more curious than that of Pisa in every circumstance but its standing upright. The baptistry is an octagon, in the same style with the cathedral, and the basso rilievo on the brass doors more beautiful than that of the forementioned town. The church of St. Laurence is a noble building; but the sepulchre of the grand dukes is a profusion of riches thrown away to very little purpose, and will probably never be finished. But it will not be amiss to describe this mausoleum, for your further satisfaction. The intended entry is behind the great altar; the first belt round it, by way of base, is of granite, from the island of Elba; the second being of Sicilian jasper; then there is a cornice of Bargean jasper, each cubit of which cost one hundred crowns. Around the chapel, above, are the arms of the cities in the grand dutchy, represented by inlaid jewels of the second value, so disposed as to exhibit the several colours in heraldry, according to the proper blazoning: these jewels consist of lapis lazuli, mother of pearl, oriental agat, Sicilian, Corsican, Bohemian, Cyprian, and Bargean jasper, Ægyptian granite, with Parian marble, giallo and verdo antico, porphyry, &c. Under the statues are cushions of oriental alabaster, richly adorned with coral, rubies, topazes, &c. so as that each cost above twelve thousand crowns. The chapel or mausoleum is a hundred and fifty feet high, seventy two feet in diameter, and the walls one and twenty feet thick. It was begun in the year 1604, with intention to have brought thither the holy sepulchre, after having conquered the holy land. A scheme equally vain and arrogant.

I do not know whether I should mention the famous gallery, in which there is such an infinity of things worthy of admiration, that a spectator is actually bewildered in a variety of delights, and knows not where to fix his attention. I shall, therefore, take notice of a few

few things only ; for, were I to indulge myself, I should dwell an age upon every bewitching object.

Each wing of this noble musæum is six hundred and thirty feet long, thirty in breadth, and they are joined by a cross walk two hundred and ten feet long, and thirty feet broad, so as to form the Greek  $\Pi$ , according to Mr. Addison's observation. Hard by the bust of Alexander the Great, is an unknown statue of brass, upon the pedestal of which are represented, in basso relievo, a figure sitting in a chariot drawn by tygers, and a person standing behind, crowning this figure with a garland of vines, the leaves of which plant adorn the border, whence some people have imagined it is the representation of Bacchus: I am, however, of another opinion ; for, though the jolly god is represented young and blooming, nothing effeminate ever appears in his features, countenance, or habit ; whereas, in this figure the air, visage, dress, and every circumstance bespeak the woman : I should therefore suppose this to be Ariadne, or some one of his favourite nymphs, and the statue above to be Bacchus himself. The Caledonian boar, Ganimede and the eagle, Cupid and Psyche, Bacchus, Venus detaining Mars, and a variety of other figures, please beyond expression. But my highland spirit prompted me to consider, with great attention, one figure in a consular habit or robe, which bore a great resemblance to the manner in which our countrymen wear the plaid, if we make allowance for the difference of length ; as the Romans wore the toga single, whereas it is at present doubled by our mountaineers, though formerly there might have been no necessity for such alteration. One portion of the robe is laid upon the left shoulder, the other thrown twice over, round the body to the right, so loose and so long as to strike a little below the right knee, then it is tucked up under the left arm, while the right arm is wholly disengaged. This may have been the mode of our forefathers, and might now be followed, as our plaids are twelve or thirteen yards in length : but I suppose they have stitched them double, and taken but one turn round the body, that they might be more convenient and weildy, while they preserved the length, in order to answer the purpose of great coats, and sometimes of blankets.

Without particularizing things regularly as they are seen in the different apartments, I shall observe, that in the Tribunal the first object which saluted my eye, was a Venus, the beauty of which I could not enough admire : but I no sooner advanced my view a



little farther, than it was struck with the incomparable Venus of Medicis, which I beheld with astonishment, and lost all idea of the other. The face exhibits the pride of beauty, not the sweet languishing softness which I admire; but all the other parts of her body are so exquisite, that they seem to be endued with natural life; and a man of a warm imagination might embrace this statue with rapture, as his real mistress, though the coldness of the marble would soon put an end to his transport.

The effect which these two figures had upon my view, naturally accounts for the inconstancy of man, in whose fancy one idea is so often superseded by another of superior beauty. Such is the fate of those beauties whose charms are all external, and whose lovers are captivated by the fading objects of sense. Here am I tempted to expatiate on the more solid attractions of the mind, and to pronounce the elogium of her whose influence survives the decay of nature; who, after every sensual charm is fled, still maintains her empire over the heart, inspiring sacred friendship, cordial love, inviolable esteem and admiration. Perhaps you would pardon the digression, as you are well acquainted with the original which I meant to copy: but, not to put your patience to the proof, I will return to this Sans Parcille of statuary, which stands between two charming pieces, and yet is "*Velut inter ignes luna minores.*" The cestus, which I expected to see round her waist, I found upon her arm, and all the pictures of this goddess which I have seen in Italy, are painted in the same manner. The signification of this emblematical zone I leave to the determination of more learned heads, and present you with a sketch of the statue as it appears. The wrestlers, the whetter, and the dancing faun, dispute the preference with each other: and indeed I will not presume to decide upon the subject. But, enough of statues, let us now observe a few paintings.

Pleasure, with her attendants, including music, endeavours to seduce Hercules, while Virtue, holding a book in her hand, with the manly sciences in her train, invites him to glory; and Minerva with Saturn observe the contest. I suppose the ancients made a distinction between that soft, effeminate music, by which the faculties of the soul were enervated, and those enlivening strains which animate the hero to glory and emulation. Upon the book are these words:

"Tot jam peractis fume laboribus

"Quæ clara laudis præmia te manent."

N

"For

“ For ev’ry toil thou didst atchieve,  
 “ A boon of fair applause receive.”

The whole of this piece, which is the work of Vanderwerff, is excellent : but the countenance of Hercules displays such a wishful tendency to pleasure, and such ardour for glory at the same time, that every spectator must be ravished at sight of the expression. A man, though he is no great judge of painting, will be charmed with an head of John the Baptist, by Corregio. At Dido’s feast, by Julio Romano, one of the musicians is represented playing upon a fiddle ; an impropriety one would not have expected to see in the performance of an artist so remarkable for his knowledge of antiquity. If I durst criticize the handy-work of the divine Raphael, I would find fault with the head of a Jesus expiring upon the cross, which, I think, is too erect, and ought to lean or hang a little to one side, as more expressive of those agonies to which his human nature was exposed : yet in other respects it is full of the most sublime and pathetic expression. There is another piece in which God the Father and Jesus are crowning the Virgin : a most idle and extravagant conceit, which ought not to have found a place among such a collection.

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Medals and pieces of curious workmanship I shall not pretend to describe : the first I really do not understand, and the other would take up a whole volume. Yet I cannot help mentioning two pieces of wax-work, representing the ravages which the plague makes upon the human body, with all the different pangs, passions, and distortions of those who are infected. The whole is so well executed as to exhibit a most melancholy and shocking sight, that disposes the mind to very serious reflections upon the frailty of life, and the weakness of beauty, which is so soon metamorphosed into a mass of corruption. Such a dismal change puts me in mind of a serpent which I once killed in Prussia ; as I travelled through a wood I saw her crossing the road, and nothing could appear more delightful to the eye. The sun shining full upon her, she reflected a thousand beauteous colours ; and I simply imagined the skin would be an excellent present to some of my curious friends at home. Fraught with this idea, I sprung from the coach and put her to death : but soon repented of my barbarity ; for she was no sooner dead than all those shining spangles were changed into so many dusky spots, and a livid paleness obscured her snowy skin.

I shall

I shall conclude what I have at present to say about the treasures contained in this magnificent edifice, with the apartment in which are the heads of the famous painters, down by their own hands, and collected at a prodigious expence. Many of them are exquisitely painted; but, had some of them foreseen that they should be so much honoured, better pictures would have appeared in this chamber; for their other works far surpass their own portraits. However, from studying the manner of each, a man will afterwards be better able to distinguish the works of the different masters; and therefore I would advise every traveller to spend some time here before he views the other paintings: he will also, from this assembly of the dead artists, be able to form some notion of the manners of the time in which every individual lived: though were the portraits hung up in chronological order, according to the periods at which they were alive, travellers, who can only enjoy a cursory view, would find it much more easy to digest the whole.

From what little I have occasionally read of books of travels, and the information of others who have made them their particular study, I am apt to believe that the authors have either been unfaithful in their relations, or taken a great deal upon trust: for I find many things quite different from the ideas I had pre-conceived from their description.

We shall now take a turn to the Palazzo de Pitti, at present the grand duke's palace, which is counted a very magnificent structure, equal to any other in Italy. It is certainly a noble fabrick; but, being high-broached rustick from top to bottom, though the pilasters in the court are dorick, ionick, and corinthian, it has an heavy aspect, to which I cannot be reconciled. One who has seen the Banqueting-house (that inestimable specimen of Inigo's design for Whitehall) cannot look upon this building with pleasure. The suite of rooms is princely; but their being hung with crimson-damask laced with gold, in some measure interferes with the effect of the paintings, ravishing as they are. Moses striking the rock, by Raphael, was done while he copied the style of Paul Veronese; but a Diana and her nymphs attacked by the satyrs, painted by the same hand, after he followed the Flemish manner of colouring, is altogether exquisite; the deception being even too strong for a spectator of imagination. One large harbour and sea-piece, by Salvator Rosa, is very well executed; but is so far surpassed by another of the same size, in the same apartment, that no mortal could suppose they were done by the same hand: when you compare them the

one appears cold and dead, and the other as warm as if even the ships were animated. A Madonna and Jesus with angels, St. Peter and St. Dominick, by Raphael, in his second manner, are worthy of such a noble artist: but he has even outdone himself in two little angels holding a scroll of music, which the one seems to know, from the easy look with which he holds it out to the other musician, who expresses more attention than I thought could be conveyed by a pencil. A Virgin, St. Dominick, and St. Sebastian wounded with arrows, by Bona Ruota; a St. Mark, by Raphael's master, Pietro Perugino; a Mary in heaven, by del Sarto; and another, by Carlo Morat, are wonderfully good: but a cardinal Bentivoglio full length, fitting, by Van Dyke, exceeds any other performance of that great master, not even excepting the Oliver Cromwell, in the possession of Mr. Lockhart of Lee. Near this portrait we see pope Leo X, with the cardinals di Medicis and di Rossi, by Urbin, which you may believe is an excellent piece: and of this picture I was told the following story.

A certain duke of Mantua, whose name I do not remember, begged this picture of the pope, who was head of the Medici family, and who desired the grand duke to send it to Mantua: this prince, who could not bear the thought of parting with such an exquisite performance, swore Andrea del Sarto to secrecy, then set him to work; and his copy was transmitted to the duke of Mantua, as the original, which was so exactly imitated, that, some time after, Julio Romano, being occasionally at Mantua, was asked if he knew the hand; "Yes," said he, "how should I miss to know it" "is Raphael's, when I myself painted some of the drapery?" From hence you may judge of del Sarto's merit, if you have seen none of his performances. Here are the portraits of Luther, Calvin, and his wife, by Giorgioni: Luther's being distinguished by manly features, and a piercing eye. But how shall I describe the Madonna della Sedula, so denominated from the Virgin's being represented sitting in a chair: she seems to look at you as you approach, while she hugs the young Jesus with the utmost fondness of maternal affection, a little St. John standing by. Raphael has, by this piece, discouraged all his successors from attempting the same subject: exclusive of the graces and expression, it swells so inconceivably that, when I entered the room, I mistook it for alto rilievo or finely moulded paste, exquisitely painted. And now I mention paste, a great many pretty things might be executed in this manner, and would certainly have a good effect; inasmuch as it would comprehend the joint arts of painting and sculpture. If I live to return  
to

to Britain, I will cause the experiment to be tried in Florence or some other town in Italy in which I may happen to be, upon my route homewards.

Such is the veneration the Italians have for the virgin Mary, that there are no less than one and thirty pictures of her in this apartment, which one would think were placed as so many foils to Raphael's incomparable production, for which Lewis XIV offered forty thousand louis d'ors. To this proffer the grand duke replied, That he would give his most christian majesty double the sum for such another. The same unequalled pencil has obliged the world with another inestimable piece, in which the effects of war are represented. Fury is seen raging before Mars, who is so fiercely determined, that even beauty has not power to stay him; for he tears himself from Venus, who struggles to hold him, with a reluctant concern in her countenance, while Cybele, as the parent of Gods and men, expresses a maternal fear and anxiety on account of the havoc to be made among her children. In this, and the picture exhibiting the satyrs attempting to ravish Diana's nymphs, the painter has not perplexed the spectator's view with too great a croud of images; which, over and above confounding the sight, serves to torture and exhaust the invention of the artist; and after all, you scarce see a large groupe of figures sufficiently diversified.

There is an head of Jesus, by Titian, better characterized than any other I have seen: for a good Jesus is extremely rare, considering how often the subject has been worked upon; even this seems to be ten years too old. Del Sarto has painted a fine Madonna on a pedestal, surrounded by modern saints. A cardinal, by Urbin, and an old pope, by Titian, are worthy of admiration: the baptism of our Saviour, by Paul Veronese, abounds with charms. The Paræ, by Michael Angelo, are represented as three old hags, yet they are often painted young: and good reasons may be given in support of both methods. Jesus is represented in a pretty cradle, with Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, and John attending; and this is the performance of Rubens, who I did not imagine would have disgraced his work with such impropriety: but these are common to all painters who have chosen religious subjects; and I may venture to say, that no picture in which a clergyman or saint can be introduced, is without some anachronism or impropriety.

We shall now visit the nursery, which was fitted up by a grand duke who had no children, nor policy enough to allow his wife

to supply the defect, like another prince of the same family; of whom they tell the following story. The dutchess was a likely woman, and the husband having done his utmost endeavours for two or three years, without effect, took an opportunity of observing, in a careless manner, "that a prudent wife would always find "an heir to a great estate." A word to the wife is sufficient. In ten months he had the pleasure of dandling a boy of his wife's bearing: but, not content with this happy consequence of her discretion, he, some time after, slyly hinted that one son was not to be depended upon. The hint was not lost; in process of time the lady brought him another man-child: (But how covetous was this prince of the substance of other men!) he now gave her to understand, that a third would be necessary as a pledge for the other two: and she, good woman! gratified his desire: so that she was not put to any further trouble of that kind.

There are a Jesus, Mary, Peter, John, and some other saint, by Carlo Morat, together with a St. Andrew stripping to be crucified. A noble Venetian, by Tintoretto; a country-fellow, by Titian; a Charles I, of Great Britain, with his queen, by Van Dyke; and a military officer, by Cassano; all admirably performed. In another apartment we find Henry IV, of France, in triumph, at one end of the room, and one of his battles at the other: both pieces by Rubens; each being four and twenty feet long, and twelve broad. Here is likewise a Moses with the brazen serpent, by Piscino: but a Mary, with an angel holding Jesus, surrounded by monks, in chiaro-oscuro, by Fratti, is the most beautiful piece, in that manner, which I ever beheld: the shades are softened with inconceivable sweetness, and flesh colours seem to exist where they are actually wanting.

In the church of the Santo Spirito there is a picture representing the blessed Virgin in the habit of an Augustine nun, holding our Saviour in her arms, and surrounded by St. Augustine and several others. One altar-piece exhibits her visited by the angel, in a delicious garden, where the corridor of a noble building appears, and through the middle arch a most beautiful perspective presents itself to the view. Surely honest Joseph must have been better lodged than the carpenters of these days, provided this be a faithful representation. In another picture the Virgin is painted with a crown of silver plate, and a robe of azure powdered with stars; so that the Roman catholics seem to have forgot the lowness of her circumstances: though had they represented her in a quaker's dress, it would

would have been more excusable, because a much more agreeable impropriety, and more suitable to her character and condition. But, before I quit this subject of censure, I must tell you, that in the cloysters there is a picture of St. Nicholas knocked down by the devil, who is about to repeat the blow, with an huge herculean club; when an angel interposes in his behalf. In another piece, the same saint, by making the sign of the cross, restores to life two roasted pigeons which are brought to him for food: this, you will say, is a very impertinent and imprudent miracle, provided his appetite was good, and there was no other kind of victuals to be had. Under the cupola of the church, is a very glorious altar of inlaid marble, representing a little temple, of beautiful architecture, supported by columns. The Carmini church is very handsome, and contains many fine pictures, particularly an ascension; in which, however, most of the figures are looking down: a circumstance altogether inconsistent with the subject. Jesus praying in the garden, is an excellent performance; though I do not know by what hand either this or the former was painted. There are three superb monuments, in as many adjoining chapels, the columns of which are composite, and the pilasters corinthian: the statues and relievos are, in every part, executed in an admirable taste. Thus, you see, I neither confine myself to censure or applause; but speak my real sentiments with that sincerity, which, I hope, will always be the distinguishing part of my character.

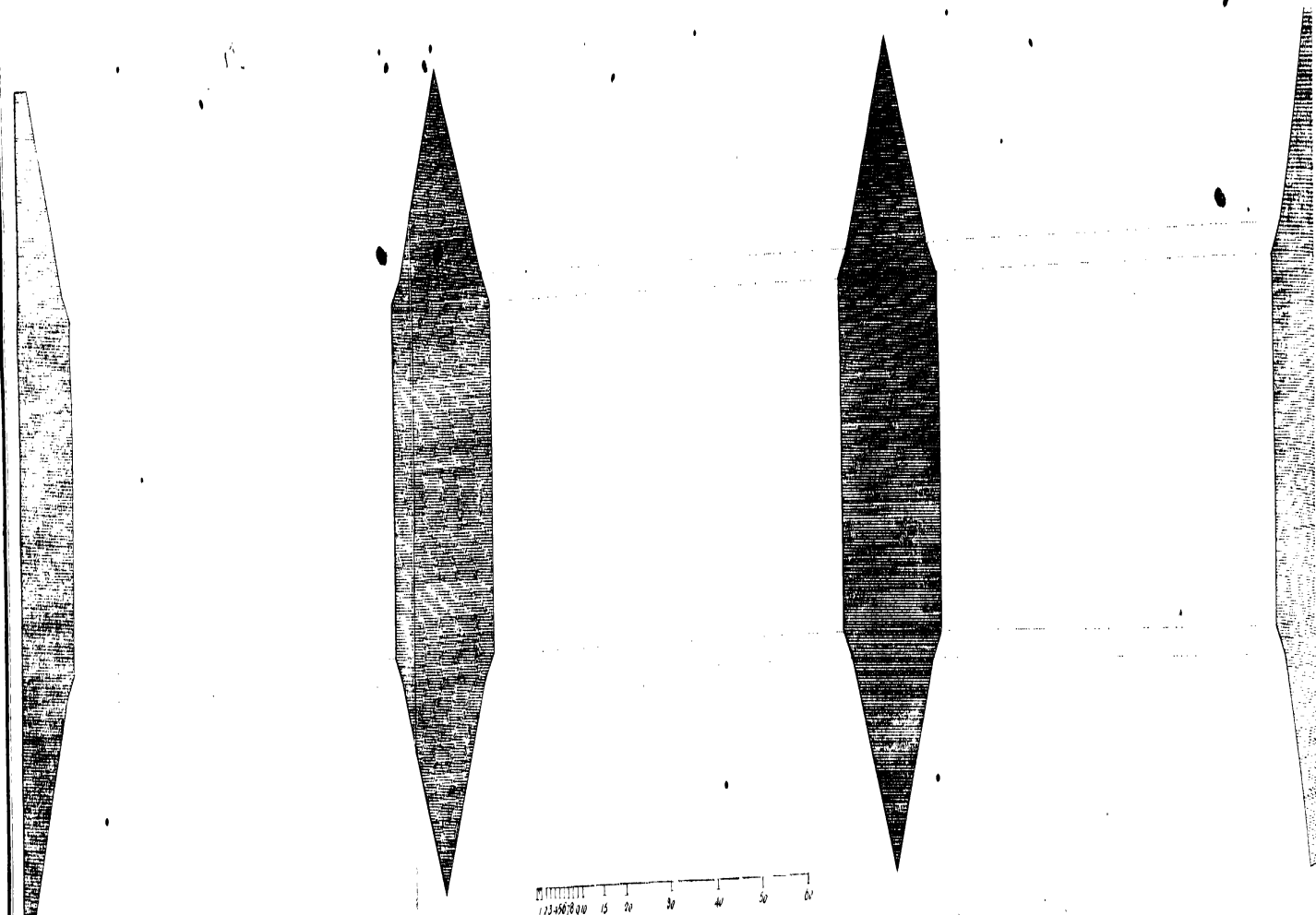
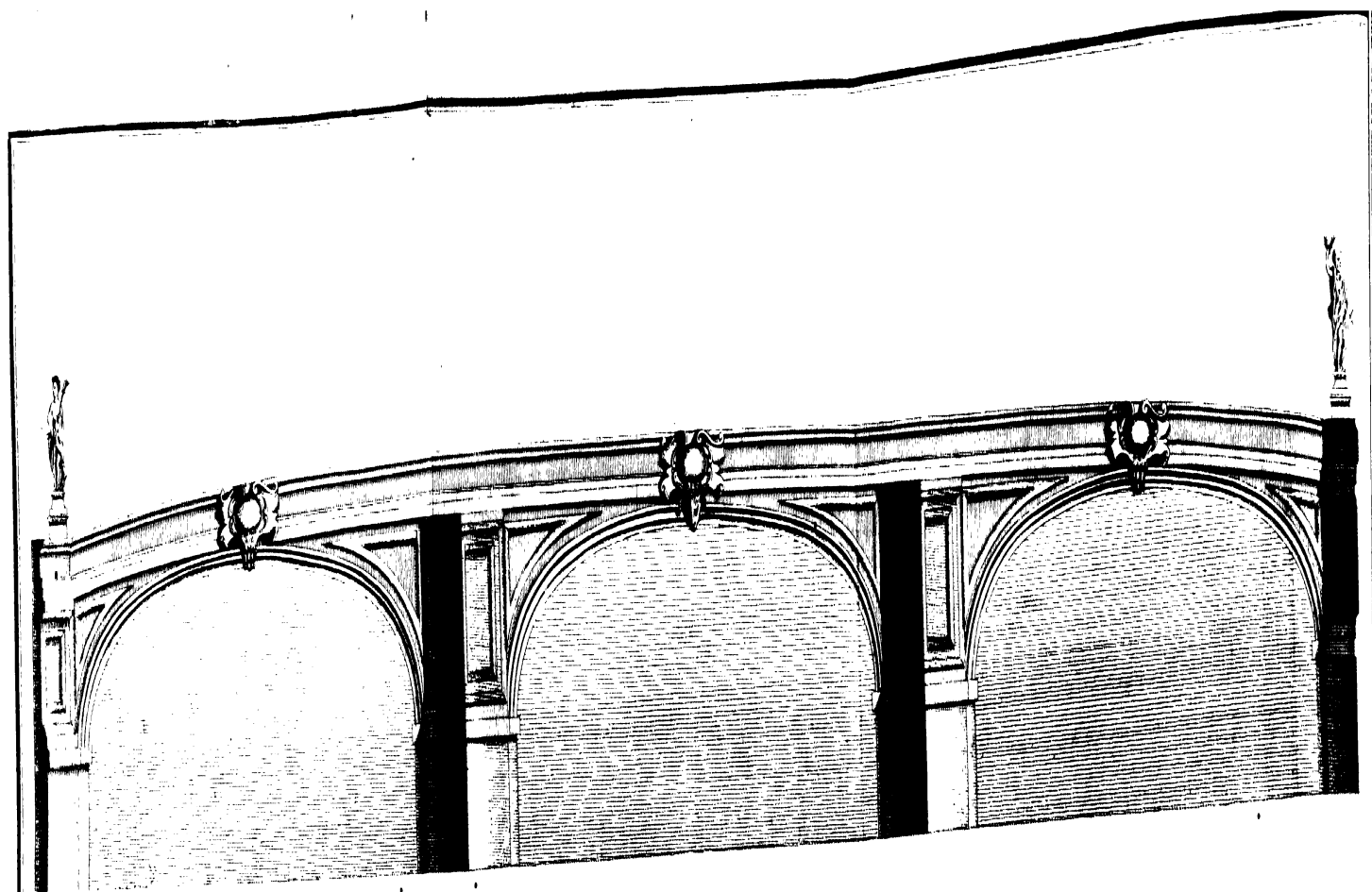
The sacristy of the church of Santa Maria nuovella, is the most beautiful I have seen, being neatly furnished with walnut-tree and gilded beads. St. Vincent raising a person from the dead, painted by Vandini, together with a baptism of Jesus, and God holding a globe, upon which is the Holy Ghost, are very good pieces. In this church is the first Mary that ever was painted in Italy, the artist was Joppo, who built the beautiful gothic square; the picture is a very hard disagreeable piece, though a great curiosity. The chapel of the Carthusians pleases the eye, like an agreeable young woman neatly dressed in white: the walls, and bass-reliefs with which it is ornamented, are in stucco, washed with white-lead; the pilasters, of white marble, are of the composite order, channelled, and every decoration is gilded. Here was a very fine piece of music performed on the fourth of August, old stile, the day of the annunciation; together with a strange ceremony, acted by a mitred abbot, &c. Without the Porta Romana is a noble triumphant arch,

arch, in which, I am told, the critics find some faults ; though I was not connoisseur enough to observe them.

No opera or play was acted while I stayed at Florence ; but I was, contrary to my expectation, extremely well diverted with the burletta, which is a sort of a farcical opera or burlesque upon these performances, resembling, in some measure, our Beggar's Opera ; to which, however, it is infinitely inferior in point of wit and humour. The persons of the drama speak in musical recitativo, with which, I thought, I should never have been reconciled ; yet, so it was, that in spite of the poet's dulness, I could not help sitting with patience, nay, even with pleasure, to see the buffoonery or action correspond so ludicrously with the music. Some of the voices are extremely good : but Signora Ronchetti, the prima donna or heroine of the piece, would charm a listening world : she sings with so much ease, has such a clear, full pipe, with an incredible ductility of voice, and warbles out a note with such ravishing sweetness, while a most enchanting smile plays upon her countenance, and her eyes are lasciviously sportive, that it is impossible to hear her without emotion and transport. I told her, that whatever punishment she might deserve in other respects, she had no reason to throw away her money for indulgences while alive, or masses when dead ; for, by her angelic voice, she would obtain immediate entrance into paradise, in spite of the priests and the devil. But, jesting apart, could I have stayed in Europe long enough to have the answer of a letter from Edinburgh, I would have recommended her to the gentlemen of the musical society in that place, and kept her disengaged until I should have known their sentiments : for she is, unquestionably, preferable to Signora Avoglia ; and the encouragement she has from the undertakers in Florence, amounts to no more than eighty zequins, something less than forty pounds, for the season ; during which, thirty, or two and thirty operas are performed. Now that I talk of singing, I must inform you, that here are several places, to which the best company of both sexes resort about one or two in the morning ; the gentlemen in printed linnen banjans and straw hats, and the ladies dressed like shepherdesses ; they sing, alternately, stanzas of extempore composition, on any subject they please to pitch upon. One begins, another answers, upon the same musical grounds ; the first replies, and so they carry on the altercation for, perhaps, a whole hour. Their manner of singing is something between an air and recitativo ; and, in my opinion, extremely agreeable ; but the best part of the  
entertainment







*The Bridge La Santa Trinita in Florence*

entertainment, is the poignant wit and repartee, which they level at one another on these occasions. The ordinary people have also their places of rendezvous, for the same sort of contest, though their music may not be so polite, or their wit so refined as that of their betters. Well couched bawdry, or double entendre, is the most fashionable kind of wit upon the theatre; while the vulgar, who keep closer to nature, find the most agreeable entertainment in the plainest language.

Before I leave this enchanting place, I must mention one of the four bridges thrown across the Arno; it is called Ponte la Santa Trinita, and the architecture of it is really charming, though not in point of magnificence; for it is quite plain, with two statues at each end: yet the work is sweetly performed. It consists of three arches, the first being sixty one feet and a half in width, and the height of the pillars sixteen feet; the perpendicular height, from the head of the pillars to the central point of the arch, amounts to seventeen feet and a half; the middle arch extends sixty eight feet and a half in width, the pillars being sixteen feet high above the surface of the water, and the perpendicular height equal to twenty feet; the third is as the first, the thickness of the arches, to the surface of the pavement, is four feet and a half, the height of the parapet five feet; about eight or nine inches of which is taken off for a foot-walk, on each side: the pillars, on each side of the middle arch, are twenty two feet and a half in thickness; the buttresses, including the breadth of the bridge, are seventy six feet and a half in length. Thus, you see, by the great length of the bridge, in proportion to the small height of the arches, from the top of the pillars, that the whole must be nearly horizontal: nor are the arches segments of circles, but cycloids; which, to be sure, will answer the purpose; if the materials are durable and very well cemented. Another thing, very remarkable, is the thinness of the top of the arches; which are not, proportionally so thick as the floorings of our bridges. I have, herewith, sent a drawing of it; which, I am persuaded, you will be pleased to see.

On the fifth of August, I departed from Florence; and, at a little distance from the town, passed the antient Fiesolæ, at present called Fiesoli, which is the place that Sylla bestowed upon his soldiers, as the reward of their services. Though it stands upon the top and sides of a fine swell of ground, they soon drew downwards to the beautiful banks of the Arno, where they began what

is now Florence; and, surely, their taste or choice is to be commended. Having travelled about two and twenty miles farther, I began the ascent of the Appenines, rising about sixteen miles to the highest land, which is a mile from Pietra Mara: and four miles from hence, is a neat and pretty large convent of priests, called Padri Universali: a cold habitation this must be in winter; for, though the sun shone, I was fain to wrap myself in my great coat. In Italy, the peasants never thresh in a barn, but keep a spot of ground prepared for the purpose; here a vast quantity of corn is spread, and ten or a dozen threshers stand opposite to each other, so near that one would imagine they could not manage the flails; which, however, they plied with great dexterity: indeed they are better flung and handsomer than those we use. Notwithstanding the richness of the soil, and the genial warmth of an indulgent sun, their lands, as well as ours, require refreshment; and every where you see the country people gathering into baskets the dung that falls from the cattle on the high roads: this necessity, I suppose, proceeds from the farmer's having a smaller number of cattle than is requisite to yield dung sufficient to manure the land which he possesses. Lime being too hot and drying for the soil and climate, is used very sparingly; and, in some places, not at all. A peasant of Italy has, generally, very few cows, his greatest stock consisting in oxen, which are continually employed in carrying the produce of his farm to market, in ploughing, and other kinds of work: for, no wain, plough or harrow is drawn by horses, which are reserved for chaises and riding: so that their dung must be scattered and scarce. This practice of employing oxen, is prudent and commendable, for they require little food; and, when grown unfit for labour, may be stall-fed, and sold to advantage; whereas, upon horses, there is always an immoderate loss. Among these mountains, which continue to spread until you approach Bologna, there are vast quantities of chestnut woods, a few walnuts, but no other trees of value. This Highland country, for a dozen miles, was rich in that variety of prospect which delights the eye, especially the eye of a mountaineer like me; who, by the bye, saw here such uncouth fashions, as are not to be met with in any part of Argyleshire: for, I chanced to meet some ladies on horseback, who rode astride, with their legs as much exposed as mine are at present; and, from the wry faces which some of them made, I conjectured, not without an emotion of pity, that they suffered in the flesh, by the uncasefulness of that attitude; which nature, I believe, never intended for the fair sex.

I passed along a bridge over the river Piaforio to Bononia, now Bologna, which I do not at all admire for its beauty ; though it is furnished with one great conveniency in the spacious piazza's belonging to the buildings of almost all the streets, which screen the passengers from the injuries of the weather. Over the gate of St. Giovanni Monte, which is but a mean fabric, is a good antique eagle. There is one piece representing St. Cecilia, accompanied by John, Paul, Magdalen and Augustine, with an assemblage of angels above, and musical instruments below ; admirably performed by Raphael, though in his first manner : St. Cecilia wants that ease which Urbin afterwards acquired and bestowed upon his figures : yet the expression is amazing : for, having wound herself up to a degree of rapturous devotion, while she played and sung the praises of her God, she now seems to be in a trance of celestial joy. Behind an altar, which stands in the middle of the church, is a very odd pedestal, above which we see a corinthian capital reversed, then a broken column, and over all a cross, part of which is the wood of the holy cross ; and all these, they say, were brought from Jerusalem. The church of St. Petronio is gothic, built in an odd taste, which, however, is not without dignity. He is patron of the city, and under his statue we read this inscription,

Prisca diu non prisca modò quæ apparet imago  
Nos nova Petronij priscaque dona docet. 1708.

I should not have wondered to see these lines dated three or four hundred years ago ; but, to find such gothic conceits of these days, gives a lamentable idea of modern taste. The great altar is extremely well designed, being an antique cupola, supported by four corinthian columns ; upon the pavement is the Linea meridiana, a vertice ad tropicum capricorni, the sun darting through a small hole of the roof, when in the meridian, his rays strike the hour upon this graduated line, contrived by Mr. Cassini, and thereby their time is regulated ; for their division is not by regular periods, like ours : their first hour begins half an hour after sun set, and so they reckon on 'till four and twenty ; and therefore must be continually altering their clocks and watches. I shall not enter into a dispute with their literati upon this subject ; though I should be glad to see it considered by a proper judge, together with the reasons upon which the Venetians have regulated their time according to this table.

Midnight.

		midnight.		noon.				midnight.		noon.	
		hours	mins.	hours	mins.			hours	mins.	hours	mins.
In January at	- -	7	---	19	---	July	- -	4	30	16	15
February	- -	6	30	18	30	August	- -	4	45	16	30
March	- -	5	45	17	30	September	-	5	15	17	15
April	- -	5	---	17	40	October	- -	6	15	18	---
May	- -	4	15	16	40	November	-	6	30	18	30
June	- -	3	50	16	15	December	-	7	30	19	---

I am yet a stranger to the rules by which these regulations are made; though I have taken pains to be informed by those who, I thought, should have been able to give me that satisfaction. But, to return to the church of Saint Petronio, at Bologna, there is the picture of an executioner in the act of beheading a faint, with a long sword, having a great deal of fury expressed in his countenance. In St. Gregory's church, there is an admirable piece by Lodovico Caracci, representing St. George and St. Margaret, who was relieved by his knightly arm; together with the angel Gabriel above: and another excellent picture of St. Gregory performing a miracle, by Dionysius Calvert. In the church of St. Francis, we see St. Anthony raising a person from the dead, extremely well painted by Laurentio Pacinelli; and the conversion of St. Paul, finely performed by Lodovico Caracci. The sculpture of two chappels, on the sides of the great altar, is very well executed; one being of Giallo & verde antico: the cloisters are likewise beautifully adorned with busts of the monks of the Franciscan order; and, from the flight of the stair-case, is a fine prospect of two corridors, the one above the other. Here are no fewer than one hundred and fifty fathers, who live like drones upon the industry of their fellow creatures: some of them, however, are men of real worth; and very sensible of the injury which accrues to mankind from such idle institutions.

Santo Salvatore is a glorious building, having three noble chapels on each side, before you come to the body of the nave, with a cupola over it; the whole is of the composite order, channelled, and the statuary is good. Jesus on the cross, by Raphael, in his first manner, and another over the great altar, by Guido, are charming. In St. Margaret's church, over the altar, is the picture of that female saint, with the virgin above, which is certainly a lovely figure, painted by Macini; there is likewise a very good Magdalen, by one of Guido's scholars. St. Catharine receiving a young Jesus, by Permigliano, is an excellent piece: though I cannot

not see for what reason our Saviour is painted as an infant, when in company with saints who lived several hundred years after his being upon earth ; the ornaments are in rilievo, and extremely beautiful. The cieling of St. Paul's church is finely painted in fresco ; the pilasters are composite and channelled. A nativity, by Alexander Dorchi, and another by Cavedoni, are good pictures. On the great altar, are the statues of the saint and executioner, by Algardi, which might stand among the antiques. The father, and a dead Jesus, by Crespi ; St. Catharine de Bologna, a dead Jesus, by Marco Antonio Francischini ; the church, by him and his scholars, together with an ascension, by Hannibal Caracci, are much to be regarded. Such an immethodical effusion of remarks upon painting, statuary, and architecture, may be apt to excite your mirth ; and, perhaps, your compassion : but, as you know the irregularity of my disposition, you must take my correspondence upon my own terms.

The Dominican church is very elegant : the lower columns of the vaulting being ionic, the high pilasters corinthian, the ornaments of stucco, and the whole executed in a very good taste. St. Andrew half undressed, for crucifixion, by Rossi, is a fine piece ; and the chappels that cross the nave are magnificent. Pope Pius V, by Felicio Torelli ; and St. Jacinto, by Lodovico Caracci, must attract the eye of every man who knows any thing of painting. St. Dominick's head and relics are preserved within an altar, but I could not see them, because he who kept the key was absent. The Dome church is really grand, and will be still more so, when the portico is finished ; but, even then, it will labour under a disadvantage which is very common in this and other countries ; namely, that of being cooped up in a place where one half of its beauties cannot be seen. Indeed it is very surprising to see communities, and even private men, burying edifices of beautiful architecture, in this manner, from the view of the public, as if they were ashamed of what they had done, or unwilling to gratify the sight of their inferiors. But, to return to this dome, the whole is of the composite order, the capitals and modelion-cornish being very rich ; but those by the gate are no more than paintings. On each side is a row of arched columns, or what are frequently called cloysters, and the complete nave seems to be well proportioned to the length : the roof is arched and plain ; and one altar is adorned with giallo, verde antico, and other stones of great value. There is a fine altar erected by the heirs of Gregory V, and supported with giallo corinthian columns ; there are four organs in the church, and two in the choir, supported by tuscan pillars ; three altars in architec-  
Q
ture,

ture, the others in painting; though the deceptions have a good effect: and as rich people die, or superstitious zeal increases, real buildings will be reared in room of these appearances. The paintings, in general, are more indifferent than one would expect to find in such a city as Bologna. The church of the Padri Philip-pini del Oratorio, is one of those that (as I have already observed) please me, like a pretty, plain girl, by their neatness and white apparel. All the ornaments are corinthian, gilt, except the great altar, which is coloured, and two others, which are very elegant. Here is a young Jesus declaiming in the temple, and God above, with angels, by Albani; and it is observable of this great master, that there is not one of his pieces (at least I have seen none of them) without infant figures, either of angels, cupids, or mortals; and in these he was never equalled. Here is likewise a picture of Jesus, and Thomas feeling his wounds, by a fair lady called Teresa Mauratori, performed in a masterly manner.

As I stayed here but an afternoon and one day, I employed the time so industriously, and the weather was so hot, that I was quite fatigued before I could thus far gratify my curiosity; so that, probably, I have overlooked many better things than those I have observed. Here I saw cardinal Doria, the pope's legate, pass through the street, in great pomp.

I now proceed to Ferrara, which, as Mr. Addison says, is a waste; and truly all that I can do, is (like some travellers of my own acquaintance) to tell you I have been there, shunning any further conversation on the subject, in order to conceal my ignorance and want of curiosity. However, I can, from my own knowledge, assure you, there is in this place one very great square, in the middle of which appears an huge composite foliated column, sustaining a statue of pope Alexander VII, sitting in his chair: but the greatest part of this spacious area is overgrown with grass. The streets are long and straight, but quite desolate; and the fortifications are said to extend seven miles around. There are two very bad statues of some of their dukes, one sitting, the other on horseback. I was in one of their churches, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; but there I saw nothing worth observing. This is all I can say of Ferrara, except that cardinal Crescenti is their legate.

From Ferrara, and indeed from the Appenines, we travelled through what by some people would be termed a delightful country. The fields, like those of Holland, lie low and moist, are drained by  
ditches,



ditches, and great dykes are built to save them from the overflowings of the Po, the Rheno, the Addige, the canals Bianco and Negro, and the Brinta. Here the hemp grows to an immense height, and is proportionably strong; so that sometimes I was deceived by its appearance so much, as to mistake it for plantations of young ashes. The Indian-corn, which they call gran-turia, grows much in the same manner; but one stalk never yields above three ears.

Having crossed the Po at Pacolini, we came down the river in a boat to Paviola, that we might enter the Venetian territories without lying quarantine. Hoc opus, hic labor est. But gold will overcome that and many greater difficulties; and accordingly, by the influence of that precious metal, we procured a chaise to transport our luggage, while we walked on foot, escorted by two Venetian soldiers, to Crociara, which is about four miles: however, we marched about the space of ten or twelve miles, backwards, forwards, and round about, in order to deceive and perplex those who might have observed us, and to leave at some distance the road by which we had come: at length we arrived in safety at the end of our stage. Next morning Signior Ottavio Savagna, a Venetian, who is both a very good painter and a very worthy man, desired a place with me in the chaise, with which I gladly accommodated him, because I found he was perfectly well acquainted with the manner of travelling: and to his address our escaping quarantine was in a good measure owing. Leaving the rest, we crossed the canal Bianco, at Passato di Rosati, the Addige at Boara, and dined at Stangaila. Here I visited the church, which is dedicated to St. Catherine. The great altar is a pretty, ancient temple, of the rich stones: there are four other altars of very good architecture, adorned with very well executed sculpture; but the paintings are bad, and the building is mean.

On one of the altars is the statue of an angel with a large, fair wig: he stands upright, and lays his hands upon the head of a Jesus, who, by his dress and looks, seems to be about five or six years old. Such childish absurdities I am tired of mentioning; though I have often wondered that they should so generally prevail among people who are not at all destitute of learning and taste. Some, indeed, of the clergy I have known extremely illiterate; but a great many are persons of superior understanding, and certainly would never countenance such ridiculous trumpery, if their interest was not in some shape concerned. Those donations they

consider as a part of devotion ; which, for the benefit of the church, must be held sacred, and received exactly according to the will of the donors ; lest, by deviating from it, in one particular, they should invalidate the importance of the whole ; and consequently find the number of their legacies decrease.

From Stangaila we advanced to the river-canal Negro, at a little distance from which appears Mount St. Solfino, which affords a delightful view ; having a church and convent upon its top. About ten miles from thence we came to a pretty little town, called Monte Velefi, from an hill at the back of it, covered from top to bottom by the ruins of a fortification, of which, however, I could collect no information, either from my fellow-traveller, or the inhabitants of the town. Hard by this place is the Monte Ricco, justly so called from its fertility : for it is covered with vineyards to the very summit, and yields excellent grapes, from a natural moisture in the body of the hill. All these three mountains rise gradually to a point, as if they had been modelled by art.

Near Bataglio is the palace of Salvatico ; that of Obici, on the other side of the river Brinta ; and on the hither side stands the palace of Delphino, which is very noble. We passed the river Brinta to Padua, which is likewise a kind of waste, compared to its former condition ; yet here, I am told, there are many valuable things to be seen : but, as my companion was obliged to go forwards, without halting, I did not chuse to stay behind ; trusting to another opportunity of seeing its curiosities : so that I can only say I was in that ancient city which stands upon the Brinta. This river runs all the way to the Gulph of Venice, and its banks, for full fifteen miles, are covered with one continued chain of palaces, according to the Italian denomination : though some of them really deserve the name, and all of them are elegant : such a sight is, I apprehend, no where else to be seen. Some of the canals in Holland, I own, are adorned with pretty little houses, and neat gardens on one side, and pasture grounds on the other : but here are magnificent buildings on each side, particularly the palace of Giovanelli, which is nobly rich in statuary and gardens, though attended with one whimsical circumstance, which I cannot approve. The breast-wall, that surrounds the spacious parterre in the front of the house, is decked with a vast number of liliputian monsters, which, in my opinion, exhibit a too ludicrous entertainment to the eye, so near a building of such magnificence ; especially as they are the first objects that strike the view, which ought to be chiefly attracted by

the more dignified beauties of the place. All these structures, superb and beautiful as they are, being contrived for coolness, would not be habitable in our island, where the principal aim is to make the houses close and warm. Through this delightful avenue of palaces we came to Fusina, from whence we hired a gondola to Venice, which is at the distance of five miles by water.

Venice makes such an appearance as is not to be met with in any other part of the whole world; and, as Mr. Addison observes, looks at a distance, like a town half floated by a deluge. The day after my arrival I went and waited upon Mr. Smith the British consul, and Sir William Stewart, who soon returned the visit, and were extremely civil; as were Mr. St. George, Mr. Harper, and Dr. Gilks, who were the only British subjects at that time in the place. You need not doubt that I amused myself agreeably, in viewing the beauties and curiosities of this city, which, for your satisfaction, I shall describe in my own irregular way. But, before I proceed to these particulars, it will not be amiss to say something of the people in general. They have sometimes assumed the name of Venetia, in imitation of the Grecian cities Athenæ, and Thebæ. Their state underwent a variety of revolutions, until, at length, the inhabitants agreed upon a new form of government, which, for its oddity and unalterable constitution, I shall in some measure explain.

In the year 697 a Doge or Dux was elected for life, though with very limited powers; inasmuch that he can neither marry a stranger, nor go out of the city, without a licence from the senate: at the same time a great number of councils were appointed, and each institution declared unalterable. The senate consists of a hundred and twenty nobles, one half of whom are ordinary, and the other distinguished by the appellation of the junta; but the united body is called *pregadi*, from *pregare* to pray, as if to insinuate that they were prayed or intreated to become guardians of the public weal: but others affirm, this name was acquired at their first establishment, when they sent embassies all around, praying and soliciting their neighbours to come and settle among them. A body of the fugitive nobility constituted the first governors, in whose names the intreaties were made; so as that they obtained the name of *pregadi*, which hath been conveyed to their successors. On account of this occurrence some likewise derive the present name of the city from the Latin verb *venite* or *venetiam*, and others from *venetia*, an obsolete word that signifies the frothing or boiling of the sea. Varro says “*Venetia est maris exæstuatio quæ ad littus pellitur.*”

The sixty ordinary senators are chosen in August or September, five only at one time; and the Doge presides in the senate, but, as I have already observed, under great restrictions. To these are added the decemviri, forty who are judges in all capital cases, and many other particular magistrates. The decemviri, when assembled, consist, properly speaking, of seventeen persons; ten of whom are the ordinary judges (whence they have the name) and are chosen from the grand council; the rest are six counsellors, chosen out of as many districts, three of which must be upon one side of the island of the Rialto, and three upon the other; and the Doge completes the number as president: but three senators are monthly chosen to be what they call *gli capi di dieci*, or chiefs of the ten; and these have power to summon the college and examine into all their affairs. From the sentence of this college there lies no appeal; and all their deliberations are wonderfully secret.

The next in order is the college of the sixteen *savii* or wise men, consisting of six senators called the *savii grandi*, whose business is to watch over and protect the honour of the state, and make their report to the senate; five gentlemen denominated *savii della terra ferma*, or wise men of the main land, who have the care of trade and the militia; and five others of the same rank, young, but learned, known by the name of *savii delli ordini*, or wise men of the order, who enquire into the execution of every thing relating to sea-affairs, &c. but, according to custom, ten others are added to this college, namely, the Doge, six counsellors, and three of the criminal judges. The *gran cancelliere* or high chancellor is elected by the grand council, and every thing is communicated to him: he takes place of all senators except the procurators of St. Marc, who are next the Doge in dignity, and continue during life, which is also the case with the chancellor. To them is assigned the charge of all orphans left without guardians, and they are divided into three classes called *procuratoria*, three presiding in each. The first class, together with the Doge, superintend the church of St. Marc, and manage its vast revenues; the second has the immediate care of the orphans on one side of the Rialto; and the third takes care of those on the other: each class being equally charged with the relief of the poor, the prisoners, and slaves.

The great council is formed of all the patricians turned of twenty, though sometimes they are not admitted 'till the age of twenty five: they propose, digest, and enact the laws, and appoint all the magistrates and officers through the whole extent of their dominions.

nions. They have a vast variety of other judges, such as *judices proprietatum, procuratorum, mercatorum, advenarum, petitionum, mobilium, publici, cattaveri, &c. &c.*

Having thus given you some notion of the constitution of this people, I will now proceed to mention those particular objects which attracted my attention.

I ascended the belfrey, that stands in the corner of the noble square near St. Marc's church: it is a common brick tower, so unluckily situated as to spoil the grande place, which hath the church for one side, a corridore of fifty arches on the right, one of thirty nine upon the left (the length of both being equal, though the pillars of the first are doubled) and a chapel in front, with seven arches on one side, and five only on the other; this irregularity being occasioned by the disposition of the door, which behoved to be in a line with the gate of St. Marc.

From the top of this ugly tower (of which I send you the print) I enjoyed a distinct view of this fine city and the adjacent islands; and surely a more beautiful and singular prospect is no where upon earth. The greatest part of the islands appear like so many towns rising out of the deep, because all the land is covered with buildings: but, were this impregnable city in the possession of our neighbours the Dutch, they would enlarge it greatly, and that not without reason, the paved streets being so narrow that no more than two persons can walk a-breast through them; though many of their marine streets are very spacious. From one side of the tower I counted sixteen, and from the other fifteen, islands; though the town actually stands upon upwards of seventy, and has about eight hundred bridges of different kinds: the islands I reckoned were distinct, and, as it were, separated from the city.

The church of St. Marc is one of the most extraordinary gothic buildings I ever saw; and notwithstanding the immense treasure which hath been lavished upon it, to my view has a very mean appearance, being very low, and loaded with five large, heavy cupolas, that seem to press it into the earth. Within it is so extremely dark, that one can hardly see the unpleasing, expensive mosaic work which is intended to adorn the roof and floor: and though the walls, in some places, are crusted with very rich stones, yet the beauty is infinitely inferior to the charge, or rather there is no beauty in any part of it: not even excepting a black Madonna that looks

like an Æthiopian princess. I send you this print of the cathedral, that you may judge for yourself; and I assure you it looks more agreeable to the eye in the drawing, than in the real structure.

One side of the square of St. Marc is built in the best taste, and the other would be very handsome were it at a distance from that which fronts it. The palace of the doge, where all the courts of justice are kept, contains very magnificent apartments; one side, which is hid, being in a sort of Roman stile: it fronts the prison, which is a very elegant fabric, and to which it is joined by a bridge called *Il ponte de sospiri*, from the sighs of the criminals as they pass along it to trial, or return after sentence of death has been pronounced: the other sides are very gothic indeed! The outward stair is of whitish marble admirably wrought: the length of the hall in which the great council sits, amounts to about one hundred eighty feet, and the breadth to eighty; and there is another one hundred and forty by sixty; one end of the first is wholly covered by a painting of Tintoretto, representing paradise; incomparably performed, though too much crowded with figures: the different apartments are likewise adorned by pieces of the same hand, Paul Veronese, Titian and others; yet, almost every picture is confused with too great a redundancy of figures; and, I must take the liberty to say, that, in all of them, the perspective, or appearance of distant images, is false. On the fore ground you shall see figures as big as the life; and behind, you behold others not above one foot in length; yet, even of these, the bodies, faces, and members are distinctly shewn: an absurdity which any man, even though he is ignorant of the rules of perspective, may easily discover. In a small room, there is an *Europa* by Paul Veronese, done in a manner which I think very expressive; when she first mounts the bull that is represented as rising under her, the features of her countenance indicate the utmost timidity; but, when seen in a distant perspective, she seems to have recovered her courage, and waves her hand in a transport of eagerness and joy, as directing and desiring the disguised deity to swim with greater dispatch. Titian's colouring and contours, are, in my humble opinion, preferable to those of Paul Veronese or Tintoretto, though in this sentiment I differ from the Venetian taste in general. The architecture of St. Geminiano's chapel is so neat and elegant, that I cannot help gratifying your curiosity with the print.

In Sancta Sophia's there is a black Virgin, another in Sancta Felicia's, together with three saints of the same complexion. In the

church of Sancta Fausta, as well as in many other places, she is richly dressed, and has a variety of habits for the different holidays. The church of the Capuchins is an octagon, with a cupola over the center, and contains six pretty altars besides the great one. Here good paintings abound in such numbers, that a moderate description of them would fill whole volumes; so that I intend to say nothing further on the subject. The church of St. Ignatius is the most noble I have yet seen in this place, except that of the Carmelites, which vies with it in beauty: as I cannot regale you with a sight of the inside, I here present you with its elevation. There are noble composite columns in front, with statues between them: the gateway, within, is adorned with eight columns, and four pilasters above, all of the same order. The pannels are of flowered marble inlaid, which yields the appearance of rich damask; a beautiful pavilion of the same matter is raised over the pulpit, by way of sounding-board, and the columns surrounding the choir are ornamented in the same manner: the great altar is furnished with wreathed columns that support an elegant cupola. Fine altars and statues, particularly that of Barbara, adorn the whole, which is covered with a rich gilded cieling. Seven or eight hundred scholars are taught in this college of the Jesuits.

St. Francisco della Vigna is a work of the famous Palladio. In the front are four composite pilasters, with two brass statues of St. Francis and St. John; but, within, the order is doric, and a light, plain, beautiful simplicity appears through the whole, except upon each side of the choir, where there is a rich piece of panelled architecture, in a monumental taste, and of the composite order. In the center of the cloyster (which was never designed by Palladio) is a square grotto, with glass-doors, in which the saint stands in the habit of his order, and over head our Lady. Here you have the elevation of the church of Sancta Justina, belonging to a convent of nuns. The columns of the great altar are flowered and foliated with marbles of the natural colours, charmingly executed; and it has an handsome composite front, with a modelion cornice and tympanum. The church of St. John and St. Paul is a large gothic building; but, among a variety of others, contains two noble monumental altars, besides the great one, which exhibits something very extraordinary. I am afraid that the manner in which I mention these altars, monuments, columns, orders, and I know not what, may subject me to the same censure which I have passed upon large groupes of figures, which are seldom diversified enough to engage the reader's attention, or make an impression upon his memory: and yet this fault is, in effect, rather owing to the sameness of the ob-

jects I describe, than to the defects of the description ; which, however, I must own, are manifold and unentertaining.

Upon the front of St. Mary's church are four very handsome horses, of corinthian brass, which were brought from Constantinople : but, in the area before the church I last mentioned, there is a wretched equestrian statue of Bartholomeus di Bergamo : the horse is too long, his jaws are thick, his muzzle is small, and his tail altogether ludicrous. The rider sits in a most awkward posture, with his left side foremost, and really seems to have been manufactured in a place where horses are of little or no use, and consequently almost unknown.

The church of I Carmelitani, or the barefooted Carmelites, disputes the preference with that of St. Ignatius, as I have already observed. In the front are twelve corinthian columns, and eight above, with a rich architrave, freeze and cornice ; six statues in the interstices, and five upon the top. Within are three fine altars on each side, two of jasper columns, whether cruised or not I cannot determine ; and one of verde antico. On the frontispiece of one, are Mary, Joseph, and Jesus in clouds, exquisitely drawn ; and on another is a visitation. The great altar has eight columns of Bohemian marble. All the ornaments are gilded, as well as the ceiling, round some good fresco ; but there is no painting below, excepting two performances, which are not at all of a piece with the church. St. Julentini's church is adorned with a portico of eight corinthian pillars ; those within are of the same order ; a pretty, painted cupola rises over the nave, and the great altar is a temple surrounded with fine statuary. Upon one side of the choir is the tomb of John Francis Maurocenus, whose image lies above the sepulchre ; below is Time or Saturn, with Charity on one side, and Virtue on the other : the whole in a mantle sustained by angels, one of whom carries a crown of glory.

In the Chiesa di Carmini, or Carmelites who wear stockings, there is a crucifix, with a dress resembling the Highland philebeg ; a Mary richly habited ; and several saints in ecclesiastic robes ; the great altar being in form of a pretty little temple. In the front of the church of Sancta Maria della Rosaria, are four composite columns, with as many statues : the pilasters within are corinthian ; the great altar is temple-wise, with a semi-cupola supported by six very pretty columns. Upon an altar is represented Mary with Jesus, sitting in a gilt chair of state, dressed in a white robe, with an embroidered border, which is her favourite habit ; though she ap-  
pears



pears under an infinite number of designations, such as *Da monte*, *Della guardia*, *Maggiore*, *Formosa*, *Nuovella*, *Della pace*, *Di candeli*, *Castilima*, *Purissima*, *Inviolata*, *Speculum justitiæ*, *Sedes sapientiæ*, &c. &c. &c. Such and so various were the distinctions of the female deities of antiquity, of which, I suppose, this modern practice is an imitation.

By this time, I am persuaded, you are heartily tired, and indeed so am I, with the confusion of my own remarks; I shall therefore pass over many things of consideration, and at present only particularize the famous bridge of the Rialto, the middle of which is a broad street, with handsome shops on each side, and without these is a narrower walk towards the water. You will conceive a notion of it from this print in perspective, which does not exhibit it more noble than it really is.

Though I never repeat Mr. Addison's descriptions, I have sometimes presumed to give you a little supplement to a few particulars which he has mentioned. You may remember he takes notice of a very odd shew on Holy Thursday, called the man-pyramid, which, from Claudian, he describes in these beautiful lines:

“ Men pil'd on men, with active leaps arise,  
“ And build the breathing fabric to the skies;  
“ A sprightly youth above the topmost row,  
“ Points the tall pyramid and crowns the shew.”

As there is something extremely whimsical as well as surprising in this spectacle, I send you a very neat print of it, which will illustrate the description.

Venice, in general, is a beautiful city; a great number of the houses being better suited for princes than private noblemen: though it must be observed, that these noblemen put themselves upon a footing with the old Roman patricians, who were deemed equal to sovereigns; their Doges being considered as the consuls of ancient Rome.

I have often, with indignation, heard the new church in the Strand censured for being too much crowded with ornaments; but here the fronts of private houses, as well as churches, are ten times more liable to that accusation. The watry streets (if I may be allowed to use the expression) and the houses that stand upon them, are so conveniently contrived, that one can go up to every door, in the little floating coach called gondola, which is a very odd convey-

veyance. The length of these vessels extends to two or five and thirty feet, from stem to stern, though they are not more than five feet and an half in breadth, and altogether without keels. They have flat bottoms and floors; a great rake fore and aft; prodigious long sharp prows; rostra, or beaks of iron with teeth; and a little fixed awning or couch abaft the beam, in which the passengers sit. One rower stands forwards, and the other upon the ledge of the stern; their attitude and action are beautiful, and shew handsome fellows (such as they generally are) to great advantage: their oars roll upon a notched post on the side, and they push from them, as we do when we back a stern: but they skim it away with great velocity, and such is their address, that, though they have no rudder, though many of the canals are extremely narrow, and an infinity of these skiffs are continually going backwards and forwards, they pass each other with incredible ease and agility; so that the fare runs no risk of being overfet. Here is a drawing which I took upon the spot.

I shall now give you some respite, and conclude this letter with telling you, that, in all probability, I shall be obliged to go from hence, round the Morea, up to the gulph of Theffalonica, thence through the islands of the Archipelago to Alexandria in Ægypt, and then to Cyprus: the reasons of this long voyage you may learn by another opportunity: mean while, I believe I scarce need observe that, whither soever I go, or whatever change of fortune I may prove, I shall always be,

Dearest Brother,

Your unalterable, &c.

Venice, Sept. 2:  
1744.

## L E T T E R    I I I.

S I R,

**H**AVING been disappointed in my expectation of hearing from you and some other particular friends, after I had concluded my last letter, I sunk into a state of dejection and lowness of spirits, during which I began to moralize, and actually filled a whole sheet with reflections upon the uncertainty of hope, and the inconstancy of happiness; but when I recollected myself so far as to review, with temper and serenity, what I had written in the midst of melancholy vapours, I saw nothing that was uncommon or entertaining in my lucubration, and therefore have suppressed the whole essay. After this instance of self-denial, I will proceed to treat you with the description of a Venetian wedding, at which I was present.

The day being appointed for the nuptials of a young couple, of two noble families known by the names of Bernardi, and Donna, I, who (as you very well know) am fond of novelties, repaired to the church of Sancto Giorgio Maggiore, which is large and handsome, with a fine garden and convent, in the refectory of which is the marriage of Cana, incomparably performed, by Paul Veronese. This piece is about thirty feet in length, and contains above one hundred figures: and, barring that croud which I must always condemn, it may be reckoned the best of his pictures that are in Venice. You may consider the print of the church, while I go on with my description of the ceremony --- After a croud of nobles, in their usual black robes, had been some time in attendance, the gondolas, appearing, exhibited a fine shew, though all of them were painted of a sable hue, in consequence of a sumptuary law, which is very necessary, in this place, to prevent an expence which many, who could not bear it, would certainly incur; nevertheless, the barcaroli or boat-men were dressed in handsome liveries: the gondolas followed one another in a line, each carrying two ladies, who were likewise dressed in black, though excessively rich in jewels: as they landed they arranged themselves in order, forming a lane from the gate to the great altar. At length the bride, arrayed in white, as a symbol of innocence, led by the bridesman, ascended the stairs of the landing-place. There she received the compliments  
of

of the bridegroom in his black toga, who walked upon her right hand to the altar, where they and all the company kneeled. I was often afraid the poor young creature would have sunk upon the ground before she arrived at the altar; for she trembled with great agitation while she made her low curtsies from side to side: however, the ceremony was no sooner performed, than she seemed to recover her spirits, and looked matrimony in the face with a determined smile. Indeed, in all appearance she had nothing to fear from her husband, whose age and aspect were not at all formidable: accordingly she tripped back to the gondola with fresh activity and resolution, and the procession ended as it began.

Though, as I have already observed, there was something attractive in this aquatic parade, the black hue of the boats and the company, presented to a stranger, like me, the idea of a funeral, rather than the gaiety of a wedding. My expectation was raised too high by the previous description of the Italians, who are much given to hyperbole, who gave me to understand that this procession would far exceed any thing I had ever seen. When I reflect upon thisrodomontade, I cannot help comparing, in my memory, the paultry procession of the Venetian marriage, with a truly august occurrence of which I was an eye witness in Sweden. A British squadron, consisting of twenty four ships of the line and six frigates, besides bomb-vessels, fire-ships, tenders, &c. lay at a little distance from Dalleröen, commanded by Sir John Norris and two other inferior admirals. The king, queen, and all the noblesse of Sweden, were invited to dine on board of this fleet, and a good many British gentlemen were dispersed among the different ships, to entertain the company, because few of the captains could speak any other language than their own; and my station was on board the Hampton-court, captain Piercy; who, though not the most polite gentleman in the world, was a worthy man, a gallant officer, and, as he told me, the real male heir of the Northumberland family. All the barges of the fleet, with their crews, in white shirts, ribbons, and black caps, lay at count Falconberg's house, where every one took water. Their majesties, Lord Carteret, and Sir John Norris embarked in Sir John's barge, and his captain steered the boat as cockswain, while their suite went into the other barges, according to their several degrees of quality. No sooner was the queen's boat put off, than the rest followed in a direct line, the surface of the water being as smooth as a piece of polished glass; and upwards of three hundred oars played in it, with as uniform a motion as if all of them had been actuated by one piece of clock-work. When  
their

their majesties came along-side of the admiral, nothing was to be seen aloft but ensigns, jacks, streamers, and the heads of sailors, who saluted them with three cheers, as the queen set her foot upon the accommodation-ladder or stair-case, which, together with the gang-ways to the quarter-deck, was lined with officers or gentlemen volunteers finely dressed, with their swords drawn for the protection of the royal guests. The queen had not been many minutes upon deck, when, by her permission, each of the admirals fired a royal salute of one and twenty guns, and every other ship in the fleet fired fifteen. Nothing could be more terribly grand than the effect of this compliment: for, as we lay invironed by huge mountains, the sound of the cannon was reverberated so long and so loud as to confound and astonish the hearers. After dinner the king and queen were conducted on shore, with the same attendance, and accompanied by the same tremendous noise. But I ask pardon for this digression, and beg leave to return to Venice, or rather to the church of St. Stephen, in the island called Murano, which was formerly the seat of trade, until the ground where Venice now stands was built upon. In this church are several pictures, by Mariotti; and a Moses receiving the tables of the law, by Trevisani, which is a tolerable piece. There is in the church of St. Pietro Martyro, a picture of Jesus feeding the multitude with loaves and fishes, on one side, and the marriage of Cana on the other side of the altar, by Litorini, which have some degree of merit. Behind the altar is a Deposto, or Jesus taken from the cross, by Tintoretto, well performed; there are also, behind the altar, a few other paintings, said to be done by the same hand, though I am of a different opinion. The great altar is a pretty, inlaid temple, with a crucifix on the gate, and a supper on the front, both in that odd kind of work, surrounded with statues of monks and angels.

In this island of Murano is a palace belonging to the noble family of Cornaro, which gave a queen to the last king of Cyprus; I should rather have said two palaces joined by a strange sort of a gallery, which, by its windings and turnings, extends to above one thousand of my paces. The walls on each side are covered so thick with paintings, of various sizes, that I am persuaded the number amounts to near seven thousand; for I grew weary of counting them. How amazing, to a stranger, is such a collection, in the possession of one private man! Yet this astonishment will increase when I assure you, that there is hardly one piece in this whole assemblage that I would purchase at the price of sixpence. One would imagine they had pillaged all the bawdy houses and little

oste-

\* offerie to furnish this palace. Nevertheless, one statue of our Saviour bound to the pillar, is very good, and several busts are tolerable.

Let us now return to town, where I will entertain you with the Chiesa del Redentore, which belongs to the capuchins, and was built by the celebrated Palladio. To this church is an easy ascent by ten or a dozen steps; two corinthian pilasters form the gate, and support a modelion-tympanum, which is the whole breadth of the front. There is another modelion-tympanum, supported by four composite three quarters columns, and three corinthian pilasters on each side, no higher than those of the gate, sustain two semi-tympana, which are broke by the former. There are two statues in niches, with corinthian pilasters arched, and five upon the top. All within the church are of the same order; the nave has a balustraded cupola; the great altar and a chapel on each side of the nave, which form a cross, stand under semi-cupolas, with three quarters columns; in the pannels are niches for statues, though they are at present occupied by the sybils and saints, painted upon wood, in chiaro oscuro. Upon the back part of the great altar is an admirable Deposto in relievo, and behind are four large columns; the whole forming what I think a master-piece of architecture. In the church of the Sancta Virgine is the sepulchre of St. Magnus, one side being of glass, through which he appears in wax: his face is quite consumed, yet his body is richly dressed: above it is a crucifix, over which two angels support a pavilion, St. Germanus on one side, and St. Martinus on the other, all of white marble, and very good workmanship. The pillars are corinthian, of a kind of double fluting, concave and convex; the concavity being of white, and the convexity of blue and white marble. Opposite to this morceau we see the Virgin upon an altar, finely dressed, with the infant Jesus in a great perriwig, and crowned: the pillars being of the same work with those of the sepulchre, double-fluted, red and white. I was in this church on the eighth of September, N. S. which being the Virgin's birth-day, their whole finery was exposed, and we were entertained with a glorious concert of four and twenty performers. The cloysters of St. Nicholas are adorned with statues, and a great number of sepulchres, about four or five feet from the ground, projecting from the walls: but I saw nothing in any of them worth mentioning.

In the middle of one square there is a very handsome well, with an arch thrown over it, in the triumphal way, adorned with sta-

\* Offerie signifies public houses.

tues, and distinguished by this inscription; "Deo uni et trino bonorum omnium fonti." Which, in my opinion, is a very allowable pun; for, the well thus dedicated, is a typical allegory of the ever-springing and inexhausted goodness of heaven. The church is gothic, though it contains several noble monuments; and, among the rest, one of a doge, which is very magnificent, with this motto, "Hic revixit anno 1699." In the sacristy are three very curious pieces, in alto relievo, representing Jesus on the cross, his being taken down, and his burial.

On one side of the gate of Saneto Nicholletto, is David with Goliath's head in his hand; and, on the other, St. Cecilia, most exquisitely cut in carrara marble, by John Marchioni; over these is the organ, supported by pillars of the same: these two figures were so placed, I suppose, because they represented two musicians; and, that being the case, I think David ought to have been distinguished by the harp, rather than by the giant's head. Here is a virgin in the clouds, surrounded by angels, divinely painted by Titian, the figure seeming to be real flesh and blood. The Scola of Saneto Rocco, by Sarglio, is very rich; indeed the architecture in the front is too rich. In the lower hall are composite pillars fluted, that support the first floor, where there is some excellent basso relievo carved in wood. Both stories are covered with ~~Tintoretto's~~ Tintoretto's performances, which have suffered greatly from the moisture of the place. I am not at all pleased with some of this artist's pictures which are here to be seen, and am really sorry to find my opinion, in this respect, differing from that of other people, because it looks like an affectation of singularity, which I would by all means avoid: yet I must either give up my own judgment entirely, or tax that celebrated painter with want of propriety in point of invention. For example, when the wise men came to worship our Saviour, did they wear royal robes of the modern fashion; or, were they followed at a distance by a sumptuous retinue? When the Virgin is represented flying into Ægypt, can any attitude be more awkward or mean than that of being seated on a little ass fronting the spectator, and stooping with his head down to the ground; so that she seems to be on foot, and the animal peeping from between her legs; nay, a gentleman who had seen the piece, I believe, an hundred times, affirmed she was walking, until, at my desire, he observed her more narrowly. The Venetians ought not to blame me for making so free with their favourite, since all true critics have, with Horace, allowed that Homer himself sometimes nodded. However, here is one piece by Tintoretto, imagined with more propriety than I

have ever observed in any other painter who has treated the same subject; he has represented the Virgin sitting in an apartment of her little cottage, homely dressed, with Jesus on her knee, and every object about her conformable to the lowness of her circumstances; an old broken brick wall divides this room from another, in which appear heaps of carpenter's tools lying in confusion. Is not this a more natural, nay a more affecting scene than that of her being exhibited in a palace, dressed in embroidery, and attended like a princess? And is it not surprising, that nobody with whom I have conversed, ever took notice of the difference?

I would ask those gentlemen of refined taste, who sicken at the sight of the New-Church in the Strand, how they relish that of St. Moses in Venice, which in the number of ornaments as far exceeds the New-Church, as this last surpasses Saneto Francisco della Vigna, which I have already mentioned for its beauteous simplicity? This is all I need say of St. Moses, which I have sent you in miniature.

When Mr. Martin and Mr. Brown, two Irish gentlemen, came to Venice, I went to wait upon them, according to our custom abroad; and found them so agreeable that we soon became acquainted. With these ~~strangers~~, one day went to St. Daniel's church, to see the young Donna Contessa Emilia Benson take the religious habit of an Augustin nun, by the name of Maria Rosa, in the monastery of that church, the fabric of which is mean and gothic. Upon the great altar is a picture of Daniel in the lions den, with an angel pointing to the Almighty, who appears in the clouds, and seems to bid the prophet trust to the protection of God, which was sufficient to screen him from the danger of his situation: Pietro di Cortona is the author of this excellent performance.

Though I had been in a great many countries where the Roman catholic religion prevails, I never before had an opportunity of seeing a nun take the veil. We placed ourselves near the altar, so as that we should have a distinct view of every thing that passed, and had not long continued in that situation, when the music, consisting of two and twenty performers, vocal and instrumental, began an overture; after which the young lady entered the gate next the monastery, which was at the further end of the church: near this place was a table for prayer, covered with crimson velvet, and furnished with a cushion of the same, upon which she kneeled for a  
very



very little time ; then, while an anthem was performing, she walked slowly up to the great altar, preceded by three priests, two old nuns being on each side, in a particular dress calculated for the purpose, and followed by several persons belonging to the church, one of whom carried the sacred habit. She kneeled a little while at the altar, and after having been asked by the priest, if she came thither with a voluntary intention and desire of being wedded to Jesus Christ, she removed to a place of prayer, covered with crimson velvet flowered with gold, that stood upon the left side of the altar, being still accompanied by the four old nuns. She was dressed with the utmost gaiety, in a white tabby, of a particular make, with an infinity of jewels in her hair, about her neck, and upon her breast. When she first entered the church I felt some uneasiness, but, during the slow, solemn procession to the altar, I was seized with a melancholy compassion, and sympathetic sorrow. She was young and handsome, with an appearance of sweetness and innocence much more agreeable than real beauty, and walked with such composure and resignation, that, had she been really a victim destined for the slaughter, I doubt if I should have felt more tenderness and pity for the poor deluded creature, more affection for her unhappy fate, or more inveteracy against the authors of such a damnable institution. Priestcraft was certainly the *Origo mali*, but the parents are *Socii criminis* ; For their cursed pride will not permit their daughters to marry with merchants, however rich, and seldom with strangers, even though noble ; and, that the grandeur of the family may be the better maintained, the younger sons are not allowed to marry, except when there is no probability that the eldest will have children ; but they indulge their lewd passions by becoming priests, cicisbei, and pimps, while the poor girls are defrauded of their liberty, and those innocent joys for which they are so well adapted by nature.

The ceremony was hatefully tedious, but, at length, the dear little victim came to the altar, accompanied by the four hags, resembling the witches in *Macbeth*, with white handkerchiefs upon their heads, which were thrust through holes in pieces of black stuff, which hung down upon the breast and back, and under which they wore gowns of cream-coloured crape ; there kneeling she received the sacrament ; after which they pinned a crown of thorns upon her head, put a crucifix (which she kissed) in her right hand, and in her left, a large, lighted, wax taper, both being adorned with red, white, and variegated roses, in allusion to the name she had assumed : then an anthem was performed, while she  
walked

walked with the same solemnity to the gate of the monastery (her habit being carried behind her) attended by a great number of gentlemen and ladies, I myself making part of the retinue: there she stood some time knocking, until, the gate being opened, she was received by the lady abbess. Upon her admittance the grated door was shut; and she, amidst a procession of nuns, walked through the gallery into the hall of the convent, which is divided from the body of the church by gilded grates, and was, at that time, stuck round with roses. The lady abbess was seated in her abbatial chair of state, her crozier being held by a nun who stood upon her right hand. Before this reverend female the mistaken votary sat kneeling, while the officious hands of all present were employed in stripping her of all her gaudy ornaments, and putting on the consecrated habit. I was surprised at the tranquillity that appeared in her countenance, which was not at all altered, when she rose to let her embroidered petticoat drop off, though I believe she never had such an assembly at her toilette before; and she smiled, with seeming pleasure, when above her veil she was again crowned with thorns. By the bye, I think her name was well chosen, as "*Nulla rosa sine spina est:*" and I wish this motto may not be emblematical of her future days. The priest exhorted her in a brief discourse, after which we went away, leaving the poor young enthusiast to repent at leisure. For a year ~~and a day~~ her fate is not irretrievable; but, during that term of probation, they are so assiduously caressed, that very few, if any of them, are known to retract.

After dinner we were introduced into the house of Signor Valerese, whose daughter was to be married to Signor Berlendici. Both being of the first families in Venice, a prodigious number of the noblesse walked minuets for a considerable time, then a dancing-master performed three high dances with the bride (which, it seems, is a custom in this place) and the company made their exit; though I really cannot make mine without telling you, that they took no more notice of us than if we had been so many tinkers; and, indeed, I never saw such impolite confusion at any country wedding in Britain: in a word, they paid no regard to one another in dancing, except to the teacher himself; though I must do them the justice to acknowledge, that the men in general danced well, the ladies indifferently; but we must except one Signora Morosini, who, in this qualification, shone with extraordinary merit.

Mr. Guyon, a Swedish consul, and Mr. Jamineau, were so kind as to invite me to their house at Padua, where I staid some days  
with

with great satisfaction. Mrs. Guyon exactly resembles Mrs. G----, in person, manners, and conversation; so that I need not tell you how much pleasure I enjoyed in her company. We went over to Fusina, and, when we were at a little distance from the town, lay upon our oars to take a view of it; which was extremely pleasant, as you may judge from this representation in the print.

In my way to Padua, along the Brinta, I viewed the palaces of Tron, Capello, Foscarini, Justiniano, which was built by Palladio, and that of Grimani, the late Doge, which was reared at the expence of the brothers of that family; and in remembrance of this union, the words "Concordia fratrum," are over one of the gates. Though they are all noble edifices, they are far exceeded by that of Pisani, the body of which and two wings make one front, in a right line, with courts behind. All the pillars and pilasters are of the ionic order; every particular part is beautiful, though the gate is a great deal too small: the hall, when finished, will be ninety feet by forty five, and five and forty feet high, forming two cubes, and will be one of the grandest rooms in any private house in Italy. Behind is a fine parterre, extending the whole breadth of the garden, and executed in a better taste than any other I have seen in this country; but they are infinitely inferior, in point of beauty, to those of Great Britain. It is adorned with an amphitheatre, belvidere, and statues; and at the farther end is a green-house en palais. One gate of the garden is very grand; four pillars support a kind of portico, and to the balcony or platform above, you have access by two large columns, crowned with statues, round which are winding-stairs with iron rails.

As I had not seen the curiosities of Padua in my way to Venice, this jaunt afforded me double pleasure; and I shall entertain you with the most remarkable things I saw, beginning with the church of the tutelary saint Antonio. In the square before it is an equestrian statue of Gamitela, one of their generals, such a wretched piece that I will not trouble you with the enumeration of its faults. The church is a noble gothic building, though some of the chapels are adorned in the modern taste. The miracles of St. Antonio, in alto relievo, round his shrine, were done by Campania, Sansonius, and Tullus Lombardius: the authors of any admirable workmanship, whether in sculpture or painting, ought to be known to all those who have taste enough to admire their productions. A vast number of large silver lamps hang round this shrine, and so many people press in to rub their beads, every time the church-door

is opened, that I could not, for some time, approach it. Over the front of the chapel are these words :

Divo Antonio confessori sacrum.  
R. P. PA P. O.

An inscription under his picture, at the entry of the choir, which was too long for me to transcribe, gives us to understand that he lived six and thirty years, died in 1231, was canonized by pope Gregory IX; and the words "Anno a Christi natalibus 1532," on the inside of the chapel, shew that he was then enshrined where he now lies. The church has seven cupolas, five in the length of the nave, and three form the mort-cross; that over the choir being windowed round. In the farther side of the choir, between two pillars supporting an arch, stands a large crucifix; behind which appears a pretty chapel, dedicated to the saint, where he sits, neatly cut, amidst a great number of angels, playing upon different instruments of music; and in a cloyster adjoining to the church, he is represented in a picture sitting by the sea-side, and praying to the fishes, who listen with great attention. But the piece is poorly done: had people of understanding looked upon this legend as truth, it would have, doubtless, employed the hands of the best masters.

Were I remarkably endowed with the talent of communicating my ideas, I should give you an accurate description of Santa Giustina's church, as father Carminati, a noble Venetian, who is a monk of that convent, was so obliging as to inform me of every particular. It is about three hundred and seventy feet in length, the cross extending two hundred and fifty feet: on each side of the great nave are beautiful chapels, separated by clustered columns, vaulted, which, from wall to wall, stretch about a hundred and eighty feet: they are of the ionic order, and make a noble appearance, as the church is finely lighted. The altars too are rich and elegant; and here is an infinite number of relics deposited in a kind of well, built round with marble, and furnished, above, with a brass grate, through which we peep to see them. But, in the sacristy, they have a great number that are reckoned very valuable, and exposed upon solemn occasions. Among these are the wood of the holy cross; the hair of the blessed Virgin; the arm of St. Benedict; the chin and a rib of St. Giustina; the skulls of St. Luke the evangelist, St. Prodocimo, &c. In the chapel of the virgin Mary, which is very famous, her picture stands over the altar, which wisely with-

withdrew itself from a great many others that were doomed to the flames at Constantinople ; for some time it floated on the sea, and then leaped into the bosom of a pious lady. A situation which I myself should, perhaps, have chosen, after such a disagreeable cold bath. Here likewise is interred the body of St. Prosdocimo, who was the first bishop, and is the protector, of Padua ; together with the stone on which he used to celebrate mass, distinguished by this inscription :

*Hac super insigni petra Prosdocimus olim  
Obtulit, O quoties ! Munera sacra Deo.*

We were shewn a subterranean place where the bodies of the martyrs were found, particularly that of St. Daniel, who died in the year 168, and was found in 1664. Around the choir is the history of the New testament, admirably cut in wood ; and in one of the cloysters I saw a beautiful library, furnished with well chosen books, all the old musty volumes being confined to a separate apartment.

The church of Sts. Simon and Jude, belonging to the Jesuits, is a square, the angles of which are cut off ; within the building it is crufted with coloured marble, adorned with gilt pilasters of the composite order : in the four corners are eight statues ; below St. John the Baptist we read, “Non sum ego Christus ;” under St. Andrew, “O bona crux !” under St. John the Evangelist, “In omni patientia ;” and beneath St. Matthew, “In prodigiis multis.” The others have no inscriptions, and indeed they are better without, unless they could have been devised with more taste and ingenuity. Here are two pretty chapels ; the great altar is a temple of the corinthian order, gilt ; the choir appears behind ; the sacristy is elegant ; and in a cell is a glazed sepulchre of Jesus, distinguished by these words, “Propter scelera nostra :” several wax figures are represented as weeping around his body.

The church of Madonna piante, or the weeping lady, is round ; in the center is the great altar, which is a magnificent temple, surrounded with eight corinthian columns, supporting a cupola. Behind is a Madonna, sitting in deep mourning or weeds, and Jesus lies dead upon her knees. In the sacristy of the church of the Padri Romitani, there is a picture of John the Baptist in the wilderness, by Guiderini, which is a very good performance. In one of the

the cloysters of the convent, Mr. Wauchop of Niddrie lies buried, and upon his tomb is this inscription :

D. O. M.

Andrea Wauchopus de Niddrie,  
 Wauchopiorum in Scotia gentis inclytæ princeps.  
 Eximiis naturæ dotibus summa diligentia feliciter excultis,  
 Mira morum suavitate  
 Omnibus carus,  
 Cum jam ab ipso præclara quæque sperarentur,  
 Prematura morte abreptus  
 Maximum sui desiderium reliquit.  
 Ob. Venet. an. 1726, 29 Jan. Ætatis suæ 20.

But, in reality, he was murdered at Padua. The students, who have the privilege of carrying fire-arms concealed, are extremely insolent and riotous, and had used some of the citizens in a very barbarous manner. These last resented the outrage by shooting several students, and among the rest Mr. Wauchop, though I am well assured he had no share in the riot.

Hard by the convent is the palace of Foscari, which hath a Roman amphitheatre for its court. It is an exact oval, of three hundred and thirty by a hundred and eighty feet ; the foundation of the old wall, with the gates, is intire, in some places, three, five, seven, and ten feet high ; and that it might not run altogether to ruin, the proprietor has built upon it a very high brick wall.

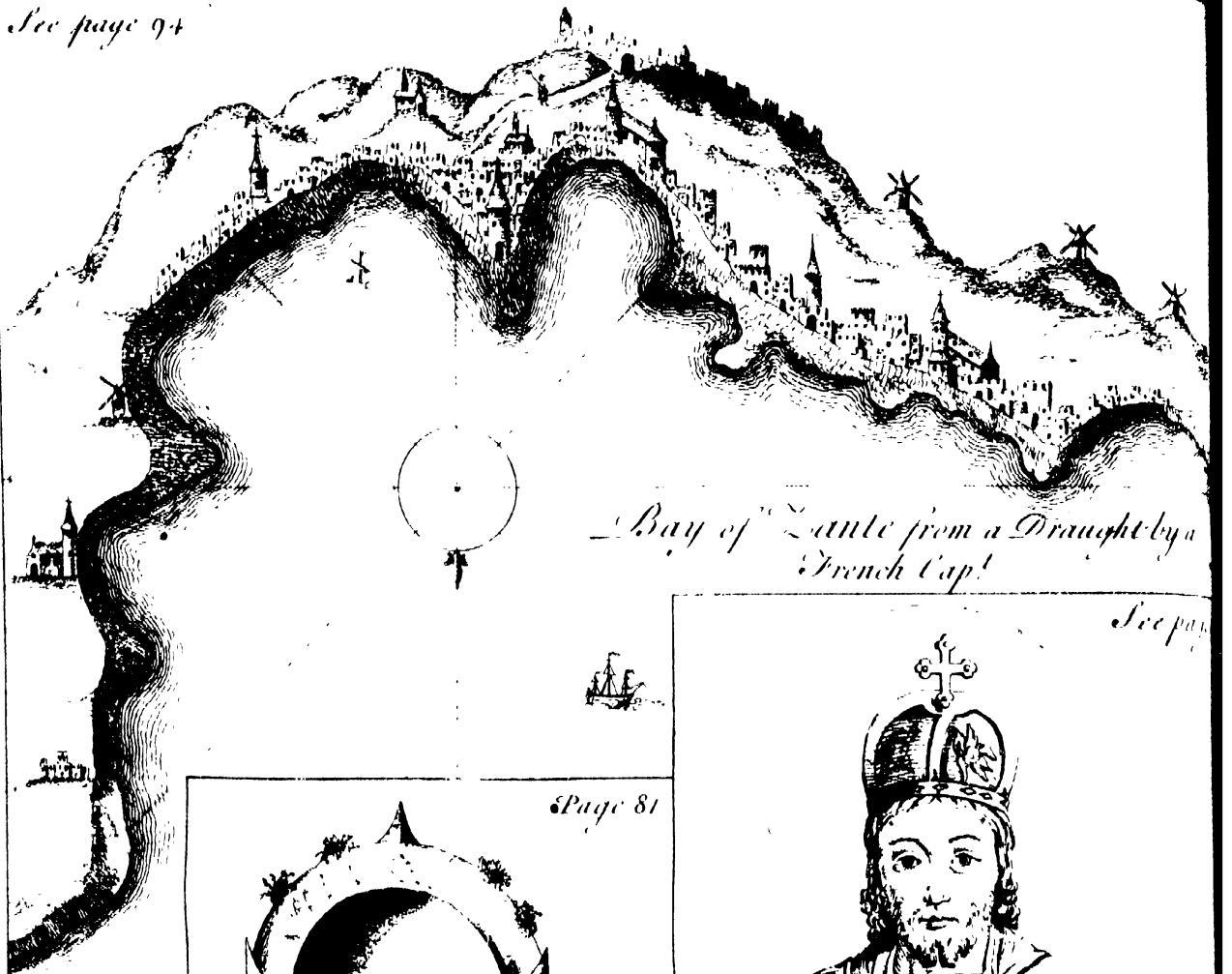
In the Casa di Dio they pretend to shew the stirrup-irons and spurs of Antenor, which, I will venture to affirm, are not five hundred years old. It is really surprising to see with what success they trump up such absurd fables, that are in direct contradiction to the truth of history and common sense. Upon the outside of the wall of St. Lorenzo is the tomb of this hero ; his pretended ashes being found, were here deposited, with this inscription, in old characters, which, with great difficulty, I read.

Inclytus Antenor, patriæ vox nisa quietem,  
 Transtulit huc Henetum, Dardanidumque fugas :  
 Expulit Euganeos, Patavinam condidit urbem,  
 Quem tenet hîc tumuli marmore cæsa domus.

I here



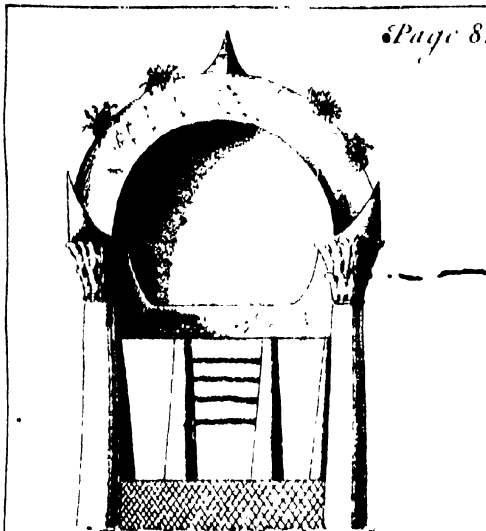
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Bay of Zante from a Draught by a French Cap!

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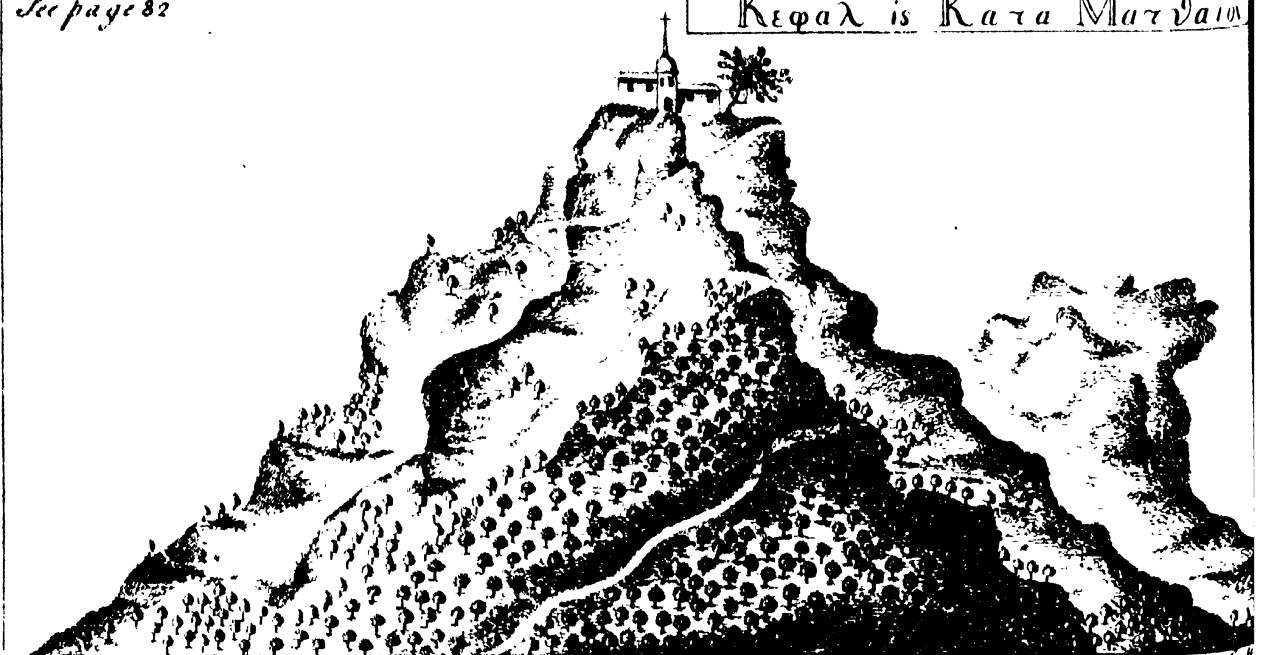


• Interior Cenotaph



See page 82

Κεφαλ is Κατα Ματθαίου



• Daniele in Monte •



I here present you with a sketch of the monument, which I drew for its oddity, and not on account of its beauty. That Antenor landed here, expelled the Euganeans, whose capital was about seven miles from hence, and built Padua, there is no reason to doubt, because these circumstances are confirmed by their best authorities: but when his ashes were found they must have been recognized by some inscription, otherwise how were they known? Had such an inscription been preserved upon the cenotaph, the whole would have been a valuable piece of antiquity; but, as it is destitute of these marks, the authenticity or identity of the ashes is very justly questioned by the learned. Notwithstanding this doubt, had he been a saint, instead of a pagan, his tomb would have signalized itself, by this time, in abundance of miracles, and been crowded with devotees accordingly.

Over a door at the farther end of the great hall, where the courts of justice are held, and which is about three hundred feet long, and ninety feet broad, is a bust of Livy, or rather a kit cat size of him; for the cheek rests on the fore-finger of the left hand. Underneath is an inscription, barbarously cut in this manner:

OSSA T. LIVII PATAVINI UNIVS OMNIUM MORTALIVM IVDICIO  
DIGNI CUIVS PROPE INVICTO CALAMO INVICTI P. R. RES GESTÆ  
CONSCRIBERENTVR.

“Ossa T. Livii Patavini unius omnium mortalium iudicio digni  
“cujus prope invicto calamo invicti. P. R. res gestæ conscribē-  
“rentur.”---In a private garden is a good Hercules Bestiarius, of  
one stone, fifteen feet high.

I must not forget to mention a little chapel, or rather preference-chamber, near St. Giustina, where, on holidays, our Lady appears in grand gala, and permits her garments to be touched by the rosaries of good people who purchase this favour with money: for, though Queen of heaven, she does not disdain to hold out her hand and receive a farthing from the meanest of her votaries on earth. She is attended by the priest, who is her grand treasurer and chief secretary, and who whispers in her ear the value of each present; in proportion to which she, by his mouth, conveys blessings to the donor. I stood a considerable time to see this mummary, which is actually a disgrace to religion.

Mrs. Guyon was so polite as to postpone the invitation of Abbot Zabora of Sancto Daniele in Monte, one of the best and most chearful men I ever knew, until I could make one of the party. Accordingly we repaired to that charming place, this sketch of which I took from the foot of Monte Ortone. It stands about seven miles from Padua, on the peak of an easy swelling hill, covered with a fine coppice of wood, through which there is a winding walk up to the top. The chapel is small, but very neat; over the gate are these words: "Bene fundata est domus Domini supra vertices montium." An inscription which, I am sure, was not invented by the Abbot Zabora, but rather by some dull monk, of a gothic taste and disposition. The apartments are commodious, and in excellent order: from two sides of the hill the eye is saluted with an extended plain, that presents a very rich prospect, with gardens and houses interspersed; and from the other two sides of the square, you view a most delightful landscape of hill and dale.

These hills, Venda, Taurelia, and the others, were formerly called Colles Euganei; at the foot of that where the abbey stands, the *Urbs Euganeorum* was really situated, and to use the very words of the good Abbot, "*Ibidem Geryonis templum a Græcis conditum fuit.*" They were afterwards distinguished by the name of *Montes Nobiles*, because they were inhabited by people of condition only: a plain proof that an Highland situation hath always been preferred to all others, by people of the best taste and understanding. One of these hills, called Monte Rosso, is incommoded with a number of vipers, though it also bears an herb which is an infallible remedy for the bite of that creature; but, they tell us, it cannot be transplanted, or propagated in any other place. On the summit of another is a convent of *Padri della Roua*; they are about twenty in number, and live upon bread, herbs, and water, which they receive by a wheel; whence they derive their appellation of *della Roua*. They speak to each other every Thursday, and the twenty ninth of August, the day on which St. John was beheaded, they converse with any person who goes to see them; but at all other times they will not open their mouths. They are generally persons of a gloomy disposition, who have met with disappointments or misfortunes which they could not bear without betraying the most violent emotions of resentment and despair: conscious of their own infirmities, and apprehensive of the consequences which are too often produced from such over-heated imaginations, they have deserted the world, which they detest, and endeavour to conquer their passions by abstinence and mortification, in this retreat. And,  
surely,

surely, it is better to take this resolution, than to murder themselves and their families, because they cannot support them to their wish, which is too often the case in our native island.

On our return from this jaunt we saw Sancta Maria del Monte Ortone, where there are some hot springs, and the extraordinary Bagni d'Abbano, the water of which is hot enough to boil an egg in two minutes; and the spring flows in such abundance as to turn a large mill, which, by the bye, is the only mill I ever saw moved by boiling-water. The sediment about the pits where the springs bubble up, petrifies; all the rock thereabouts looks like an half-burnt limestone; the steam of the water smells like the smoke of a lime-kiln; the water, being thrown upon the rock, leaves a strong salt, after the aqueous particles are exhaled; and the clay over which it runs is, according to my information, used in sores and aches with great success.

I have little or nothing further to say of Padua, or the adjacent country, but only to observe, the inhabitants have been so excessively religious, that the city alone contains one hundred and sixteen churches, twenty five monasteries, twenty three nunneries, and sixteen hospitals; and besides these there are five hundred and five churches, seventy monasteries and nunneries, and twenty seven hospitals, in the small extent of its territory.

While I was in this place, a very unhappy incident fell out in the family of an old gentleman who was married to a young lady of exquisite beauty: the husband and wife being persons of distinction: He was of a jealous disposition, and forbid her the company of a particular gentleman, either in private or public: She very cheerfully promised to avoid his company in private, but intreated him to recal the other part of his command, as the gentleman was their relation, with whom they had hitherto lived in the intimacy of friendship: such a sudden interruption in their correspondence, she said, would give malice an handle to make free with her reputation, though she professed before heaven, that her virtue was unspotted. This prudent remonstrance had no effect upon the inflexible husband, who insisted upon her implicit obedience; and her indignation being kindled by his unjustifiable rigour, she told him that his order should be complied with, but, at the same time, gave him to understand, that it was the last instance in which she would conform herself to his will: accordingly she retired to her chamber, from whence she refused to stir, and there continued for  
some

some weeks, notwithstanding the repeated solicitations of her friends; till one day, while her maid went down stairs to bring up some fuel, this spirited young lady sprung out of the window; and, though she was taken up alive, died in three or four hours after the fall.

I, for some time, considered this country as the land of that peace-destroying jealousy which poisons all enjoyment, and fills the soul with horror and despair; but I was really mistaken: the Italians are indeed very cautious in allowing liberties to their daughters, because they suppose there is a little gunpowder in their constitution; but, whenever a woman is married, she is freed from all restraint, and indeed seems to have received an indulgence to become a libertine for life. The husband enjoys the same privilege, and no such thing as jealousy is ever seen, except between the *cicisbeo* and his *amorosa*, that is, the gallant and his mistress; so that the world was the more surprised at this unhappy accident.

From Padua we repaired to Maestre, rather than return to Fusina, which I had already seen, though this last is the nearer road; but, as my curiosity was interested, Mr. Jamineau was so good as to indulge me with his company, in spite of the weather, which was very rainy and disagreeable: and indeed the place, which is an ordinary sea-port town, did not make amends for the trouble of going out of the road to see it; yet, in going from thence, we had a most beautiful prospect of Venice, of which you have here the print.

Though I stayed in this city longer than I could have wished, I was extremely well entertained with the sight of a regatta, which is a sort of rowing match, with boats of different kinds, not performed in any other part of the world, and very seldom here, on account, I suppose, of the vast expence to which it subjects the young noblesse. This diversion seems to have taken its rise from a custom introduced by the doge Pietro Landi, in the year 1539: the states were always under the necessity of having a great many galleys at sea; and they were often in want of rowers: to remedy this inconvenience, the senate ordered four hundred of the lower, but robust citizens to be enrolled; these were obliged, four times a year, to man a number of galleys, and were taught to manage their oars in a particular manner, which was called *regattere*: a certain allowance being annually paid to them for this service, they became expert in rowing, valued themselves upon their skill and dexterity,

dexterity, practised often, and the state never wanted a proper supply of hands for their navy, this proving an admirable nursery for those times. It was my good fortune to see four of these regatte, the first consisting of nine skiffs, with one man and one oar in each; the second, of eight skiffs, manned in the same manner; the third, of nine gondolas, with two men and two oars in each; and the fourth like the third. There is no difference between the gondola and what I call the skiff, but the size; so that, as I have already described the one, I shall say nothing about the other, but only observe of both, that those prepared for this diversion, have no couch a midships, but are all snug; particular dimensions are assigned for each, and followed with the most scrupulous exactness; which dimensions, before they start, are examined as nicely as the weight of our riders at New-market. The stem, stern, and waste, are bound as it were together, by a double rope twitted, and the sides are furnished with crossbeams, as you may see in this drawing.

I went with messieurs Guyon and Jamineau, in their gondola, to the Motta del Sancto Antonio, where I saw the first, measured, draw lots for their places, and start. A rope was stretched across that end of the canal Grande, to which, at proper distances, nine small cords (each about ten feet long) were made fast: the rowers, who stand in the stern, were ranged along it, each having the end of the small cord under his foot, which he slips upon the firing of a pistol, and gives the first stroke. They were very soon out of our sight, though we followed as fast as we could, and reached the turning-post time enough to see it turned by the rowers of the second race, for there was an interval of an hour between the beginning of every regatta. The turning they performed with inconceivable dexterity, for they have no rudders, or any thing to keep them in their course, but the expert management of their oars; yet they turned as close, and lost as little way, as any race-horse I ever saw. Then we went, upon Sir William Stuart's obliging invitation, to a window hard by the Palazzo Foscari, where a triumphal arch was erected, and the flags of victory delivered to the conquerors; they are marked with gilt letters, first, second, third and fourth, on which last, is also painted a pig; and, over and above the money, those rowers who obtain the fourth prize of every regatta, receive likewise a live pig; whence the name of Porcello generally sticks to them ever after. The course from Sancto Antonio, to la Croce, and back to the Palazzo Foscari, is about five English miles; and this, I am told, the single oars rowed in about fifty minutes, and the last of the two oars performed it in forty five minutes, by my watch; so that their velocity is almost incredible:

I reckoned from the beginning of the fourth hour, after the first started.

I am far from pretending to be a good painter ; but, of all the scenes I have attempted to draw, this is the most singular, and therefore difficult to describe. The canal Grande, including the windings, extends to about five miles in length : the houses, on each side, are almost all palaces, every story or floor is furnished with a balcony ; all these, together with the windows, were hung with tapestry or velvet, and so crowded with people, that every other part in the city was left, in a manner, quite desolate ; whole nations seemed to have been assembled within these narrow limits : for, as Mr. Addison says of the Roman amphitheatre, in his letter to lord Halifax,

“ That on it’s public shews unpeopled Rome,  
“ And held uncrowded nations in its womb.”

So here earth and sea seemed to vie with each other, in exhibiting the most numerous, and the most beautiful appearance. I own, a great many people differed from me in opinion, and gave it in favour of the watry element, on account of the glaring figure made by the barges belonging to the gay, young noblemen : they were covered from stem to stern with silks of different colours, laced with gold or silver, or both ; the liveries of their boatmen were of the same stuff, and these coverings being scoloped, fringed and tasseled, hung over the sides. A few gondolas were rowed by four, some by six, but the greatest number by eight oars, which were gilt or silvered ; on the stems and sterns were erected large plumes, painted like the liveries, which were of such colours as were most agreeable to the respective mistresses of the young gentlemen ; while others had nothing but tinsel made up in the form of plumes, which had a very pretty dazzling effect, when the sun shone upon them. One boat of eight oars decked in this manner, with liveries of green and gold interwoven, charmed the eyes of every body, and mine among the rest ; but I never could obtain a second sight of it. Upon inquiry, I found it belonged to Signor Morosini, who changes his whole equipage every regatta ; a very simple piece of extravagance, as all these fineries are the perquisite of the boatmen for the labour of the day ; and I am well assured, that the foppery of this occasion will cost those youngsters from five hundred to two thousand sequins ; that is, from about two hundred and fifty pounds to one thousand pounds. The young fellows lie in the bows of the barges, being provided with cross bows, and gilt baskets full  
of

Venice.

L E T T E R III.

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of earthen balls, which they shoot at those who continuing too long in the open passage, may hinder or obstruct the prize-rowers. These balls were formerly of lead, and did abundance of mischief, so that they were forbid; but even those of clay, which are now in use, will knock a rower down.

Notwithstanding all this pomp of pageantry, I preferred the land shew, which comprehended all the beauties of the fair-sex; which doubtless, by every man of sensibility and taste, ought to be prized above all the gaudy trappings of vain pride and ostentation. According to the best information I could obtain, there were about twenty thousand barges or yauls of different kinds upon the water, a great number of which were most magnificently adorned, and delighted me so much, that I could not help taking flying sketches of them, which I wish you may like.

When you read my first letter from Leghorn, I take it for granted you laid down a resolution to bear, *herculeo animo*, whatever persecution of the same kind you should afterwards undergo; I will not, however, make myself too familiar with your patience, but, at present, only observe, that I am just going to embark on the voyage which I mentioned in my last; the first part of it, to Salonica, wears the looks of safety, because I shall be in a fine vessel of twenty four guns, well manned: but I do not much relish the voyage to *Ægypt*; for, though I am not very apt to be dismayed with vain apprehensions, the thoughts of venturing on board of a slender Venetian bark, and being kidnapped by a Barbary Corsair, are not extremely comfortable. Be that as it may, the pirates may deprive me of my liberty, but they shall never rob me of that affection and regard with which I am proud of subscribing myself,

Venice, Oct. 2,  
1744.

your Brother and Friend.

## L E T T E R    I V.

S I R,

**W**HEN I wrote my last letter of the second of October, from Venice, I expected to embark in a Venetian vessel of twenty-four guns, directly for Thessalonica; but, for politic reasons which were extremely weak, with submission to that wise republic, I was not permitted to execute that scheme. Thus disappointed, I had recourse to the advices of my friends and acquaintance, which were extremely various; though the most eligible seemed to be that which counselled me to proceed from Venice to Zacynthus, thence to Patrae, across the Sinus Corinthiacus to Crissa, at the head of the Sinus Crissæus, through Achaia, by the foot of Mount Parnassus to Thermopylae; and, from thence, through Thessalia and Macedonia to Thessalonica. It is indeed surprising that people should be so extremely ignorant of the routes to these different countries with which their most considerable traffic is carried on. I was confounded and perplexed by the variety of opinions in those I consulted, and, after having wavered some time, at last I took my passage in a ship of Amsterdam, called the *Snelle Vos*, bound to Zacynthus, now Zante, under the command of Cornelis Cornelitz.

Before I left Venice, the masquing was begun, and the play-houses were opened, though from neither did I reap much entertainment. You know my sentiments of Italian plays, from some observations in my former letters; so that I have nothing to add upon this subject, but, that in all their comedies which I have seen, four persons are continually introduced, under the names of Pantalone, Trufaldino, Dottore and Brigela, whom Mr. Addison distinguishes by the appellation of Coviolo. The first is an old Hunk, who has a niece or a daughter to dispose of; the second is a harlequin, an arch but blundering wag; the doctor is a pedant or dupe, and Brigela is a fellow of intrigue, alias a pimp. These are always in masks, which, I think, have a very bad effect; for one may laugh at a queer physiognomy, without understanding a word of what proceeds from his mouth: and indeed, not only in these ludicrous scenes, but also in the most important situations of the drama, the audience is as

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much entertained by the eyes and features, as by the tongue of the performer ; and I had as lief hear him speak from behind a wall, as see him act under the monstrous disguise of a mask, which defeats the very intention of dramatic poetry. According to the most general definition, a play is an imitation of actual life, and censured or applauded in proportion to its receding from or approaching to nature and probability : for, though poets and painters are allowed to heighten, they ought not to alter or pervert the lineaments of human life. What, therefore, can be more repugnant to this unalterable rule, than, in the representation of an interesting performance, to cover those features by which the most pathetic emotions of the soul are expressed ? But I will not detain you with hackneyed reflections upon a subject that will no longer admit of dispute : all the understanding part of the world is now convinced that the eyes are the specula of the soul ; that, in high-wrought scenes, the agitation in the countenance of the actor, constitute the most transporting part of the entertainment, of which the ancients would never have deprived themselves, had not they been swayed by a very powerful consideration ; their theatres were so very extensive, and the greatest part of the audience at such a distance from the Proscenium, that, far from seeing the minute expression, they could not even distinguish the features of the human countenance, nor could they hear the modulations of the natural voice ; to remedy these defects, they contrived the persona or mask, which, like an helmet, covered the whole head : it was modelled so as to represent some general passion at a certain distance, and furnished before with a concavity of brass, which, by reverberation, augmented the sound as it issued from the actor's mouth, so as to render it audible and distinct to the whole assembly.

The play-houses in Venice are very spacious, furnished with five tire of boxes over one another, each tire or story consisting of thirty nine : these lodges are so narrow that only two persons can sit in front ; but they are very deep, divided from top to bottom by close partitions, and the doors are bolted within side ; so that, if the gentleman and lady are disposed to retire backwards into the profundity or dark recess of this convenient cabinet, they may entertain themselves tête à tête, without any danger of being observed even by the most curious eye, or of being interrupted by the intrusion of an impertinent box-keeper : when they are tired of this dalliance they advance again to the front, where their laughter is excited, and their appetite revived by obscene jests from the stage. The cheapness of this entertainment invites all ranks to the play-house, for

which the nobility are the undertakers ; they receive the produce of the house, pay the salaries of the actors, and defray all the other expence of the theatre. The pit is an open area, into which people are admitted for ten soldi, amounting to about two pence halfpenny of our money ; and if any person chuses to sit, he pays ten soldi more for a chair. A whole box is hired for half a crown, and sometimes, in order to save money, three nymphs, with their gallants, are contented with one apartment.

The masking habits of the gentlemen and ladies are the same : each sex generally wear their ordinary cloaths, the ladies having a black silk tabarro or cloak, and the men being wrapped in one of black or the white one, which is their common wear : a banta, which is a silk hood, like that of a capuchin which comes round the chin, with a gauze skirt hanging down from it to the middle : a white wax cloth mask, and a laced hat, are common to both sexes. Thus, as there is little or no variety, each individual is known by all his or her acquaintances ; but the ladies have the privilege of going where and with whom they please, without being disturbed, unless they are disorderly : nevertheless, many of them are watched with great vigilance. This they call their time of liberty, which hath been the curse and ruin of many of our young gentlemen of fortune. I have seen enough to confirm me in that opinion.

When I mentioned the church of St. John and St. Paul, I forgot to tell you a merry story of a pious monk, who was one day attacked by an highwayman, or rather a footpad. The thief swore he would put him to death ; but being a man of honour, like a great many of that laudable fraternity, he desired him to draw his crucifix against the pistol, and fight him fairly. The other told him, with great deliberation, that was not the use for which the crucifix was designed ; but, that it was in the power of St. John to prevent the fatal effects of his pistol. The robber swore he would try, and immediately discharged his piece at the breast of the monk ; when, to his no small surprize, instead of a leaden bullet, he saw a crucifix issue from his pistol, and fall at the feet of the holy man, where the assassin immediately prostrated himself, depositing his pistol, and begging forgiveness of the offended party, as well as his intercession with the saint : for, as I have formerly observed, they seldom trouble their heads about God Almighty or his Son Jesus Christ ; but consider the Lady Virgin and the saints as so many prime ministers, who, of themselves, take upon them to dispense the

the favours of their sovereigns. The image of this monk, with the pistol and crucifix in his hands, constitutes the front of a fine altar; but the misfortune was, that of three fathers whom I consulted, not one could tell me his name, though the most sanctified of this triumvirate, embellished the tale with a variety of marvellous circumstances, crossing himself devoutly at every period.

As another addition to the article of Venice, I must inform you that the epilepsy seems to be, if not an epidemic distemper, at least very frequent in this city; and most people carry a piece of magnet in their pockets, as a preservative, which to me is a new specific, the virtues of which I should be glad to hear explained; though perhaps it may be as difficult to account for this effect, as for that which it hath upon the needle.

I shall now take leave of this famous and delightful city, with observing, that as by trade she flourished to a very high pitch of opulence and glory, so she still supports her dignity, in the same laudable manner, though her naval power is greatly diminished. At the same time you must know, that although they carry on a considerable trade, and are possessed of very fine ships; yet, few or none of their merchants can write a legible character; nor has one in twenty of their commanders the least tincture of mathematics, or the smallest knowledge of navigation. This ignorance is, I suppose, owing to the nature of their voyages, which being generally confined to the Mediterranean, may be called a kind of coasting, as they are seldom or never without sight of land. Be that as it will, it is very surprising to see writing and mathematics so little encouraged by a people who chiefly depend upon trade and navigation.

But to return to my legends: I forgot, in describing Bologna, to give you an account of an accident which happened in that city, where the bell belonging to the church of St. Proculus, fell down upon the head of a poor fellow, whose name was Proculus: one would imagine the saint might have given it another direction, in tenderness to his name-fake; who, nevertheless, was crushed to death by the weight of such a ponderous night-cap; and the memory of the fact is preserved in this inscription, which we find upon the wall:

Si procul a Proculo, Proculi campana fuisset,  
Jam procul a Proculo, Proculus ipse foret.

So much for my supplementary pieces ; I shall now proceed on my voyage.

Upon the eleventh of October, N. S. we set sail from Venice, but, the wind proving contrary, we were obliged to lie at Malamoca, which is the sea-port ; and here you have the view of the city, as it appears to one advancing from this place. This port is at the distance of five miles from the city, and may be termed (not improperly) the wall of Venice ; for it is a long outstretching reef of land, that guards it from the impetuosity of the sea, in all easterly and southerly winds.

While our vessel continued in this riding, I went with my fellow-passenger, the young count Messala, a lineal descendant of the great Cornelius Messala, to see the village ; oddities sometimes occurring where they are least expected. Accordingly, we were informed that, where the church of the capuchins now stands, a poor carpenter had been one day employed in splitting the huge trunk of a tree, which proved extremely tough, though, at length, he overcame the resistance, by dint of strength and perseverance ; but, when the trunk was cleft asunder, he was greatly astonished to find Madonna, with her Bambino, in the heart of the tree. Had it not been for the circumstance of the Bambino, she might have been mistaken for one of the Pagan Hamadryades, and scurvily treated.

In our Lady's church, called Regina Sacratissima Rosarii, we find this inscription, on the front of an altar : " Hic sanctorum fidelis, et fortunati et Jacobi intercessit capita jacent : nec non multae aliae sanctorum et sanctarum reliquiae in eodem loco repositae, quae in direptione aquilensis civitatis delatae fuerunt."

On the thirteenth we sailed, and two days after, being about five leagues from the island Zantigo, in the evening it began to blow excessively hard at south west. We forthwith hawled our top-sails ; but our main-sail was split by a sudden squall ; then a sea stove in our stern lights, set us all a swimming, and put our passengers in a terrible fright ; for, as they had never seen such an accident before, they concluded that we should all go to the bottom : their fears, however, were happily disappointed. On the morning of the sixteenth the weather became easier, so that we set our sails ; and about noon were within six or eight leagues of Ancona. At four o' clock in the afternoon we were obliged to furl, and at six set sail again : so variable and inconstant was the wind. All this evening we were entertained with the most beautiful and surprising phenomena

mena that ever mine eyes had beheld. One moment the eastern and southern horizon seemed like the mouth of a dark, cloudy, smoaking furnace, then bright illuminations seemed to dart allant the whole; in a twinkling all was serene, except a few waving clouds that circled along; millions of wanton fires sporting around; some brilliant as the stars; others, like silver javelins fledged, flying about as if launched by an hand unseen, and gleaming in all different directions; sometimes in a straight line, sometimes angular and forked, like tridents, or like those thunder-bolts which the painters (probably from these appearances) have feigned. The enchanting effect of these enlightened vapours nailed me to the deck for about half an hour, until the heavens resumed a gloomy aspect. Lightning and thunder I certainly expected; but, in lieu of these disagreeable convulsions, the dusky curtain was again opened, and such another representation pleased my wondering eye, which was thus four times successively regaled.

If this exhibition was uncommon, I will now relate an incident which, I think, was still more extraordinary; perhaps, because it more nearly concerned myself. On the seventeenth, the weather being fair, the captain proposed that he and I should go aloft, and look out for land; I immediately complied with the proposal, and out of complaisance and gallantry, mounted by the lee shroud: but, in coming down, I felt my watch pulled out of my pocket by one of the rattlings, which had caught hold on the string; and called lustily to ~~those~~ upon deck, to keep a sharp look-out. The watch first pitched upon the main-top, from whence it bounded to the yard-arm, then dropped upon the gun-wale, where it left the glass in powder, and over-board it would have flown, had not the key been, somehow or other, intangled in the sheet of the steddingsail, where it hung until it was secured by the boatswain, whom I tipped with four Venetian livres, which seemed to make him more happy than I was in saving my watch. Pray desire my friend Mr. Professor Mac Laurin to calculate these chances.

The weather continued so mild and gentle that we carried top gallant sails till the nineteenth in the evening, when, being off Brundisium, we were surprised with such a sudden and violent gust of wind, that, though extremely well manned, we found great difficulty in handing our small sails; then our courses were reeved, but this was no sooner done, than the fury of the wind increased to a very great degree, so that we were fain to furl all our sails, and lash the helm. These unforeseen squalls, I am told, are more com-

mon in the Adriatic than in our Highland lochs. On the twenty first we fell in with the Cephalonian coasts, there being a dead calm, and the sky being every where serene, except where it was mottled by three rows of rounded clouds, that stretched from the north to the south of these mountains: the highest and lowest of these clouds seemed to be immoveable, but the middle row skimmed along, and was always renovated or supplied with a fresh collection, until we went down to supper: the same phenomenon appeared next evening; and on the twenty third in the morning we came to an anchor, in the bay of Zante, of which I send you a drawing.

In Zante I received great civilities from Mr. Hayward the British consul, and in a particular manner from Mr. Jeffries the Dutch consul, and his son-in-law Mr. Sargent; but I was disabled from relishing any enjoyment, by a violent diarrhœa, and twisting in my guts, with which I was affected during my stay in this place. My disorder, however, intitled me to their particular concern, and I was treated with great tenderness and humanity. I moved about as much as the weakness of my body would permit; and the son of Mr. Jeffries, a very promising young gentleman, was so kind as to sacrifice his whole time to the gratification of my curiosity. He is of the Greek church, but thinks of their follies and superstition like a reasonable man; and, though he has not yet attained his twentieth year, and is altogether unacquainted with our language, he has carefully perused almost all our English philosophical authors who have appeared in Italian, Latin, and French. By him I was made acquainted with Papa Catifero a Greek father, and Dr. Nicolo Attineo, both worthy and learned men, not only in their own professions, but also in the belles lettres. As I had the good fortune to acquire their esteem, I frequently enjoyed their conversation, which was always open and entertaining; and I being confined by my distemper, our rendezvous was generally at my lodgings, where, one evening, the reverend Papa asked, if I knew any thing of the francs maçons; for he was very desirous of being made acquainted with the nature of that famous society, on account of which he had like to have suffered. I gave him a detail of their principles, solved all his doubts, and removed all his difficulties, so much to the satisfaction of the company, that they expressed an eager desire of having a lodge at Zante, and would have immediately commenced free masons, had I been inclined to receive them. The Papa, good man! had been an advocate for masonry (without knowing any thing of their constitutions) in the European Transactions, published at Venice, of which he had for several years been author.

In

In the year 1735, if I remember right, his holiness was pleased to excommunicate the free masons, by a public edict, wherein he acknowledges his ignorance of every thing relating to the society, and, indeed, assigns that as the reason of the excommunication. As nothing could be more contradictory to common sense than this method of proceeding, the Greek father ridiculed him, as he deserved; but, as all books, before they are printed, must be revised by the inquisitors, they at first resolved to chastise this good man, until one, more discerning than the rest, representing that such a step would render the weakness of his holiness more conspicuous, excite the resentment of the whole Greek church, with whom they were already upon very indifferent terms, and probably be attended with other bad consequences, which they could not yet foresee--I say, in consequence of this remonstrance, my friend escaped as one who did not own the infallibility of the pope; but they ordered the offending paragraph to be erased, before the work was sent to the press.

I find that, in these parts, the mathematics are totally disregarded; whereas, the musty fathers are studied with great reverence and delight. Locke and Clarke they admire; but the chief bent of their study is to moral philosophy: some experimental authors, especially Graauesande, they have read, but do not fully understand; a circumstance not at all surprising, when we consider they have never attended a course of experiments, or seen any of the instruments or apparatus, except in drawings. When I talked of the specific gravity of bodies, the pressure and resistance of the air, and some other subjects which I do not remember, they believed what I said, because it agreed with what they themselves had read; but still they discovered a sort of dissatisfaction, upon which, I called for a glass of wine, and a cruet of water, to entertain them with the experiment of separating the two liquors which had been mixed; and when they saw the purple clouds arising, their eyes sparkled with joy and admiration. I am surprised that no complete course of experiments is exhibited in the Italian colleges. A travelling philosopher might acquire a fortune by these means, provided he could deliver his lectures in the Italian language. But, from persons, let us now make a transition to things.

The occasion of building St. Calarambe's church in the island of Zante, was this. About sixteen years ago, a fisherman found a bended roof tile floating upon the sea, and impressed with the image of this saint. The tile was immediately gilded round the figure,  
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collections were made, the mean edifice reared, and the saint placed in a corner with a glass before him. He was a native of Magnissia, which, they tell me, is a small island in these seas, but I really do not know in what part of them; he was likewise a martyr, having been burnt at the stake. Here, as in almost all the other Greek churches, I saw a picture of Jesus Christ, in a very rich patriarchal habit, crowned with an imperial crown, painted after the modern Greek manner; which is distinguished by the stiffness of the figure, the harshness of the shading, a great deal of gilding, and the whole covered with a varnish like that of japan. What a melancholy reflection it is to think that those people, who once excelled all the world in those liberal arts, are now sunk to such a degeneracy of taste and execution! Painting had arrived at such perfection in Greece, that the different styles of this art were distinguished by the cities of that country in which they severally prevailed. The Bolognian taste, conspicuous for strength and boldness, was imported from Athens; the softness and effeminacy of the French, was borrowed from Corinth; the graceful and tender, the Venetians had from Rhodes; the style of Rome and Florence, said to be easy and correct, is supposed to have been derived from the Sicyonians. The picture of our Saviour, which I just now mentioned, I should have taken for the portrait of some religious monarch, had not I received better information than this could give: I send you a drawing of it, that you may judge with your own eyes.

The buildings in this island are extremely mean: here is a picture of John the Baptist in the wilderness, furnished with wings, to denote his expedition; he appears quite emaciated, in token of his hard travelling and bad quarters, and an head of him lies at his feet, as a symbol of his death. These are admirable conceits. The Virgin Mary is often represented of a blackamoor's complexion: a proof that the Greeks deviate from propriety as well as the Romans: indeed this is not to be wondered at, considering how much more deficient they are in all sorts of knowledge. The truth is, the Greek clergy are scandalously ignorant; and this circumstance is owing to the easy terms on which the priesthood is acquired: in short, any man may procure deacon's or priest's orders, for a present of five sequins to the bishop, who generally, if not always, purchases his own promotion. And, as few of their churches have any endowment, the clergy live in a manner upon charity; though they have no mendicant order among them. Their priests have often begged of me, and I as often relieved their necessity. They

cannot



cannot well be on a better footing ; for there are five and twenty thousand people upon the island, six or seven thousand of whom inhabit this town, in which there are five and forty churches, three only of which are of the Roman catholic religion ; and, as the people are poor, what must their clergy be ? Here is a church consecrated to the famous St. Dionysius, who was a native of Zante, and lived about four hundred years ago ; his body is preserved entire in this church, and publicly shewn three times a year : I found means, however, to see his holy carcase, after having answered satisfactorily to these interrogations, “ Do you believe any creature to “ be infallible ? Do you believe in Jesus Christ who died upon the “ cross ? ” In asking this last question the priest made the sign of the cross upon his breast. To the first I replied in the negative, and the last I answered in the affirmative, and signed myself in the Greek manner. These preliminaries being settled, the shrine was opened, the service begun, I was prayed for by name and surname ; and, when the ceremony was over, had the honour to kiss the saint’s vestments, which were very rich : I carefully viewed his head and neck, which are certainly human, and admirably preserved. Some people may think I carried my complaisance a little too far upon this occasion ; but it will be time enough to vindicate myself when any of our priests think fit to accuse me. One day I saw divine service performed by the archbishop of Cephalonia, who is likewise bishop of Leucadia, Dulichium, Ithaca, and this island of Zacynthus ; he is about ninety years of age, and behaved with such apparent sanctity, that one could scarce believe he owed his preferment to bribery and corruption.

The British subjects have a burying-place in one of the cimeteries belonging to the Greek church : over the tomb of the first consul, who was interred in the reign of Charles the second, are the British arms ; but, either through the ignorance of the sculptor, or of the person who directed him, they make a miserable appearance ; and upon the garter, instead of *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, are these letters, or words if you please, *Nonio soit quio molovo penfes* : if they have any meaning, it must be in a language I do not understand, and where he found them I leave the learned to determine.

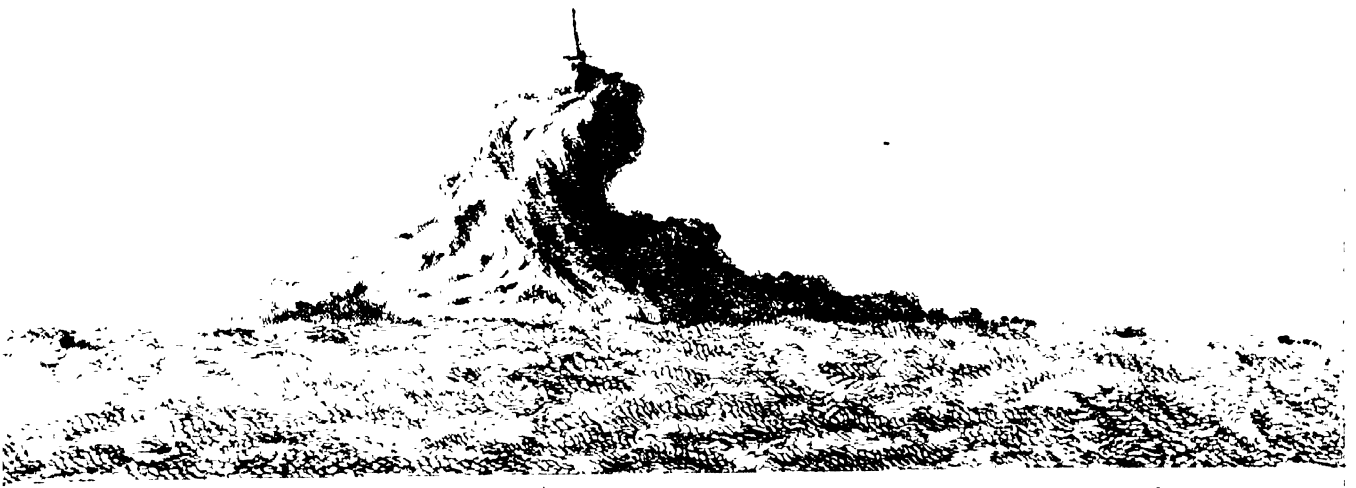
At the north end of the bay is a fountain, where the people of the town wash their linnen : about seven years ago a woman laid her child under the foot of the hill, which had a small projection, in order to shade it from the sun, while she was busy at her work : in the mean time the mountain shot and covered the child, who lay about two

days covered with earth, and was at last taken out perfectly sound and well: it would have been pity he had fared otherwise, for he is a genteel, sprightly boy. A number of people in your island, are such infidels, that they would never dream of ascribing this miraculous escape to a Madonna, but rather to the goodness of the Almighty: but here, where mankind is more enlightened, the whole was attributed to the blessed Virgin; and so sensible were the parents of her ladyship's interposition, that, having no money to offer, they devoted to her, their own and the boy's hair, which is plaited and hung by her picture in the neighbouring church, where the story has been painted, by order of the proveditor or governor.

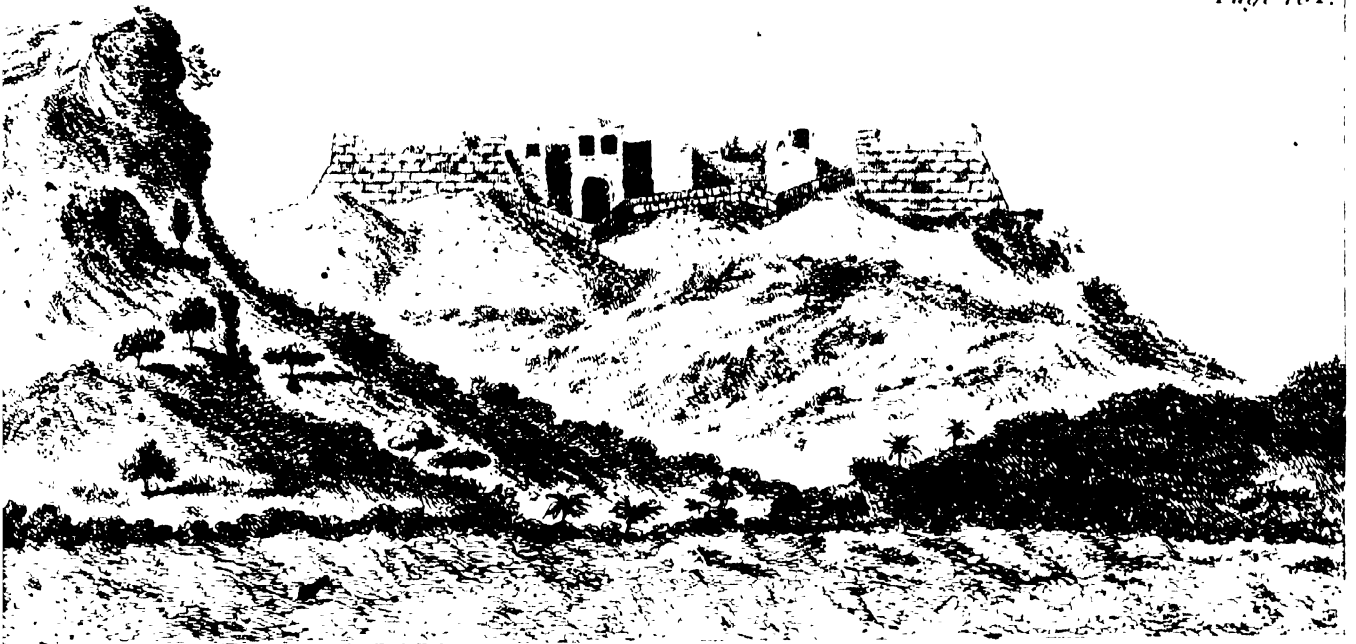
Near this place is a rock in the sea, called Scoglio de trenta nove, from the execution of thirty nine pirates who were hanged upon it in one day. It is now crowned with a little church and convent, which, on account of the oddity of its figure and situation, I have sketched and sent over; if you do not like the drawing, you need not take the trouble of looking at it.

Several people have idly asserted, that Cicero, and his wife Tertia Antonia, were buried in this island; and, that their tomb is to be seen by the walls of St. Helia's church. Thither I directed my steps, when my feeble limbs were scarce able to support my body; but, after a tedious and diligent search, all that I found was, that my Venetian antiquarian friends were mistaken; for no such thing, not even the vestige of a stone or letter was to be seen. Papa Catifero, on the same information, had made the like search, and met with the same disappointment.

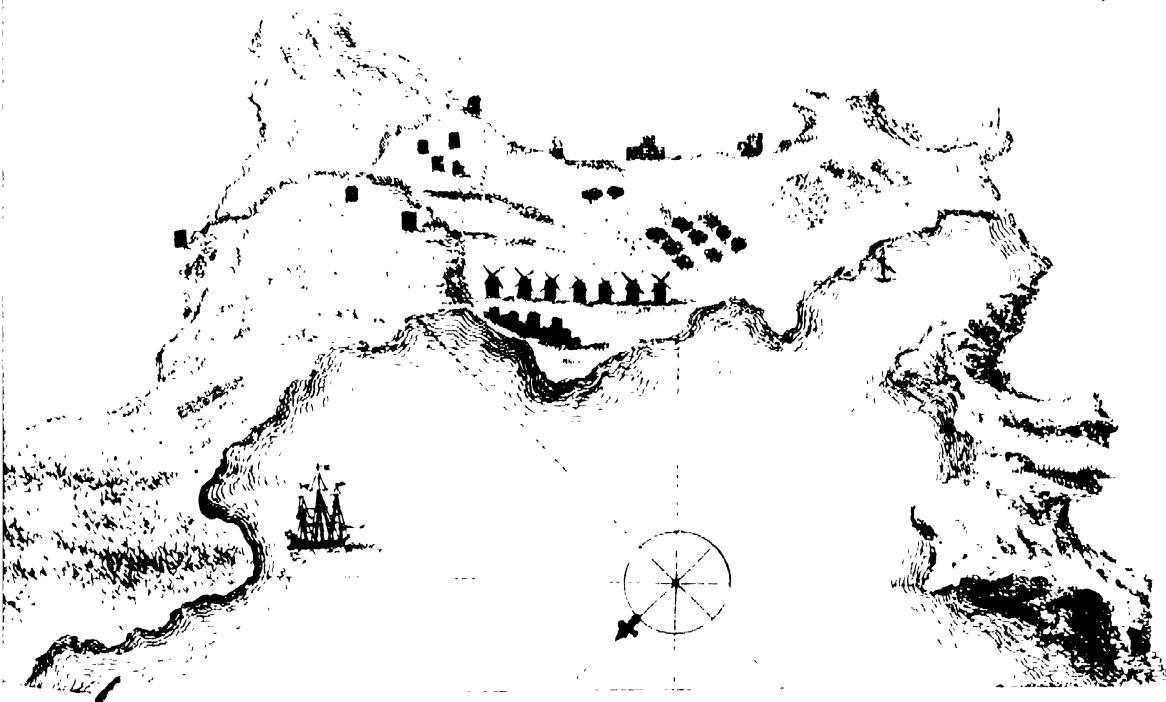
Among the natural curiosities of this place, I ought to reckon two men who have had regular discharges of the menfes, one from his nose, and the other from his penis; and two persons, seemingly about fourscore years of age, were shewn to me as an instance of a very extraordinary attachment. They were born to small fortunes, remarkably mischievous from their infancy, went to school together, and contracted a liking to each other: their antipathy to learning was equal, their passion for vice of all kinds so excessive, that one would imagine they should have vied with each other, and become rivals; but their ambition was to go hand in hand, and proceed equally in the paths of wickedness. When they became of age, they soon spent their patrimony; and, as they found pity and assistance from no person, they were fain to depend upon their industry



*Scoglio dei Trenta Nove at Zante.*



*Castle of Cythra.*



*Port of Myconus.*



and address. Times without number were they imprisoned, but never both at once; so that he who lay in jail was supplied by the other, who practised a thousand shifts to maintain his associate, even when he himself was starving. Whatever he could beg or steal he shared with his companion; and neither of them was ever set at liberty by the magistrate, but one always escaped by the assistance of the other; and was afterwards pardoned by the intercession of those who admired their ingenuity and address. At length, worn out with age and debauchery, they are now incapable of executing any villanous plan that requires activity, but still spend their time together, continually at cards: nothing affects the one, but the other's being out of order, and the terror of being left alone upon earth; for they are supplied by their relations with the necessaries of life; so that nothing seems wanting to finish this surprising attachment, but their expiring together, their being buried in one grave, and distinguished by one epitaph. Among the favourite vices of this strange pair of ruffians, was that of drunkenness, which seemed peculiar to themselves; for, though the inhabitants of this place have plenty of wine, and use it for their ordinary drink, they never indulge themselves in it to excess; and, I believe, these were the only persons upon the island, who would have joined Mr. Toland in his extravagant prayer to Bacchus. "O sempiternè Bacché qui reficis et recreas vires deficientium, adfis nobis propitius in pocula poculorum. Amen." A petition which you must give me leave to paraphrase.

Thou ever roaring, mad'ning god of noise,  
 Pow'rful to fire, then drown the man who drinks;  
 Then wake his drowsy soul to beastly joys,  
 Regardless of the sober fool who thinks:  
 For ever present, and propitious be,  
 Keep honour, sense, and virtue, far from me;  
 And that thy votaries may laugh and live,  
 Eternal rounds of bowls or bumpers give.

In my account of those fellows, I did not mention the word friendship, which implies an idea too sacred to be connected with the mutual ties of such villains. Nevertheless I think of them with surprize; I consider the uniformity of their passions, and the risques they ran for the relief of each other, with admiration; and can hardly believe that such another pair ever existed. Yet, certainly, their mutual attachment was founded upon their mutual complaisance in gratifying the vices of each other, which, in all probability,  
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were such as could not be so effectually indulged by any other means. Thus they became habituated to a sort of reciprocal ministration; so necessary to both, that had the one been executed, according to his demerits, the other could not possibly have existed with any degree of enjoyment, because deprived of the sole associate by whom he had been supported, soothed and encouraged in the practice of vice, which his disposition would not allow him to relinquish. No part, therefore, of such a connection is intitled to the sacred name of friendship; *Illud amicitiae sanctum et venerabile nomen*: which can be founded upon no other basis than that of virtue. And here I could expatiate upon this interesting theme, with all the fervour of an enthusiast; but I suppress my sentiments on this subject, and reserve the effusions of my heart for a more proper occasion.

I was hindered by the excruciating pain in my bowels, from visiting the famous tar-pits, which are at the distance of ten miles from the town. This restriction mortified me exceedingly; so that I was fain to summon all my philosophy to my aid, and even confine myself to a wish that I might be enabled to prosecute my voyage, which was a much more interesting affair: I shall therefore mention nothing of these natural tar-pits from hear-say, but conclude my account of Zacynthus, by observing, that some few houses are tolerable, though an hundred to one are excessively mean; they are low on account of the earthquakes, and wretchedly furnished, by reason of the people's poverty and want of taste. The island produces annually four thousand tuns of currants, three thousand tuns of oil, and about five thousand tuns of wine. The gentry are, for the most part, sad dogs; and the plebeians are not the better for their example.

As my disorder did not abate, I was solicited by my friends to postpone my departure, but I was as obstinate as my disease; and, accordingly, on the twenty eighth, about three in the afternoon, I sailed with my worthy friend captain Cornilitz; but, before we made the gulph of the mouth of the river Corinth, we were taken short by the wind which blew hard at north-east, so that we were obliged to bear away for Zante, where we came to an anchor again at three in the morning; in the afternoon we struck our masts and yards: on the thirtieth, about six in the morning, we parted a new cable and lost our sheet-anchor. After dinner, the weather being more easy, Mr. Consul Jefferies sent for me on shore; when, my distemper and weakness increasing, I became more tractable; and

a Venetian ship, bound for Smyrna, chancing to come to an anchor in the bay, I consented to take my passage in her, provided it could be obtained; though I had remitted almost all my money to Salonica. I was assured that the plague raged in every place through which I must necessarily pass; that every pass was beset by rogues, who murder before they rob; that I could have no company but a servant and janisary, whom I must hire from Patræ; that the shade of a tree was, often, the only lodging to be procured; that the snows and rains were very frequent at this season of the year; and a wretched horse or ass, must be my only transporter: these particulars of information, weighed mightily with a feeble carcase and enervated mind. My friends took advantage of my irresolute expressions, and the good old gentleman, Mr. Jefferies, went in person on board the Venetian man of war, which was called *La Gloria e Sancto Georgio*, of twenty eight carriage, and six swivel guns, made an agreement with the commander, whose name was Matteo Lallovice, and sent for my luggage, before I knew any thing of the matter. Doctor Attineo laid strong injunctions upon me to observe his regimen; and, upon the second of November, at night, we weighed anchor: on the fourth, about noon, we passed the island Strophades, or Strivoli, which is flat, and hath no other houses than the ruins of an old castle, and one convent, that maintains fifteen or sixteen Greek fathers. I was told by a Grecian on board, who passed for a man of great knowledge, that there was a spring in the garden of this convent, the source of which is in Arcadia. When I asked how he was certain of the truth of this allegation, he answered, that some considerable time ago, a Greek gentleman went to drink at the fountain in Arcadia, with a silver cup, the head of which was so contrived as to be screwed off occasionally, and in the bottom were two sequins; this he laid down by the spring, which chanced to swallow it up: about two years after, one of the fathers of the convent took it out of their well; and that very day it was claimed by the gentleman, who went thither, directed by fate. This circumstance the fathers will swear to, and this is what my fellow-passenger firmly believed.

On the fifth we passed the three islands Sphagiæ, now Sapienza, which are uninhabited; then we advanced to Cape Matapan or Thyrides, where Diana had a temple: the west bay, called Coron or Messeniacus Sinus, is inhabited by the Messenians, who are all thieves; they formerly submitted to the Venetians, but never paid tribute, unless certain parts of twelve hundred Turks, which they cut off in one night, come under that denomination. We crossed the Gulph

of Colochine or Sinus Laconicus, and went round the south end of Cythera, now Cerego, on the north west of which stand the town and castle, but there is no harbour that we could observe; though there is one laid down in some of the charts which were on board. I had a pretty distinct view of the castle, which stands upon an high hill, and thus it appears. Upon the north east side is the Urbs Menelai, now called the castle of St. Nicholas.

About noon, on the seventh, we left Falconiera upon the larboard, Antimilos and Milos upon the starboard (the two former being desolate) then Siphnus, Seriphus, Cythnus, and Cia, now Zinfanto, Zerfi, Thermia, and Zia, upon the right; Helena, or Luonga Isula, being upon the left. Here, in the evening, the wind chopping about to the north east, we were put to a reefed main-sail; and it not only blew furiously, but rained excessively, and the cold was so bitter that the sailors could scarce hold their faces to the storm. Thus the weather continued all night, and next day; the whole hemisphere was overcast with such a thick gloom, that we did not know whereabouts we were, till almost ashore upon the island Sydera, formerly Tipareus. By great good fortune we were going away large, so that, hauling upon a wind, we got clear of the land, and at night anchored in twenty one fathom water, under the island Specie, which I take to be the Epiropia of the ancients. Had I been, on this occasion, in a light vessel, manned by a Dutch or British crew, I should have been perfectly at ease in my mind; but, now that I am safe on shore, I thank heaven for the danger I have escaped, and resolve never to trust my carcass again in a Venetian ship, provided I can find a more secure conveyance.

About ten or a dozen miles up the gulph of Napoli di Romani, is Porto Specie, or Hermione: this gulph was formerly called Argolicus, from the promontory of Argolis, or Sinus Hermionicus, from the city, which I had a great inclination to visit, but the captain could not spare me his boat, and I would not venture to hire one, lest I should have been left behind, and so payed too dear for satisfying my curiosity. Yet I went ashore upon Peloponnesus, and the island Epiropia or Specie, which are mountainous; and, though I was not very strong, climbed to the very summits, so as to see the adjacent country. They are very rocky, with little soil, yet covered with firs, figs, myrtles, olives, almonds, vines, and the carrobé tree, which bears a long red fruit, like a large french-bean; the shell is sweet, like a dried fig, but the bean is so hard



as not to be broke by the teeth. Most of their herbs or plants are odoriferous : their houses are neatly built of stone, in form of long squares, with flat roofs or terraces, which serve them instead of drawing-rooms : the whole furniture consists of a bed on the floor, a stool or two, and an hand-mill or quarn, such as is used in our distant Highlands : every house is furnished with an oven, and every girl turned of three or four, spins cotton upon a little distaff : in these two particulars I wish they were imitated by our country people. Their language is what they call Albanese, being a mixture of Slavonic, Greek, and Italian.

I had almost forget to tell you, that one night we discovered a sail a-head, and as it was in a place where the Algerine corsairs generally cruize for the Venetians, we made all clear for engaging. Our complement consisted of a captain, with two mates, a lieutenant, two cabin boys, and twenty four sailors, an ensign, corporal, drummer, with twenty marines, and as many passengers : about ten at night we descried three sail, the largest of which bore down upon us ; then our martial courage took fire, every man repaired to his post ; I had the honour of being on the captain's right hand, while he was supported on the left by a person who had been formerly captain of a ship : I was armed with a musket, a brace of pistols, like musquetoons, and a Dalmatian broad sword. What gallant exploits might not we have atchieved, if malicious fate, after having kept us all night under arms, had not robbed us of our glory in the morning, by displaying honest, peaceable Dutch colours !

On the fifteenth of November we weighed in the morning, the wind being at south west ; next day, while we were off the island Andros, it shifted to the north east, and increased to such a degree, that we were driven back to Myconus, where we anchored, having left Jura and Zera on the starboard. As we sailed along the coast of Tenos, it seemed to be well cultivated : the town is small, and built in a bay ; the castle stood upon an high pointed rock, but was blown up by the Turks : I am told, the inhabitants manufacture a good quantity of silk.

Myconus is a sweetly situated little town, lying in a bay that fronts the north west : I send you a drawing of it, as it appeared from the main-top of our ship. The weather was so terrible that I could not go ashore until the eighteenth, when I dined with Signior Georgio Bao, the British vice-consul.

The houses are mean, square, with flat or terraced roofs, like all the houses of the East. The country is high and rocky, but the wine is good. Here is no antiquity or object worth seeing, unless you have a mind to admire an inscription on a tomb-stone, in these words: "Ego dormio et cor meum vigilat." There is one custom prevalent in this place, which I wish our people would imitate; I saw not one piece of ground capable of cultivation that was not inclosed with a stone-wall, which the farmers, at their leisure hours, are always employed in repairing: yet they have very few cattle to spoil their lands, and all they aim at saving, is the expence of an herdsman; for they have naturally warmth enough. The women are handsome; linen drawers and a white skirt laced, that hangs down to the knee, constitute all the apparel which they wear from the middle: and, indeed, why may not their legs be seen as well as their arms?

As I have made observations upon Zante, Epiropia, and Myconus, which are Greek islands; as I now tell you that, while our ship lay at anchor in this last port, I spent a whole day in ranging the famous island of Delos; and as you will find this letter dated at Smyrna, you have great reason to be surpris'd that I say nothing of these two places. I will therefore remove the cause of your surprize, by telling you, that I think this letter is already abundantly long; so that I reserve what I have to add on these subjects, until I shall arrive at Cyprus, when, if permitted by the state of my health, I shall communicate the whole, together with a description of that celebrated island.

You see I am very well disposed to entertain and divert you, though I may have failed in my endeavours; and, howsoever you may have been persecuted by my correspondence, I think myself very much obliged to you for having demanded it; because, in consequence of your request, I have been at pains to observe many things which would otherwise have escaped my notice; and in committing my remarks to paper, I find my memory much more deeply impressed by every object I have seen, than by a superficial view, which leaves no traces upon the remembrance. Besides, by this method of observing with our own eyes, we learn to think for ourselves; and are gradually detached from that implicit faith in books of travels, by which many people have been misled. The use which a traveller, conversant with the belles lettres, ought to make of those authors who have described the same places with judgment, is to follow their directions in inquiring for, and examining, those  
objects

objects which they have described; to compare their remarks with his own observations, and endeavour to consider every circumstance in all the different points of view; if the notes he has taken differ from those he has read, he ought to reason with his friends upon this disagreement: and in such conversation other ideas will probably be suggested; for twenty persons viewing the same object, will see it in twenty different lights, and attain the same point, by twenty different ways. By these friendly disputes, whether historical, political, or scientific, a man collects a valuable parcel of seeds, which he should carefully and judiciously sow, on his return to his native country, that his fellow-creatures may be benefited by the fruits: by these means also he learns to think for himself, his intellects are strengthened, and his understanding extended; for the mind, as well as the body, profits by the exercise of her powers. I ought therefore to thank you for having commanded me to use my faculties, slender as they are, upon those things which may tend to my own edification; and this I consider as one of those obligations, for which you must be content to receive the sincere acknowledgment of,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate Brother, &c.

Smyrna, Dec. 4.  
1744. O. S.

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L E T-

# LETTER V.

DEAR BROTHER,

**H**OW ridiculous soever it may be, certain it is, nothing is more common than to hear people censuring their neighbours for crimes, follies, or weaknesses, from which they themselves are not at all exempted. I myself have often laughed immoderately at the simple apologies which letter-writers are apt to make for the trifles they transmit, together with their crude, indigested method of expression: yet, this very impertinence I have been guilty of in every letter I have hitherto writ, in the course of this correspondence. Sometimes it proceeded from an unfeigned consciousness of my own inability; and sometimes it might be owing to a more childish motive. Henceforth, however, I am resolved to make no apologies per advance, but to reserve all that can be offered in my own behalf, until I shall be fairly brought to the bar, and accused of delinquency.

In my last letter, I gave you to understand that I had spent a whole day in the famous isle of Delos; and now I will make you acquainted with the particulars of that excursion. On the twentieth of November I hired a little yawl, and, being accompanied by two of the most curious of my fellow-passengers, was transported to that celebrated strand, the day being quite serene, and cool enough to favour my perambulation. In a word, I traversed the whole island, hill and dale, and carefully examined every spot where any fabric seemed to have stood: the whole is not above two miles and an half in length, and about three quarters of a mile in breadth; and, besides, it was needless to visit a great part of it, lying towards the south point, as no buildings had ever occupied that quarter. I had flattered myself with the hope of finding an infinite number of valuable curiosities; of consequence, I entreated my companions to give me notice, should they find inscriptions, or any fragments of statuary and sculpture, while I assisted in the search with the utmost eagerness and industry. But, alas! I was miserably disappointed in my expectations: for such havoc hath been made by the lapse of time, the ambition of the learned, the folly of the Venetians, Genoese, and Pisans, and the ignorant barbarity of the other

other monsters who have pillaged and destroyed this treasure of antiquity, that scarce any thing now remains but such vestiges as may give rise to conjecture, without being able to ascertain the truth.

We landed at a pretty little port, which fronted the temple of Apollo, and is about eight miles distant from the island of Myconus; to which, I think, Ovid has given a wrong epithet, when he says,

“ Hinc humilem Myconum cretosaque rura cimoli.”

For the island is actually very high; and, if by “humilem,” he intended to signify mean or barren, I will take the liberty to say, he has done it injustice: for, though the appearance from the sea is not very rich, the whole is cultivated, and produces grain sufficient for the inhabitants, besides a good quantity of wine and other things, which they sell to their neighbours. Indeed, the island may be improved since that author lived.

When we landed on Delos, mine eye was struck with the immense quantities of broken marble, and my heart pierced with real concern, to see the devastations which have been made among such glorious edifices, and which I considered as the ruins of some friend’s habitation. I therefore walked on with a kind of sullen pensiveness; and, as I was provided with no directory or guide, I shall mention every thing as it occurred to my view. I made drawings of the particulars, and a sketch of the whole you will receive with this letter; though I do not answer for the exactness of distances, or the geographical figure of the island.

The first thing of consequence I found, was part of a female statue, which I should certainly have carried off, had I foreseen that I should travel thus far by sea. The fragment was from the navel, downwards, to above one inch of one thigh, and three of the other. It hath been larger than the life: the hips are most beautifully turned; the lower part of the belly admirably formed; and, what I never observed in any statue before, “*pudenda perforata fuerunt.*” Perhaps this circumstance might be owing to the wanton imagination of the statuary; or it may have been designed for a Venus, as a contrast to Diana, who, to be sure, was greatly honoured in her native island, which was, moreover, sacred to her brother: or, lastly, it may have represented a Latona, and this perforation been intended as an emblem of her fruitfulness.

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The port is on the west side of the island ; and at a little distance from it, directly east, stood the magnificent temple of Apollo, which now lies in such a confused heap of rubbish, that I could not, with any degree of certainty, trace out its dimensions. It was built of fine white marble, probably brought from Paros. A prodigious quantity of fragments still remain, such as pedestals, broken architraves, cornices, shafts of columns of different sizes, from fifteen to twenty eight inches in diameter ; some smooth, others channeled, and a good many both fluted and plain. Every valuable piece that could be transported, has been carried off by the Venetians, Genoese, or Pisans, who have put them to very injudicious and gothic uses ; and the Myconites saw the columns into thin pieces, which serve for millstones. On a large stone, upwards of ten feet square, is cut in large characters, the word ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, from whence, I suppose it to have been a listello of the pedestal of some large statue, possibly that of Apollo, which hath stood in some central place.

At a little distance from this, to the north east, is the foundation of a square building, the walls of which are twenty-seven feet thick, and the area within them two hundred and fifty by two hundred and twenty feet. At the distance of seventy-five feet from each side, we have reason to imagine there was a grand colonade, or row of pillars, from several pieces of shafts that still appear, though the pedestals are buried in the earth ; and there seems to have been an entry in the center of each side. The fabric hath certainly been very superb, though I cannot think, with our Cicero, or antiquarian guide, that it was a temple. Perhaps it was a portico, such having been much used in those days, as the corridors at present in all eastern countries, on account of their being cool, airy, and shaded from the sun. The length and breadth of these porticos afforded room to the people for the exercise of their limbs, in order to divert that indolence to which they were inclined by the heat of the climate.

Near these ruins, to the northward, about three hundred yards from the sea, is a beautiful oval basin, of three hundred and twenty by two hundred and forty feet, surrounded by a wall fifteen feet in thickness, which in some places is still from one to four feet high, crufted with a plaster as hard as stucco, and furnished with one entry. This, to be sure, is the figure of the Naumachia ; its being plaistered on the inside ; its vicinity to the sea, from whence (though now it seems a little higher) water might have been raised to fill it ;  
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the continual moisture of the place, and the ~~o~~vident marks of its having been formerly much deeper, so as that it might have been kept constantly full, by means of a subterranean conduit, or even an open aquæduct: these circumstances, I say, favour the received opinion, that it was the Naumachium of Delos; yet I cannot conceive how they should fight with vessels in such a small compass: they must either have been liliputian gallies, or not above two could fight at a time.

In this basin I discovered a stone, of which I send you the figure and dimensions, together with an inscription by which it was distinguished; the defaced letters are easily supplied: the first with I, the second with the upper line of a T, and the other with a N; whence it appears, that Mithridates and Seleucus were gymnasiarchs. This stone being so near the square building, which I supposed to have been a grand portico, would almost induce me to alter my opinion, and believe it was a gymnasium, though my antiquary pointed out another not far from this place. True it is, what these people say is not much to be minded; for they speak the disjointed sentiments of those connoisseurs whom they have heard reasoning upon the object before them, without knowing their conclusions; so that all the advantage we reap from such half-informed guides, is, to know where something curious is to be seen.

There is the foundation of another square building more northerly, which may have been a gymnasium, though I dare not so conclude from its appearance; but, if this conjecture be espoused by the learned, the stone's being here is easily accounted for, and then my glorious portico remains in full force.

A little to the northward, we found a deep well, in which was excellent water, to the depth of twenty feet, and pretty broad; one of our boatmen, endeavouring to draw some for our dinner, chanced to tumble in; and, as I found he could not swim, I had begun to undress, in order to leap in to his assistance; but I was freed from the necessity of undergoing this cold bath, which my constitution, at that time, was not well able to bear, by the contrivance of the other fellows; one of whom being held by the heels, hung down towards the surface of the water, and catching hold of him who had met with the misfortune, dragged him out by the hand; he was grievously frightened and half drowned, but was soon brought to himself by a draught of good strong wine that warmed his vitals.

From hence I strolled to mount Cynthus, through a wood of briars, and pointed stones, with which the whole surface of the island is covered. Though I was still extremely weak, my eagerness to see the castle, and the curious objects I expected to find upon the top of that famous mount, from whence Apollo was called the Cynthian god, and his sister derived the appellation of Cynthia; this eagerness, I say, prompted me to outwalk my companions, and I had actually viewed the whole summit, nay, even begun to make a sketch of the island, before I was joined by them.

The hill, which is very disagreeable, rises to an high peak, and is quite covered with great rocks of a bad sort of granite. The Myconites call it Castro, probably from some castle which may have stood upon its top. Round what we call the neck of the hill, are the remains of a wall, but no vestige of any other building appears. A man of a rich imagination, when he travels in search of antiquities, will see a vast number of things which, to me, were imperceptible: for, though I tasked my industry to its utmost exertion, all that I could find, were some squared granite stones, upon one of which were five laurel wreaths, placed thus ∴ without one letter of inscription; so that I may well say, I went up the hill, and then came down again.

From the wall that surrounds the hill, I am apt to believe there have been stone terraces with steps, and a covered way to the theatre; one face of a terrace is very entire, together with some steps, and about twenty feet of the covered way, which our Ciccone told me, some travellers called a gate, though they might as properly have called it a temple; for it is very near a terrace, and formed of long unwrought blocks of stone, fixed in the earth obliquely, so as to be ridgewise, and these are from ten to sixteen feet in length, according as they suited the inequalities of the ground.

At a small distance from these ruins, to the northward, is a square subterranean place, which, I suppose, to have been a cistern, vaulted by six arches, one foot and a half thick, and of the same width. The dimensions are twenty-four by sixteen feet; the floor is of black and white mosaic work, the walls and roof being plastered: above hath been a square of thirty three feet, with a large granite column at each angle: three of these stand to this day, and are eight or ten feet high; but their pedestals are sunk, their capitals broke off, and the fourth is fallen. To the north-west, is what our antiquarian



rian called the Gymnasium; though, in reality, it is a very noble amphitheatre, built of that beautiful white marble which was used in the construction of Apollo's temple. The stones are, for the most part, rough squared, but a great many are cut in different angular forms; and this method, I suppose, they followed for the better binding the fabric, than with a view to save stones or money, of which they had great plenty. The arch is in the face of a little swelling ground, which hath an easy declivity to an horizontal plain, where the greatest part of the arca is; and one would imagine this ground was chosen for the purpose, as it favours the projection of the benches upon which the spectators sat. The whole constitutes an oval of two hundred and seventy, by one hundred and ninety feet: from each side a solid square of thirty by twenty six feet, hath projected; one of these upon the north, is almost entire: two walls in front have formed acute angles with the theatre, some parts of which are twenty feet high, and it has been joined by a square of ninety by one hundred and two feet, to ten vaults nine feet in breadth, and twenty seven feet in length, divided by walls one foot thick, which communicate with each other, by arched doors ten feet wide: these, in all probability, were stalls for the wild beasts that fought for the diversion of the audience. Though the stones are carried off, the impression of the seats in the theatre still remain, and may have been, by those who think it a gymnasium, mistaken for the seats of the students who sat to see the exercises performed, and hear the lectures of the professors. Or, perhaps, they have founded their opinion upon the large square in the front, where the apartments might have been, but no other foundations appear; and surely it would have been very improper and unsuitable in such a polite people to erect schools close by the habitation of wild beasts, which the vaults undoubtedly were; yet I leave it as I found it, supposing the thing not impossible: for there is reason to believe it communicated with the temple by a corridore, because the remains of many pillars, still are seen stretching in one row, from one to the other: at the same time, in order to support my own conjecture, of its being a theatre, I must inform you, that there are magnificent ruins nearer the port; so that, I suppose, there was another temple (perhaps dedicated to Latona) and the corridore was probably made for the convenience of those votaries who, after having paid their devotions to the son, went to perform their devoirs to the mother: for, though it does not appear that the heathens, ignorant as they were, made more application to the mother, whom they themselves had deified, than to the son, who was essentially God; they, in all probability, treated her with extraordinary respect;

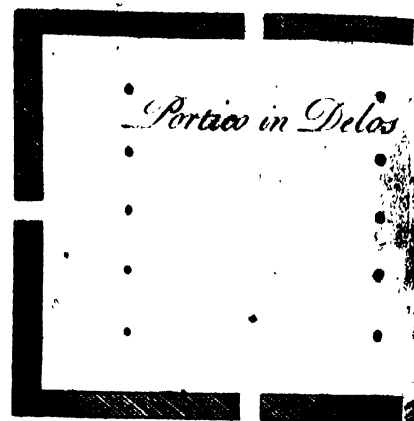
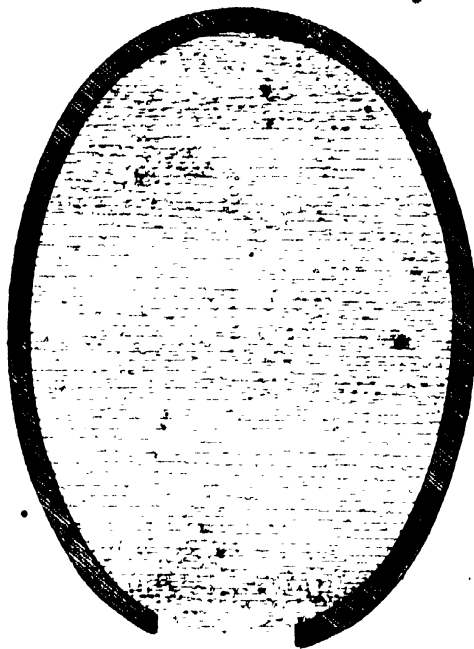
respect; and, without doubt, worshipped her among their divinities. The Roman-catholicks, however, proceed upon other principles, and seem to pay their greatest adoration to the mother, on the supposition that she maintains a maternal authority over her child; and, as a female, will be more easily won by flattery and presents. Indeed this last reflection seems to have influenced the priests of all countries, ages and religions; and richer oblations are not now offered to the chapel of Loretto, than those that were formerly paid to the deities of Delos.

\* You remember how this little island floated up and down these seas, until, at the earnest request of poor Latona, Neptune moored it betwixt Myconus and Rhenia, where it hath ever since remained: nor have you forgot, I hope, how Eryfichton, son of Cecrops, first king of Athens, was inspired by Apollo, to build that glorious edifice, which was so famed throughout the world, that many sovereigns thought themselves extremely happy in having contributed to its embellishment. In a word, it was considered as the birth place and chief residence of the prophetic god; no wonder then that it was adored and resorted to by all those who were under his influence and protection; that the ground was deemed sacred, the structures were magnificent, and that the contributions, levied from the votaries, were sufficient to maintain the priests in all the pomp of luxury and pride. Hence arose those noble piles of antiquity, those animated statues, and breathing pictures, that decorated this hallowed spot; that were afterwards exposed to the blind zeal and superstitious fury which prevailed in the first ages of Christianity, and afterwards totally ruined by the avarice and barbarity of Turkish conquerors. I reflect upon these ravages with the spirit of a mason, and bitterly curse the effects of ignorance, bigotry, and priestcraft.

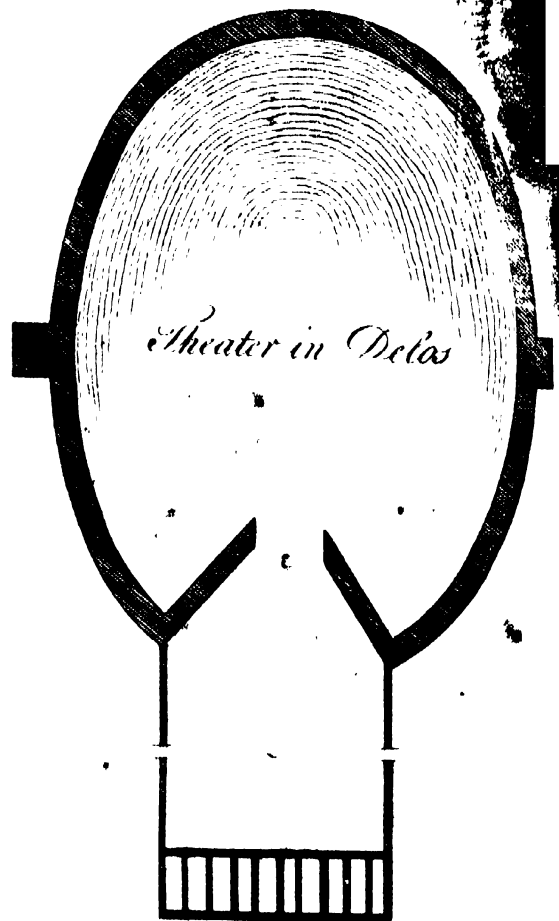
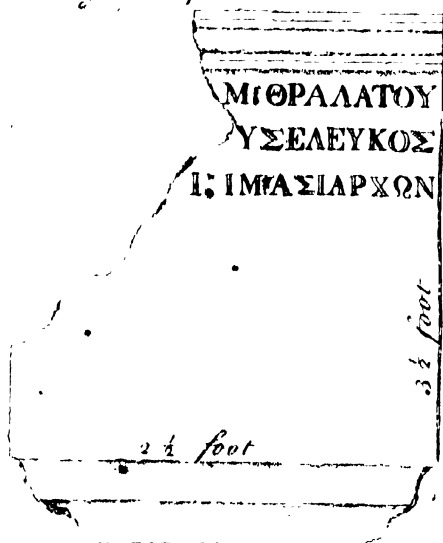
The fabulous notion of this island's floating, may have been derived from its being mostly under water at the eruption of the Euxine sea, which is said to have forced its passage into the Thracian Bosphorus, and swelled the Archipelago to a prodigious height, until it reached the streights of Gibraltar, formerly called Herculeia; and discharged itself into the great ocean. In this fact, a variety of authors, naturalists as well as geographers, agree; but when it happened I know not: though it was a great while before the famous Argonautic expedition, which, if I am not mistaken, was finished about one thousand two hundred and fifty years before the birth of Christ: so that this event may, probably, fall in with the  
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*Naumachium in Delos*

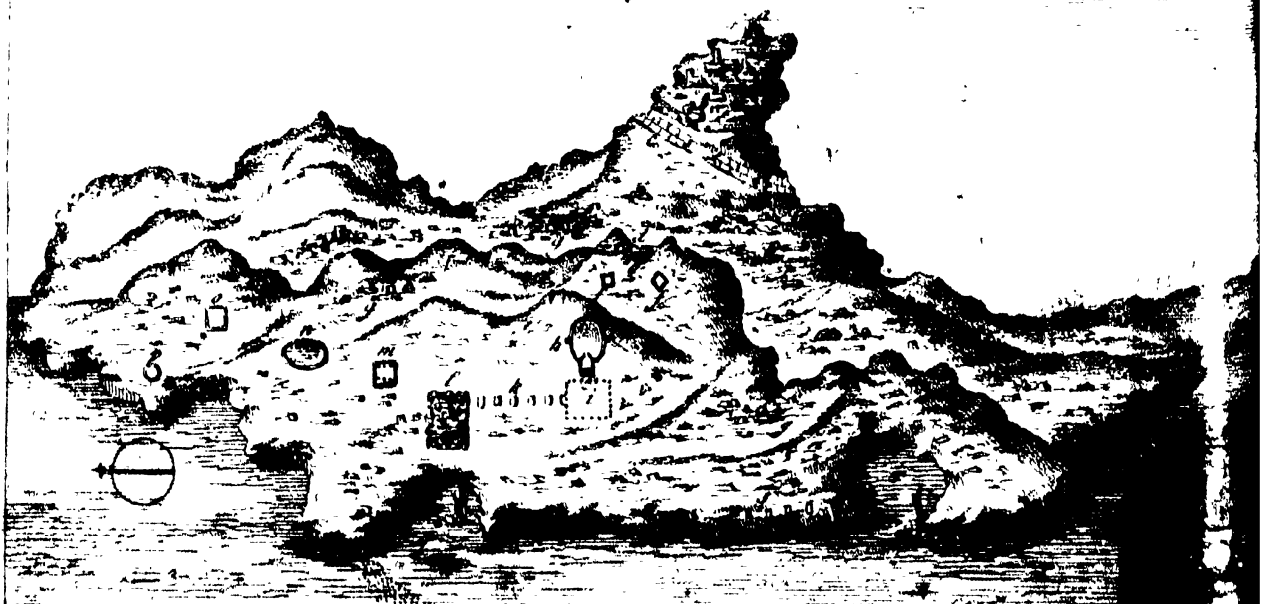


*Fragment of a Stone in Delos*



*Superficial Survey of the Island Delos*

*Page*



the time at which Apollo was born. Delos, we know, signifies apparent, as if it had, at a certain period, emerged from the bottom of the sea.

The port, which, as I have already observed, is about eight miles from Myconus, yields shelter only to small boats; but, under Rematiari, any vessel may ride in safety. All the houses, at least, all that I saw, have been paved with black and white mosaic work. From the neighbourhood of the theatre, to a little port called Fourni, a good many pieces of pillars are erected along the shore: these, by some, are supposed to have stood in the fronts of houses belonging to merchants, because of their being contiguous to the sea. This opinion was espoused by our lieutenant, who accompanied me, and had been here before with some English gentlemen; but I convinced him of his mistake, by pointing out the irregularity of their position, and shewing that, in some places, the earth had been dug to admit them without pedestal or base; and that, in others, it had been cast up around them: so that they must have been set up as posts for securing their galleys, by the Corsairs who formerly infested these seas, and made this their place of rendezvous.

Rematiari is a barren rock, west from the port of Delos, and was heretofore dedicated to Diana, under the name of Hecate.

Beyond this rock is Rhenia, now called Megalos-Delos, or Great Delos, as the other is named Micros Delos, or Little Delos: it was well inhabited while the other was in its glory; and, I am told, many noble ruins are still to be seen upon it; but, as the other had employed me from morning to night, and the wind became favourable next day, I had not time to go on shore and gratify my curiosity. At present it has no human inhabitants except two or three shepherds, who live upon it during the grass season, and take care of the cattle belonging to the Myconites.

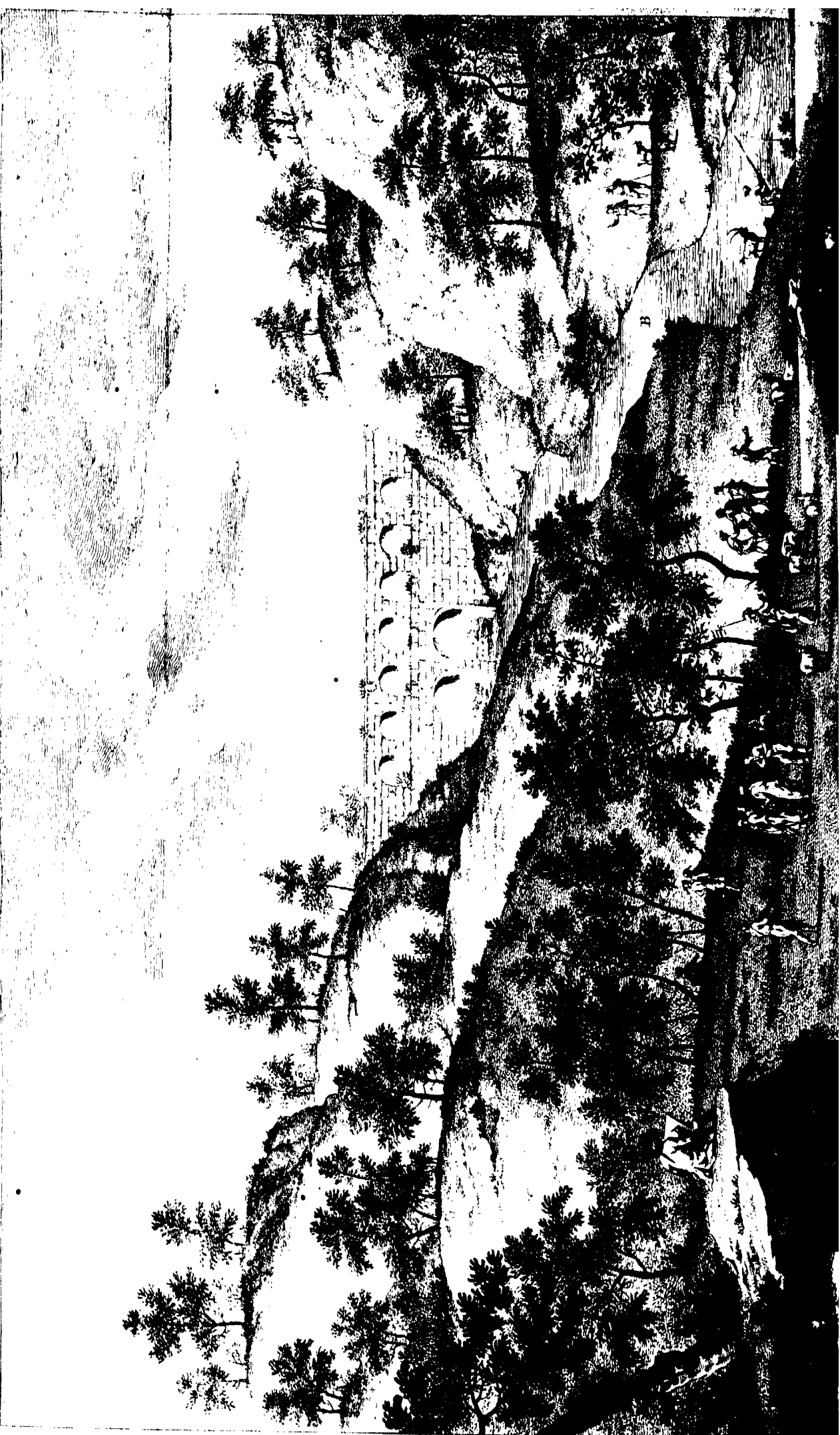
Thus I have communicated all that I could learn, with any probability of truth, concerning this island, which once made such a figure in the world. Next morning, being the twenty first day of November, we weighed anchor, and stood away with a south south-east, wind and easy weather, leaving Icaria upon our right: on the morning of the twenty second, we found ourselves off the city of Xio, antiently Chius. The country seems to be fertile, well inhabited, and is reckoned very rich; the city is from three to four miles in length, but in some places straggling; we left it with Agunto and Spolmentori,

the antient Hippi, upon the left ; and Pasargo upon the right. On the twenty third, in the morning, we doubled Capo Calaberno, or Argenum Promontorium, the wind being east south-east, and descried Foggia Nuova upon the left hand. On the twenty fourth, about sun-set, we passed the castle Sancto Giacomo, which hath an half moon in front, with ten segments of the half circle cut off, and two square flankers, on each side of the square part of the fort ; and there is a battlement on the top of the wall.

Next day I arrived at Smyrna, in time enough to dine at the British tavern, where I lodged during my stay in town, though I was obligingly invited by Mr. D'Aeth and Mr. Lee, to make use of an apartment in their house. The favours of these gentlemen I shall always remember with the deepest sense of gratitude ; and I should be guilty of an unpardonable omission, if I did not here acknowledge the honours that were done me by Samuel Crawley, esquire, the British consul ; and the Graaf Hochepped, consul for the Dutch : I ought also to observe, that I received uncommon civilities from messieurs James and Daniel Tremeaux, two Dutch gentlemen ; Mr. Boddington, and the reverend Mr. Burdette : I moreover became very well acquainted with Mr. Nicholson Lee, Mr. Richard Muster, Mr. Richard Dobbs, Mr. David Vanlenep, and Mr. Abraham Belcamp, who were extremely obliging. These gentlemen live together in the utmost harmony, and were always so kind as to admit me into their parties, whether in town or country ; nay, their horses were at my command : such benevolence to an absolute stranger, with whom they had not the least connexion, is a manifest proof of that amiable disposition which all of them possessed : in a word, I was as happy in this society, as any one, in my situation, could have reasonably wished to be ; and, if ever I forget their favours, I must be an ungrateful wretch. An epithet which, of all others, I would not willingly incur.

The country is agreeable, and finely diversified with hill and dale. On our way to Sedecui, a country house belonging to messieurs D'Aeth and Lee, I observed, over the river Meles, on the banks of which Homer is said to have been born, an ancient aqueduct at some distance, which I expressed a desire of seeing ; but, as it was late, was obliged to rein my curiosity until our return to town, when I had an opportunity of visiting and making a drawing of it ; as also of another that stands at a little distance : and here they are at your service.











The first consists of eighteen irregular arches, there being three tire in the center. It is an open cast of fifteen inches, and each side-wall of the conduit is one foot thick; this was too narrow, considering the height, for my measuring it in my boots, so that I can only guess at its dimensions; but, as I have what they call a tradesman's eye, I will venture to say, that the length from hill to hill extends, at least, three hundred and fifty feet; and, that the height amounts to seventy. A little way above this work, over the same river, is another aquæduct, which is more modern, and seems to be an imitation of the other: it consists of two rows of arches, seven above and two below, somewhat more regular than those of the other; it may extend about two hundred feet from hill to hill, and be about sixty feet high. These lie south south-east of the town; from thence we set out in our return in a westerly direction, then went round the north side of a large hill, on which the castle stands; and, in this road to town, we traced, very distinctly, a noble Roman causeway; which, in some places, was entirely perfect, being composed of huge bluish stones, set and laid lozenge-wise. I should have told you that, from the river, a considerable way eastward, run the ruins of a wall, which, possibly, may have been an aquæduct; but this I will not assert for truth: and, indeed, it is but of little importance to know what it has been; for, from the remains, it plainly appears, that there never was grandeur, taste, or much utility in the structure.

The unhappy fate of Mr. Kerman, a Swedish gentleman, who was murdered near this town last summer, by banditti, had rendered all the Franks (that is, the European Christians not subject to the Turk) extremely cautious; so that none of them had ventured to go out of town without a numerous attendance, until my arrival; when Mr. Richard Lee was so good as to accompany me to the top of the hill and the environs.

The castle has been a great irregular fort, said to be built, or rather rebuilt, by John Ducas: the foundation, in some parts, has the face of antiquity, but the remains of the citadel (if so it may be called) leave no room to doubt of its being very ancient. It was sacred to Jupiter Acræus, who, you know, had all the high places under his care and protection: on the east north-east side has been a great arched gate, supported by squared Corinthian pillars, the capitals of which remain in the walls, though much defaced, and the shafts are taken away; above each is an eagle intagliato, with a nimbus or glory round its head. Some gentlemen conclude they  
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are not antique, because not in relievo : but this, I conceive, is no conclusive argument, because I have seen figures in this manner, the antiquity of which was not at all disputed ; though this method, I own, did not appear until after the seat of empire was removed. The stones on which they are cut, are of the same kind with those of the capitals and gate, and have all the appearance of the same age, so that I am quite convinced of their being antique ; but that the whole is in the degenerate stile will appear from the drawing. Over the arch is a Greek inscription, but so high that I could not read it from the ground, and I had no convenience to approach nearer. The gate is now built up so as to be reduced to a small square with a common architrave and supporters.

They have built into the wall, at the side of the north gate, a female bust, of a colossian size, which, they say, represents the Amazon called Smyrna, from whom the town derived its name. It is very much defaced, the nose being broken off, and the eyes and lips quite demolished, in consequence of Turkish barbarity and superstition, to which all statues are exposed. It may have been intended as a figure of that lady ; but, surely, those people are very hardy who assert it from no better authority than its present appearance. There are no medals or images of this amazon, with which the figure in question could be compared ; or, if there were, I am sure no man could find out any resemblance. That it was designed for a female, plainly appears ; but whether a fury or an angel, I was so little able to determine, that I did not even take the pains to make a sketch of it for my own satisfaction.

Within the castle are vaulted cisterns in several places : at one particular part is a cluster of twenty five, in a square of five by five, which seem to have been repaired in modern times ; and, I am well assured, there was a subterranean passage from the castle to the town.

On a stone of whitish marble, which has been a square of about two feet, though now broken, part of the goat's head and fish's body, belonging to a chimæra, are very fresh and entire, and thus it appears. Here, likewise, you have the ichnographical plan of the temple of Janus, which stands upon the same hill, at a little distance from the castle ; the pillars in the front being taken away, it is not worth while to draw the elevation. It has all the appearance of being antique ; but, in my opinion, no part of it favours the notion of those who call it the OMHPAION or Temple dedicated to Homer ; or of others who

who say it was a public library in Homer's days, common'y called Homer's school. Perhaps he might have taught in the portico, as a Peripatetic, or rather repeated his verses, like our Highland Shana-chies or bards; but I never heard that there were public libraries in his days. The nich, in the back wall, may possibly have been the place (as some people imagine) where the statue of the god stood; though I rather incline to think the deity was placed in the center, because, in the nich, there is no room for such a statue as that by which he was usually represented. The wall is no more than four feet thick, the whole fabric is fifty by twenty seven feet, within the walls, the temple sixteen by twenty seven, the cloisters (if I may be allowed that expression) thirteen by twenty seven, the doors of them being three feet and an half in width; the windows three, and the entrance ten feet: what favours this supposition, is some new work that seems to be about the nich, as if it had been built up. Now, as you know the temple of Janus had generally two doors, one of them may have been shut up by later inhabitants; for, not long ago, it was possessed by people who farmed the hill and adjacent ground.

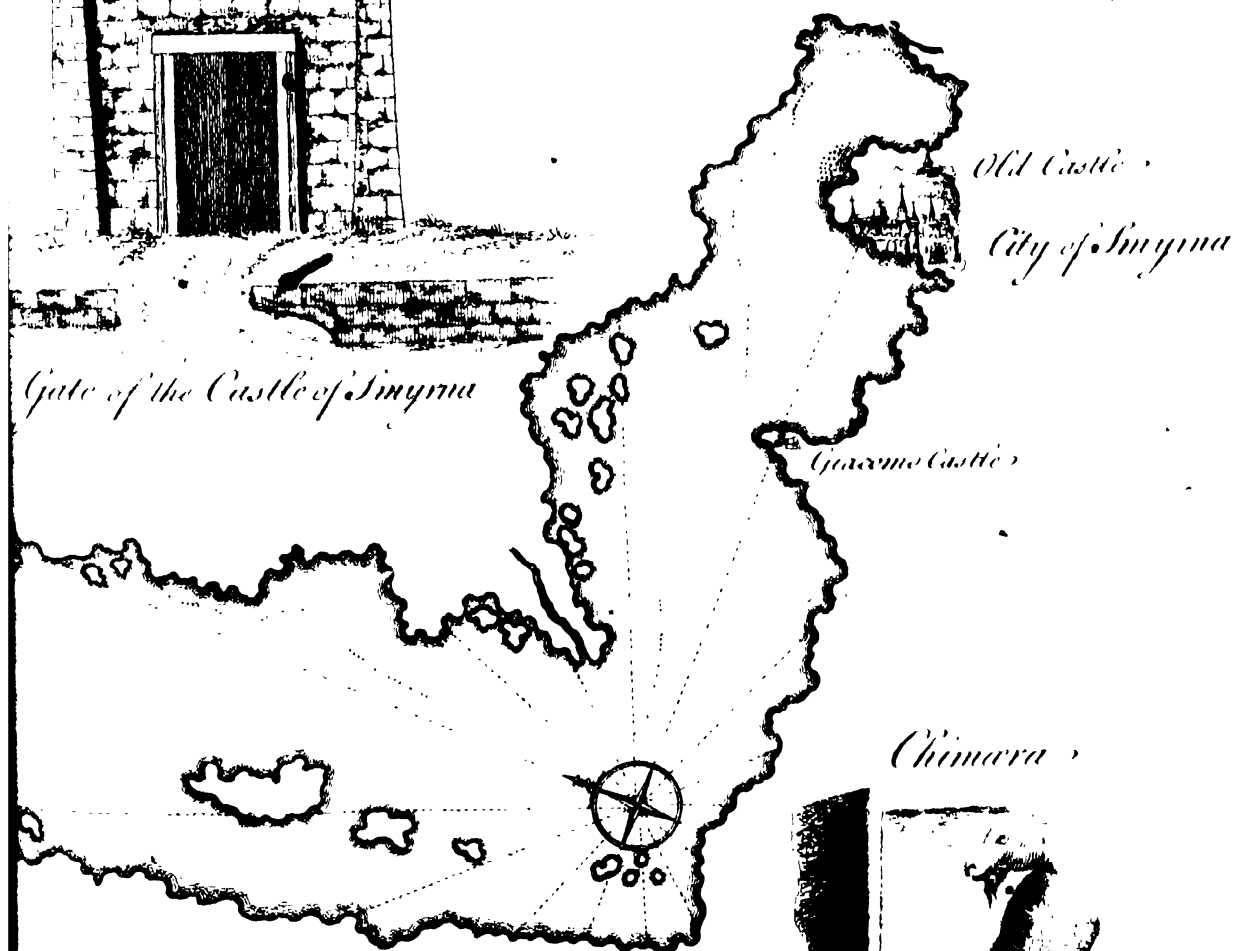
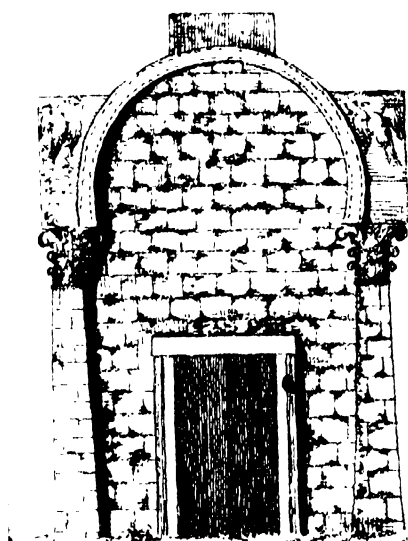
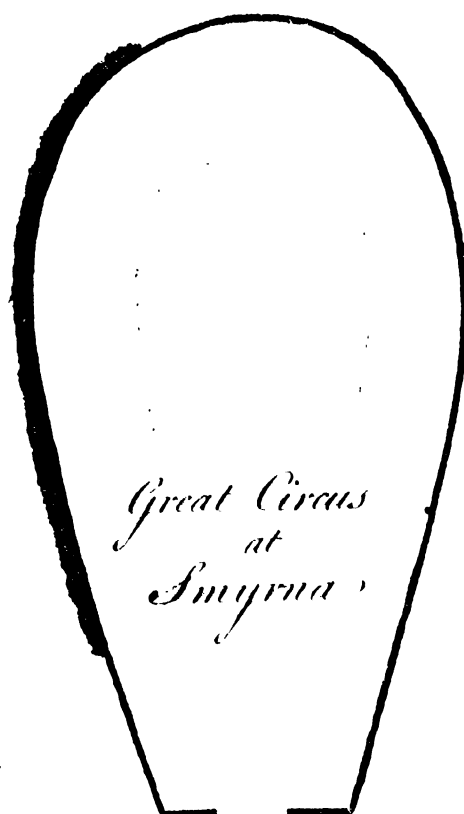
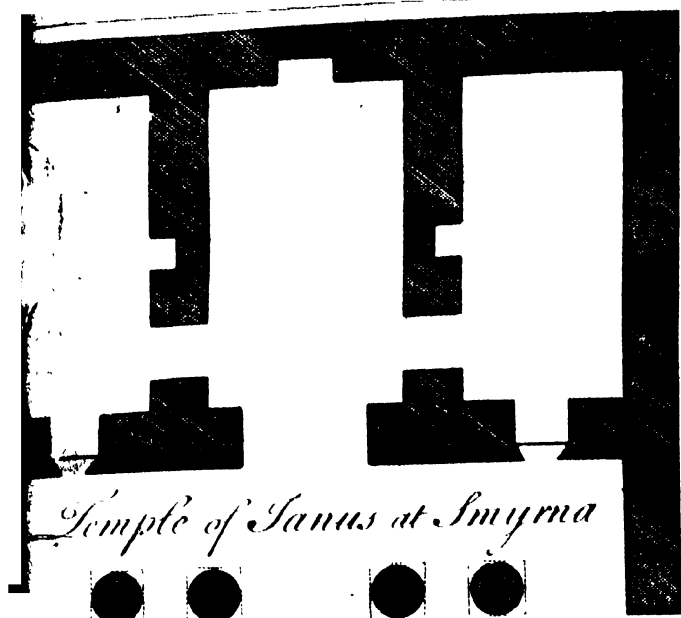
This temple stands upon the west side of the hill; a little farther are the vestiges of a very noble circus, from whence the late visier furnished himself with stones to build a great han, or kaine, for the convenience of travelling-merchants. Such inns are, doubtless, of great use; but there was stone enough in the hill for a thousand of these fabric; and I would almost as soon have seen him broke upon the wheel, as one of the stones belonging to the circus removed. It has been hollowed out of the mountain, and is five hundred and forty feet in length; the cross diameter of the sweep amounts to two hundred eighty eight feet, that is, one hundred and twenty feet in the middle, and eighty four on each side for the seats: the entrance I could not distinguish, so that I cannot inform you of its width. I have marked it at random, though it was not to be seen; and, I fancy, this will be the fate of the whole in a few years: perhaps, even now the last remains of it are removed. The side which is squared off, is one hundred thirty five feet in length, and the walls which, on the north side, were vaulted for keeping the wild beasts, are ten feet in the parts that remain.

About eight miles from the town, west south-west, are to be seen old ruins on the side of the river Elidgia, said to have been the thermæ or baths, sacred to Diana. This report I shall not pretend to contradict; though, at present, nothing of the antique is to be seen but the fragment of one side of an arch, which hath been

thrown across the river, together with some foundations, from which nothing positive can be learned; there is a modern vault and basin, into which both hot and cold water is conveyed by pipes; in the middle of the river both these springs bubble up; but, when I was there, they were not discernable, because the river was swelled by the rains. A temple of Apollo is likewise said to have been in this neighbourhood, but not one vestige of it is to be observed. In all probability, some noble fabric hath stood not far off; for, about a mile from hence, in a common burying ground, a great many large fragments of fine pillars are erected at the ends of the graves: and, as the persons there interred were mean people, it is not to be supposed, that their relations would be at the expence of carrying thither those large stones from any considerable distance.

One day, Mr. D'Aeth and Mr. Lee being informed that the famous Pacha Egen mamet, who, in quality of seraskier, had not long ago obtained a victory over the Germans, was to make his entry into town, they were so kind as to call and carry me along with them to see this rare show. I had heard and read so much of the Turkish pomp and grandeur, that I expected to behold something more magnificent and superb than any procession of which I had been an eye-witness; but no order, decency, taste, or any thing truly grand appeared.

First, a parcel of raggamuffins moved confusedly along; then a mixture or mob of baggage, mules, and horses, with a few unclothed, party-coloured spahi; for neither horse nor foot are uniform in their dress, and their horses are of various size and colour: some standards and officers of distinction appeared here and there in the crowd: then came our Smyrna mussaleem or governor, followed by our serdar or commandant: at some considerable distance from this last, rode our cadi, or judge in criminal matters; after him moved the servants and sumpter-horses, poorly caparisoned; and, I may venture to say, that there were not three fine horses in the whole cavalcade: a couple of tu, or horse-tails, preceded the pacha, with some sic, or messengers, who proclaimed his coming, and pronounced a prayer for his success in all his undertakings: some dirty fellows, called kickge, in leathern coats, carrying water buckets, graced the entry; and, indeed, they were the only persons dressed in character. At length his old withered physiognomy appeared, in the midst of eight sturdy footmen, four being on each side, clothed in scarlet. These, if you please, we shall call beef-eaters, as they had  
not







not the air of being starved : and three others, on each side, indifferently dressed, walked with their hands upon his horse.

Next to his excellency rode his *fircatibe*, or secretary, who was likewise attended by some sort of guard, and four fellows with their hands on his horse. Then advanced their music, though never was word so misapplied : from the screeching of an owl, the braying of an ass, the lowing of a camel, or the caterwawling of a cat, some musical notes may possibly be extracted : but nothing more hideous can be conceived than the horrid sounds of their instruments, especially as they were compounded. These consisted of a *zurnau* or pipe, about eighteen inches in length, swelled towards the extremity ; *nagara*, or little kettle-drums, no larger than a common pewter-plate ; brass plates, which they call *zel*, or cymbals, which a fellow gingled together ; a *burie*, being an ugly imitation of a trumpet ; and *downie*, or large drums, of which the performers beat the heads with a little short club, having a great round knob at the end, at the same time they tickled the bottom with a long small stick. These noisy companions were followed by a sort of horse-litter, *sopha* or *tartaravan*, in which sat the pacha's young son, a pretty little boy ; at last, the procession was closed by ten or a dozen people, seemingly officers of distinction, who were attended by another party of the mobbish horsemen. In short, about one hundred baggage horses, twenty sumpter horses, in all from seven to eight hundred, composed the cavalcade, which was, indeed, the most extraordinary sight I had ever seen. Any person might have observed a pitiful effort towards pomp and regularity, while a poultry meanness and shameful confusion appeared through the whole ; so that it looked like a mock pageantry, rather than a parade of state. I am pleased, however, that I saw the procession ; which confirms me in the opinion, that travellers, generally, exaggerate in recounting what they have seen abroad, and endeavour by hyperboles to captivate the admiration of those who stay at home, in order to enhance the merit of their own peregrinations.

Graaf Hochepped has a very pretty collection of medals, lares, and other antique curiosities, which he was so good as to submit to my examination.

The town is beautifully situated in the sweep of a bay, some part of it being upon a plain, but by far the greatest part rising upon the swell of the hill where the castle stands. It is populous, but not at all handsome : for the streets are so narrow they scarce  
deserve

deserve the appellation of lanes, as dirty at all times as kenne's, and so crowded, where the business of the Franks is carried on, that one cannot pass without great difficulty. But the bay is very spacious, and forms an admirable natural harbour, where an infinite number of ships may ride in safety, if their ground tackle be good: the only inconvenience that attends it is, that all the goods must be shipped and landed by lighters; for there is no such thing as a key or wharf for shipping in Turkey; though here, I am sure, they might be easily built. The draught I send you, is taken from one that is reckoned very exact.

As there is not one spot of ground which can be used as a walk, the English and Dutch gentlemen have no pleasure but within doors, unless when they can find leisure to spend a day in hunting. A game at cards in the evening, and a cheerful glass after supper, are their chief amusements: though, at this carnival season, they have an assembly, upon which (as it is in its infancy) it would be cruel to criticise, seeing the ladies are all natives of the country, where gallantry and true politeness are but little known. One lady rules the whole, though there is another much more capable of presiding, would her modesty allow her to assume the direction.

Mr. Consul Crawley did me the honour to introduce me on the first night of this assembly; and, as I had formed a lodge of free masons in the place, the ladies had conceived strange notions of my character; for I had been represented to them, by some priest, as a conjurer of the first magnitude, who had the devil at my command, and raised the dead by my diabolical incantations. These terrible prepossessions, instead of frightening them, had only served to raise their curiosity: and, when I entered the room, they surveyed me with truly female attention: after they had satisfied their eyes with a most minute examination, they seemed to think I did not differ much from the other children of Adam, and became so familiar to my appearance, that one of the number was hardy enough to desire me to dance with her; and, as she escaped without danger, I was afterwards challenged by a pretty little blooming creature, with whom I walked seven minuets during the course of the evening.

As I have mentioned the lodge of free masons, I cannot help congratulating myself upon the opportunity I had of making so many worthy brethren in this place, and of forming the only lodge that is in the Levant: but my joy is still the greater, when I reflect that all the members are gentlemen of amiable characters, and  
must

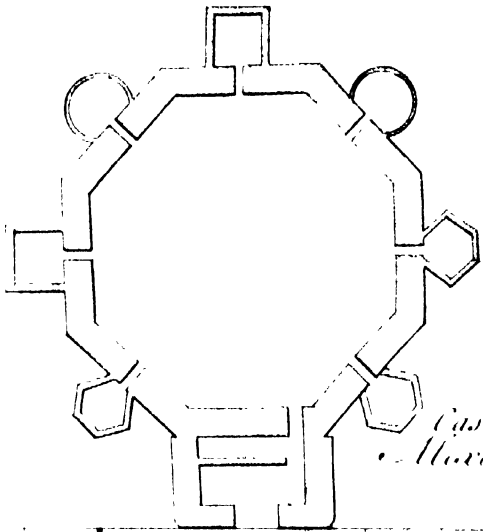
Captain Willoughby Marchant, commander of the ship *Thames*, which carried twenty guns of six pound shot, four of a lesser calibre, four swivels, and one hundred men, in a very obliging manner, consented to my being his passenger to Cyprus; a piece of condescension by which I was rendered extremely happy; for a

worthier man has not being; nor did a finer vessel ever swim: besides, I was blessed with the company of my valuable friend Will Russel, which was a treasure in itself.

We sailed on the eighteenth of January, which, by the bye, is my birth-day, about four in the morning, the wind being north north east, and that same evening doubled Cape Calaberna; on the twentieth we left Zio and Myconus on the left, and next day passed between Stanchio, or Cos, and the main, Stanchio being upon the starboard. The town of that island stands upon a plain, and is pretty large; through a glass I observed a great many mosques and kiosks, which last are summer-houses, or rather belle-videres; and, about the middle of it, I was desired to reconnoitre an huge tree, the branches of which, I am told, are supported by thirty eight stone pillars, and are extensive enough to shade five or six hundred men. In the evening we passed the famous island of Rhodes, the Pelagia of the ancients, where I wished to have been on shore, because it was the scene of great events; and it really had an inviting appearance. As we passed it early on the twenty second, about six leagues off Castro Rosso, we saw a ship a head, which was light and hoisted French colours.

A safe and expeditious voyage was the chief aim of the captain, who had a very valuable cargo on board, and did not much regard his own private advantage: he therefore wisely resolved to proceed on his voyage without speaking to her; but a crew possessed of the power of privateering, will not willingly let slip such an opportunity of obtaining prize-money or plunder: they, accordingly, entreated the captain to give chase, and he gently declined their request; observing, that the French-man must be of little value; and, that her being taken would alarm the coast to such a degree, that all the rest of the enemy's ships would continue in port until he should have left these seas. A good many were convinced by this representation; but the captain understanding that others murmured against his conduct, he thought proper to stop their mouths, by ordering the ship to be made clear and put about; then we complimented the French with some of our sugar-plumbs, and before noon she struck. Mr. Downes our lieutenant, and Mr. Russel were sent on board of the prize, and I accompanied them in this expedition. The lieutenant, in consequence of the humane instructions he received from the captain, which were altogether agreeable to his own disposition, kept the strictest eye upon our men; so that none of the prisoners were hurt or ill used. Mr.  
Russel





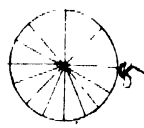
Castle of Alexandrette

Barracks, Hospital, &c. &c.



Little  
Old Castle  
Barracks  
Hospital  
&c. &c.

Sea



Cape Pinn

from M<sup>r</sup> Charles Pinn

Alexandrette or  
Scanderoun

1  
2  
3



Tons Pillars  
near Scanderoun

Ruffel and I looked into the captain's papers, of which we took possession, together with a sum of money. Every thing of value belonging to the captain and his brother was put up in their chests, that they might be preserved from the pillaging hands of the sailors: the gentlemen we carried on board, a ransom was agreed upon, and every thing settled before night, and the captain's brother left as hostage. Every step was taken by captain Marchant with such generosity and compassion, even while he acted faithfully for the interest of all concerned in the capture, that the unfortunate prisoner, with tears in his eyes, begged I would make his acknowledgments to him in the most grateful terms. There was something pathetic in the parting of the brothers, but the younger had not been two days on board, when he expressed his surprize at his own folly, in imagining he could be ill treated by the English, who were so remarkable for their generosity and goodness. The master's name was John Henry Paul: but the vessel we were sorry to find in ballast; she had eight carriage guns, and was called *L'Invincible de Marseilles*; which you will be apt to think was, an appellation equally arrogant and ridiculous.

On the thirty-first we entered the bay of Alexandretta, of which I send you a drawing, having made the passage between the coast of Carmania and Cyprus, and before night we anchored in the road. This town, which does not contain above one hundred and fifty people, is so wretched and vile as to be unworthy of notice, were it not the marine or port of Aleppo, from which, however, it stands at the distance of seventy or fourscore miles. It is extremely unwholesome, in consequence of the marshes that surround it; though these might be drained in one summer, and converted into charming fields, could any mortal be secured in the property for a reasonable number of years, after he should have laid out his money: but from brutes the actions of men are not to be expected.

About four miles to the northward of this place, we find what are commonly called the pillars of Jonas, from a tradition that here he was cast on shore. Be that as it may, they are not pillars, but fragments of the gateway belonging to a square tower of marble, the two ends of which constitute the whole of these ruins. Each side is twenty eight feet in depth, and ten feet broad; the north side has seventeen rows of stones, two feet broad; the other has thirteen rows, and the same dimensions: so that one is about thirty four and the other about twenty six feet high, and the gate twenty feet wide: the stairs to the tower above, have been in the south end,  
and

and a pit in the middle, which hath possibly been supplied with water from a cistern near it; but no vestige of any other building is to be seen. I could scarce prevail upon myself to make a drawing of it; which, however, I send you, purely on account of its name: and from hence you may judge of that impropriety which is so conspicuous in the conjectures of mankind.

Almost south from the town, at the distance of two miles, is a noble spring, at the head of a fine plain; where, they tell you, Jacob watered and fed his flocks, while he sheltered himself from the hot piercing rays of the sun, in a cave very near the fountain; which, to this day, is called Jacob's well.

At a little distance from hence, is a square castle, said to be built by Scanderbeg: neither man nor horse can approach it until the summer hath dried up the bogs. And, not far from this fortification, is another built by Geoffrey of Bouillon, a very extraordinary piece of military architecture. It is a regular octagon, with seven bastions on the sides, and a gateway in front. The walls are eleven feet in thickness, and twelve in height; the diameter of the space within them amounting to one hundred and ten yards. As you enter and turn to the right, you find the first and second bastions in the form of an hexagon, each side of which extends fifteen feet, the third is round, the fourth square, the fifth round, the sixth square, and the seventh an hexagon: the angles of the front are rounded off, the gateway, or tower, is in breadth fifty four feet, thirty feet deep over the walls, the arch of the gate fourteen feet broad, twenty feet high, the gate being ten feet broad and fourteen feet high. Some people think the walls have been no higher than they are at present, but I am of a different opinion. Above the gateway there seems to have been a tower, and the whole is of stone, well wrought: but this castle has no embrasures for cannon, which were not known when it was built: it is, however, provided with scissures for the use of arrows.

I had a great inclination to visit Antioch and Aleppo, but was discouraged by the tedious manner of travelling; a day's journey never exceeding thirty miles, though one must be on horseback from the rising to the setting of the sun: I was, therefore, afraid the ship would sail before I could return; so that the only excursion I made was to Bylan, a village about ten or a dozen miles from Alexandretta, exhibiting the most romantic appearance I ever beheld. It is chiefly built in the face of an high mountain, though  
some



some houses are seen upon a few little hills, in the middle of the hollow. All the tops of the houses, in these eastern countries, being flat, and the hill reclining so as to represent them one above another, they looked like so many terraced lodges in regular rows; or, if you please, like hanging terraces: while a number of fountains and cascades, interspersed with trees, regale the eye with as much wildness of beauty as I have yet seen in Asia. Indeed this view surprises as well as delights the traveller, upon whose sight it rushes all at once, the road by which he enters the village being cut through one of the impending rocks. The inhabitants are a set of Highlanders, called Gurdins, and were once a considerable people, governed by their own sovereigns, who possessed extensive dominions; but they are, at present, a society of thieves and banditti. I hope, notwithstanding the affinity of sounds, that we do not owe to this stock a certain powerful clan of our own country. In our way to this place, we met a caravan of two hundred and seventy-one camels, which, I thought, was a surprising number, as they moved in one chain; but, in other places, upon certain occasions, some thousands are to be seen.

On the ninth of February we sailed from Alexandretta, or Scanderoon; and, in our passage to Tripoli in Syria, took two French ships, the *St. Francis*, captain Joseph Giraud, carrying eight guns and seventeen men; and the *St. Jean L' Evangeliste*, captain Simon Paul, mounting ten guns with eighteen men; both loaded with rice, coffee, &c. from Damietta to Pyas. That you may have some notion of the Turkish honesty and policy, together with the chicanery and address of the French, I shall communicate a particular detail of the consequences which attended this capture.

At Scanderoon we received certain information that a vessel was daily expected from Marseilles with cloth, which might be worth from thirty to fifty thousand pounds; for this prize our seamen kept a sharp look-out, and, on the morning of the tenth, at some distance from Capo Porco, we discovered a sail, gave chase, and when we took her, found she was loaded with the goods I have mentioned; and, that her cargo was on Turkish account. Next morning, the other appeared in the offing; and, as we supposed her to be the cloth ship of twenty guns and seventy men, the captain gave the necessary orders for chasing, and we prepared for an obstinate engagement: the crew obeyed with all imaginable alacrity, but we soon found our way stopt by a sudden calm, while the chase stood to the southward with a fresh gale, and ran us

almost out of sight in two hours; at length, a breeze springing up, we gained upon her in such a manner, as to be within cannon shot about sun-set, when we hoisted British colours and saluted her with some guns; she returned the compliment under French colours, but the distance was so great that none of her shot took place. Some people on board of our ship were so eager as to desire we might forthwith begin the engagement; but, in consequence of the captain's prudent remonstrances, we declined a night battle; and kept company with her until next morning, when, as soon as it was day, we came up under her stern, and with a broad-side, raked her fore and aft: she clapt the helm hard a starboard, and treated us with the same salutation; but her crew refusing to obey their captain in continuing the fight, the colours were struck in a very little time.

Thus far every thing succeeded to our wish; but our sanguine hopes were grievously disappointed. We had been told that the grand signior, a considerable time ago, had given a manifesto to his officers (for no such thing was ever published or intimated to any foreign minister) in which he claims the signorie, or dominion of the Levant, from the west side of the Morea to that part of the Barbary coast, south, or immediately opposite to it; and declares, that the subjects of any prince, committing hostilities, or molesting the trade within these seas, must look to the consequences. About six months ago, it was affirmed at Smyrna, that this kind of neutrality was renounced; and, that the grand signior's subjects were forbid to load their goods in British or French bottoms, lest they should lose them by the chance of war. What confirmed the truth of this report, was, that immediately after it was spread, the French took an English vessel, commanded by captain Rook, just as she came out of the port of Stanchio, received the freight for the goods belonging to the Turks, and sold the rest, with the vessel, at Alexandria, without any opposition from the officers of the grand signior. Besides this instance of their unjust partiality, a British privateer, called the Antelope, commanded by captain Young, having put into Smyrna to refit, the French mustered up all their forces on board of a large vessel, which lay in wait for her, ran her on shore, after a gallant and obstinate resistance, near St. Giacomo's castle, and stripped her of all that could be carried away: our consul exerted himself on this occasion to no purpose, and I have reason to believe, that a fruitless application was likewise made at Constantinople, where the British remonstrances were anticipated by French eloquence and corruption. Though we were convinced that

that we could sell the prize, and receive the freight from the customers at Tripoli, though the ships were bound to Pyas, because every farmer of the revenue is hungry and gapes for the duties, which are so much clear gain : I say, notwithstanding these considerations, as our captain thought it would be for the interest of his owners and freighters, to free himself from all incumbrances as soon as possible, he set on foot a treaty of ransom with the French captains, which, however, did not take effect.

On the thirteenth, upon our arrival at Tripoli, the captain went on shore, and, when he returned, told me all was well ; that the freight would be paid, that the customer would take the rice, coffee, &c. off his hands, and that he would be permitted to dispose of the vessel to the best advantage. But, next day, when Mr. Russell and I accompanied captain Marchant on shore, we were, unexpectedly, put in arrest. Mr. Consul Carew talked to the mussalem's kaya, or deputy, and the aga, with equal judgment and spirit upon this unprecedented outrage ; but they were rendered deaf to all his remonstrances, by the all-persuasive gold of the French ; in consequence of which, they produced, and insisted upon the manifesto ; which, otherwise, would never have been heard of : a circumstance which plainly proves, that this command of the grand signior had been procured by the French ambassador, in order to be produced on such an emergency.

Our arrest was accordingly agreed upon in the divan ; and this resolution could not be altered until they should receive orders from the pacha, who, at that time, happened to be at Latachia, formerly called Laodicea. An express was immediately sent to him by land, and Mr. Carew sent another to Mr. Edward Purnell, who is British consul at that place, giving him power not only to restore their ships and cargoes, but also to make a present to the pacha to the amount of sixty-two pounds ten shillings, with a view of being dispatched immediately ; because the charge of detention would very soon exceed the value of the prize. On the fifteenth, other letters, of the same import, were dispatched for Mr. Purnell, by sea, lest the person who went by land should meet with any accident. On the seventeenth, in the evening, the boat returned with letters to the consul and captain, giving them to understand that we were to be released ; and the ships, with one half of the freight, delivered to the captain : but, as the mussalem's express was not yet returned, and we were informed, that the French Drogoman had set out for Latachia, with full powers to bribe the pacha with one thousand

thousand pounds, to detain captain Marchant, and put the French in possession of the ships and cargoes; it was thought proper to detach another boat the next morning, with letters empowering Mr. Purnell to go what lengths he should judge necessary, for obtaining the captain's liberty; for, by this time, we had reason to believe the French wanted to procrastinate his discharge, until they could collect their whole strength from different ports, in order to attack the Thames at sea. Upon the twentieth, the pacha's letters were intimated to the consul, containing orders to set us all at liberty, provided the ships and their cargoes should be put into the hands of the mussalem, until the pleasure of the porte should be known, and the consul give security that the captain should appear at Constantinople when required. These conditions were immediately fulfilled: but the French, in order to embarrass the captain, prevailed upon the mussalem to demand that the two French captains should be set at liberty, and every thing which had been taken from the meanest sailor returned, before he should be permitted to go on board. There was something extremely insolent and unjust in this absurd requisition. Could any captain possibly answer for every trifle which his men had taken as plunder? Or what title had this ruffian to ask what was not mentioned in the order of his superior? If any thing was embezzled, had not the pacha sufficient security? Indeed, I blushed to see their inventory. But, above all other considerations, could any thing be more partial or unjust, than to demand the liberty of two persons who were fairly made prisoners of war, while the captor himself was detained in custody in a country at peace with his sovereign; though, far from having done any thing to provoke such usage, he had delivered the Turkish goods safe and entire at Tripoli, when he might have obliged the owners to go in quest of them to Britain. To this unreasonable demand, the consul made answer, that, if the mussalem did not chuse to obey the pacha's order, he insisted upon the security's being returned, and then he would take another course. In consequence of this resolute behaviour, we were set at liberty, after the French prisoners had been examined, in presence of the mussalem, and owned that they had received the most generous treatment from the captain and all his officers. How the freight and value of the ships may turn to account, time only can discover; but, in my opinion, captain Marchant acted with the most commendable caution in every circumstance of the transaction.

I had like to have forgot to tell you, that, after the affair was thus compromised, Mr. Purnell wrote to Mr. Carew, that the  
French

French Drugoman, among other *false* insinuations, had told the pacha, that the Turkish passengers were barbarously treated, and robbed of several things of value. This information naturally chagrined, and might have induced him to embrace their proposals, had not all the Turks arrived that same evening at Latachia, and been, at the desire of Mr. Purnell, examined before the pacha, to whom they declared, that they had not lost the value of a *parce*; and that their own parents could not have used them with more tenderness than they experienced from captain Marchant. The remembrance of this transaction, in consequence of which, I was nine days confined in the consul's house, fills me with indignation against the perfidy of the French, and the shameful corruption of the Turkish officers; for, exclusive of the grand negociation, the captain was obliged to bribe, and make concessions, which, though his situation demanded them, will be an eternal blot upon the British nation, if proper satisfaction is not insisted upon, and obtained at the Porte.

The ministry have been blamed for being neglectful of the Levant trade; with what justice I shall not pretend to determine: possibly the company, and their officers abroad, may not be altogether free from censure; but, certainly, the trade merits attention, if for no other reason, at least for this, that it maintains above one hundred thousand people. By the company's charter, they are obliged, in consideration of their exclusive privilege, to support the expence of an ambassador at the Porte, together with consuls and other officers, in different places of the Ottoman empire: for which purpose, the laws have authorised them to levy certain duties or subsidies upon all commodities loaded or discharged either at home or abroad; but I cannot find they are bound to maintain the honour of the British nation, by chastising the insolence of some corrupt officers belonging to a prince who is ignorant of the police of his own or any other country, and supinely negligent of every thing but what immediately conduces to the gratification of his effeminate appetites.

It is, indeed, the business of the company to represent such outrages to the government, which ought to procure proper redress. The memorial might be signed by the governor, deputy-governor, and every individual member, in order to give it more weight; and, instead of being laid before a board of admiralty, or of trade, or even delivered to a minister, it ought to be carried to the fountain-head at once; where it would doubtless meet with due regard. His majesty's royal indignation would be kindled against the authors

of the insult; and he would soon make those barbarous powers sensible of the danger to which they are exposed, in provoking his resentment by such bare-faced partiality to his enemies: they would see how easy it is for the British navy to destroy their trade with other nations, to cut off the intercourse between their own ports, and even lay their towns in ashes. By such a spirited exertion of our power, a new tariff might be struck, of more advantage to our commerce than that which now subsists, and this inestimable branch put upon a better footing than it is at present. Novice as I am in the trade of these countries, I know enough to affirm, that, if some effectual step is not speedily taken in its behalf, the disease will, in a little time, be past all remedy. In a word, the French are intent upon undermining us; and, I am afraid, their efforts will be too successful: they are much superior to us in the arts of insinuation, they spare no cost in advancing their interest, and stick at nothing to attain their end: nay, so low, and so basely have they stooped in the exertion of their talents, that, on the last day of February, the *cadi*, or lord chief justice of the place, sent a messenger to inform Mr. Carew, that the French had offered him ten sequins for a *teskar* or certificate, specifying, that the ships were taken within ports belonging to the grand signior; but that they should not have it, providing he would send him a greater sum.

The town of Tripoli is small, nasty, irregular, and, like all other Turkish towns, meanly built: it stand at the distance of two miles from the marine, or sea port, which is defended by six square castles built along the bay, and surrounded by fine fields and gardens, stored with oranges, lemons, vines, figs, mulberries, and olives: it rises upon a swell of ground, and above it stands an old, ill-built castle, which, however, has a good effect from the road where we lay at anchor--and here you have a drawing of the port---they call it a bay, from the ridge of rocks that run out, and, doubtless, break the sea from the south and south-west; so that the ships ride easier at anchor: but a bay, properly speaking, is formed by a curvature of the land, and is derived from the German word *Bog*, or *Bogin*, an arch or bow. And, now I talk of etymologies, I ought to observe, that the name of Tripoli is derived from the original composition of this place, which consisted of three separate towns, built by the *Aradii*, *Sydonians* and *Tyrians*.

About four miles from town, half way from the foot of mount *Libanus*, which being covered with snow, I could not ascend, is  
an







Tripoli.

L E T T E R V.

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an aquæduct, built by Geoffroy of Bouillon ; which makes but a very sorry appearance, though it extends about two hundred and eighty feet from hill to hill : it is in height about thirty-five feet ; five feet in thickness, the conduit being fifteen inches broad. It has four irregular arches and two streams, as you see by the drawing. One is really a river, which (though nameless) runs through Tripoli. Sometimes the torrents from the mountains, lay the whole bottom under water, and overflow a pretty little silk garden, just by the bridge.

I must not conclude this long letter, without telling you we had the happiness of being prisoners at large, and extremely well entertained at Mr. Carew's house, where he and his nephew, Mr. Crouch, overwhelmed us with civilities.

I proposed to have dated this letter from Cyprus, but it hath already swelled to such an unconscionable bulk, and fatigued me so excessively, that I can only add,

I am,

dear Brother,

Yours most unalterably.

From on board the Thames.  
Tripoli in Syria road,  
March. 1744.

LETTER

## L E T T E R VI.

DEAR BROTHER,

**I**N spite of all that vanity which you know I possess in a very eminent degree, I can hardly prevail upon myself to begin a letter, even to you, who have always been indulgent to my frailties, without bespeaking your patience and good nature, in favour of what I am about to write. Such anticipation is an involuntary testimony of that internal conviction by which I stand self-accused of weakness and impertinence. But I have now proceeded too far to think of retreating; and, therefore, must jog on to the end of the chapter.

We sailed from Tripoli on the fourth of March, in the evening; and, though we kept a sharp look-out for the French, against whom our minds were embittered with resentment, we reaped no advantage from our vigilance; and, without having met with any adventure or accident in the passage, we arrived in Salines road on the sixth, before noon, when I went up to the town of Larnica, to dine with Mr. Consul Wakeman.

You will, undoubtedly, expect that I should entertain you with a minute account of this little insular world, which made so much noise in antiquity, and I would willingly gratify your expectation; but I have so few materials, and these so undigested and immethodical, that I am sure you will be disappointed in your hope; though I will so far obey the dictates of my duty, as to transmit every particular which I have been able to learn or observe; I mean those which I think worthy of being communicated.

It is, by many, supposed that this island was a peninsula, joined to Syria, somewhere between Antioch and Alexandretta; and that it was separated from the continent, when the Euxine forced its way through the Thracian Bosphorus, overflowed the Archipelago, and made dreadful havock on the circumjacent coasts. This, however, is a doubtful fact, which the geographers must settle among themselves: at present, I am sure it is an island; and, if ever it was

was

was otherwise, it must have been a violent flood indeed, that could sweep away, from twenty-five to thirty leagues of land: for the north-east point of Cyprus, nearest to Syria, is at that distance from the continent, and there is an immense depth of water between them.

Upon the west, north, east, and south of this island, are the Mediterranean, Pamphilian, Syrian, and Ægyptian seas; the length of it is from sixty to seventy leagues, the breadth about eighteen or twenty leagues, at a medium; but, as above one third of the length to the north east, from hence, is no more than a tongue of land, if I may be allowed the expression, the circumference of the whole will not amount to one hundred and sixty leagues, unless the bays are surrounded, for the figure of it is conical.

Though the natives were always remarkably effeminate and lazy, certain it is, they cultivated the island so as to be enriched by its produce: indeed much industry and labour was not required (though water is greatly wanted) for the soil, in general, is incomparably fertile; not a chalk, as I was formerly made to believe, but an excellent clay, which hardens in summer; yet, by the wretched culture which it now receives from the miserable inhabitants, the earth, where any moisture is left, produces every thing that is sown; and, though there is not (properly speaking) a river in the whole island, I am fully persuaded, that, if it were in the hands of the English or Dutch, they would make such advantageous use of the springs, rivulets, and winter rains, that it would, in a little time, become the garden of the east, and exhibit beautiful plantations for the shelter of the cattle and ground.

Cyprus, we are told, was, for a considerable time, divided into nine districts, and governed by as many princes; then it fell under the Ægyptian yoke, and continued subject to the sovereigns of that country, until Publius Clodius, famous for his amour with Cæsar's wife, as well as for his enmity to Cicero, and his profligate life, conceived a grudge against Ptolomey, for having refused to pay his ransom to a pyrate, by whom he had been taken. In consequence of his resentment, while he was a tribune, he moved the senate for a decree, declaring Cyprus a Roman province. They did not at all doubt of their being able to reduce an island, the inhabitants of which were enfeebled by luxury, and immersed in pleasure; and they well knew, that, could they once obtain possession of it, Ptolomey would neither be able, nor would he attempt to wrest it

out of their hands. They, therefore, without ceremony, sent Marcus Cato to take possession of it; and he, by stripping individuals of their superfluities, sent immense treasures to Rome.

After the division of the empire, it naturally became subject to the eastern emperor, and so continued until the end of the twelfth century, when Richard the first, of England, in his expedition to the Holy Land, deprived Isaac Comnenus of the crown, for his want of hospitality to those sanctified warriors, and gave it to the Knights Templars, who afterwards sold it to Guy de Lusignan, when he lost his kingdom of Jerusalem: after his death, it passed through a variety of masters, until it was inherited by Charlotta, whose bastard-brother James dethroned her and her husband Lewis of Savoy, usurped the throne, and married Catherine, a Venetian lady, of the Cornara family, whom I mentioned in a former letter. He died soon after his marriage, and left the kingdom to her, although she was then pregnant. Some historians affirm, that he was poisoned; and, that his posthumous son met with the same fate, from the barbarous politics of the queen's brother, George Cornara, who prevailed upon her to resign the sovereignty in favour of the republic of Venice. After this resignation, which took place about the latter end of the fifteenth century, she lived retired, in a country house not far from that city, upon a very moderate income.

If the Venetians obtained this island by such horrid crimes, they shamefully lost it by the negligence, jealousy, and cursed pride of those to whom the preservation of it was intrusted; especially of Candoli, who had assumed the supreme command; and count Rocas, who was a brave, but empty madman.

About the year 1570, the Turks made themselves masters of all Cyprus, except Famagusta, which did not surrender until the year following; when the infidels committed unheard-of barbarities. Twenty thousand were butchered in Nicosia, after the town was taken; the old of both sexes, with the ugly women, and children unfit for service, were built up within one funeral pile, in the market-place, and there burned alive: an action which, in horror, transcends any thing I have ever seen upon record. All the rest were loaded with chains, about five and twenty thousand were carried off the island and sold to slavery, and two of the largest vessels were filled with jewels, plate, and furniture, of prodigious value. On board of one of these ships, Mustapha Pacha, who commanded in chief, put the

the nobleſſe, and the moſt beautiful of the women, to grace his own triumph, and to enrich the ſeraglio of his ſovereign: but one of the ladies, having procured a lighted match, crept down into the powder-room, and blew up the ſhip: the fire was immediately communicated to the other veſſel; ſo that both were inſtantly deſtroyed, with every perſon and thing which they contained, except two or three individuals, who eſcaped with their lives.

I ſhall give you another inſtance, from which you may judge what dependance is to be placed upon Turkiſh faith or humanity.

Famaguiſta was gloriouſly defended by Bragandino and Baglione, who inſpired not only the ſoldiers, but all the inhabitants, and even the women, with ſo much heroifm, that whatever their leaders could contrive or command, the others had intrepidity enough to execute; together with a reſolution to bear up againſt all extremities, even ſuch as are almoſt incredible. Before they ſurrendered, there was neither cow, horſe, mule, aſs, dog, cat, or even mouſe, within their walls; while the ſmall ſuccours, ſent from Venice, loitered four months in Crete, at a time when they knew their fellow-citizens, whoſe names will never die ſo long as the records of honour ſurvive, were ſuffering all imaginable calamities, and ſtruggling with inexpressible difficulties, which they only could have rendered ſurmountable; for what might not have been expected from the valour of ſuch defendants, had they been ſeaſonably ſupplied with proviſions, arms, ammunition, and a proper reinforcement of the gariſon?

Being, at length, reduced with famine and fatigue, to ſuch a degree that they could ſcarce ſtagger under the weight of their arms, they were ſain to capitulate on theſe conditions: that the inhabitants ſhould not be plundered, and, that they ſhould have liberty to worſhip God in their own way; that the gariſon ſhould march out with all the military honours, and be ſupplied with proper veſſels to transport them to Crete.

Every thing being ready for their departure, Muſtapha ſent for Bragandino, who went to wait upon him with Baglione, accompanied by ſeveral officers of the firſt diſtinction, and ſuch a number of guards as were proper to attend a general upon ſuch an occaſion. They were, at firſt, treated with great ceremony; and, juſt as they were going away, Muſtapha aſked for the priſoners. Bragandino, being ſurpriſed at this demand, answered, that he never had

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any from the beginning of the siege: "What! (cried the barbarian) have you murdered the faithful?" So saying, he ordered the whole company, Brigandino excepted, to immediate, and excruciating death: the general he reserved, in order to lengthen out and diversify his tortures; which he bore with the most exalted heroism. His nose and ears being cut off, he was rolled together like a ball, and crammed into a hole scarce wide enough to hold him in that painful attitude; then he was taken out that he might not expire too soon, and forced to kiss the ground upon which the Russian Pacha trod: they afterwards tied him naked to the yard's-arm in one of their galleys, that he might be exposed to the scoffs and ridicule of the spectators; and, at last, when they found he could not live much longer, he was hung up by one heel and fled alive. During the whole progress of these torments, he was never once seen to flinch: a circumstance which stung the brutal musk-man to the soul. His skin was salted, stuffed, dried, and placed in the arsenal at Constantinople: but the family of this more than mortal man, whose name will ever be revered by all lovers of gallantry and virtue, had the address to convey it from thence; and, I am told, it is now in their possession.

At present, the country of Cyprus is in the same situation with all other places subject to the sway of the grand signior: all industry is discouraged; and, generally speaking, no more ground is cultivated than what yields an easy subsistence to the farmer; for every person who is known to have saved money, may lay his account with being stripped by those in power: for this reason, abundance of wealth is hoarded up through the whole Ottoman empire; though these concealments are chiefly owing to the constitution of their police, in consequence of which, the sultan is heir to all his subjects, whatever number of children they may leave. True it is, this disposition seldom extends to the poor; but all those who have been employed, or die in offices of state, feel the weight of it. Their effects are immediately seized, and their children obliged to the sovereign's bounty for what they are allowed to retain.

Sometimes, if there is a promising boy, he is brought up in the *seraglio*, and provided for when he comes of age; and the handsome girls are given in marriage to some particular officers: but such care is taken of those only whose parents have been in high favour with the prince, or reigning visier; and this favour can only be obtained by extravagant presents.

A man possessed of great riches, part of which is concealed, may die suddenly, before the hoard is discovered to the son; who is, perhaps, too young to be entrusted with such an important secret: so that the unhappy orphan is left a beggar. Though the son is of age, the father, possibly, dares not make him his confident, lest he should cut his throat, in order to possess his wealth; nor will he venture to unbosom himself to any other person, who might reveal the secret to the sultan, whose vengeance and avarice might overwhelm him and his offspring. In order to avoid these disagreeable risks, the Turks, who are absolute predestinarians, choose rather to leave their hoards to the care of providence, than to that of any friend upon earth: so conscious are they of that falshood and deceit which prevail universally among the followers of Mahomet.

This consideration, one would think, should influence those in office to be just and upright in their functions. When a man is desirous of enriching or aggrandising his family, the devil may now and then get the better of his virtue, and tempt him to play the villain, robber, and extortioner; but, when he knows that all he can amass by his rapine and oppression, must contribute to fill the coffers of his superiors, it is surprising that he should take so much pains to render himself odious and detestable by his tyranny and injustice. For every individual governor or officer of the porte, acts uniformly in his station, as if he thought heaven was to be obtained by no other conduct than that which renders his fellow-creatures miserable upon earth: and, that the more he pillages, the higher he shall mount by the favour of his prophet.

Cyprus is ruled by a mussalem, or governor, who is also a muhasel, or collector of the grand signior's revenues, and resides at Nicosia, which is the capital of the island, and stands in a pretty central situation. This city, where all the ultimate courts of judicature are held, together with five sea-port towns, where the trade is carried on, constitutes, in effect, all the considerable places in Cyprus. These are Larnica, called, by way of eminence, Cyprus, with its port of Salines, Famagusta, Chirinia, Lemisol, and Baffo; the other towns, though, perhaps, they give names to different districts, are of no note or consequence; indeed, there is more business transacted at Larnica, where I reside, than in all the others I have mentioned. The names given to these places, by the Greek inhabitants, I shall, for the sake of the pronunciation,

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write in the Greek characters, and are *Λευχουσία, Λαρινηχα, Σαλινες, Φαμογυστα, Χερνινα, Νεμεσον, and Παφου*. Famagusta, Salines, and this town of Larnica, which is generally called *Κυπρος* by the Turks and Greeks, and Cyprus by the Europeans, are the only places of the island which I have yet seen; and, from all I can learn, I believe I shall not stretch my curiosity much farther: for nothing curious or amusing is to be seen, and their method of travelling is not at all inviting. When I went to Famagusta, formerly Salamis, afterwards Constantia, at least the situations seem to agree, I rode upon a mule furnished with a ragged, patched packsaddle, so bulky that I straggled like a beggar upon a woolpack; in lieu of a whip, I was provided with a sharp pointed stick about a foot long, with which I was directed to prick the lazy animal's shoulders when I wanted to quicken his pace; spurs would have been as useless as a whip, for my legs were so expanded, that I could not bring one heel within half a yard of the creature's side. All these circumstances rendered my seat so uneasy, that I was obliged to shift five hundred ways before I finished my journey; which, though no more than twenty-four miles, fatigued me as much as ever I was by riding above one hundred miles a day.

As the Turks permit no Christian to ride into the town, I was obliged to dismount and walk along the bridge. This was no impolitic precaution with regard to me, who, by the splendour of my equipage, might have made a conquest of some peeping sultana.

We enter the town by a stone-bridge and a draw-bridge laid across a broad and deep fosse; the last is covered with the skull-caps of those who were slain in the siege, and the other is partly paved with grenado-shells. The fortifications have been pretty strong for those times in which military-architecture was not brought to perfection; but the chief strength of the place consisted in the intrepidity, valour, and fortitude of those who defended it. The whole is now in very bad order, and all the fine brass cannon are carried off, except a few, of which not above six or eight are mounted.

In the year 1735, the town was greatly damaged by an earthquake: the cathedral church of Sancta Sophia, which had been converted into a mosque, fell in, and buried in its ruins above two hundred Turks, who were at worship when the shock happened.

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By what remains of this church, St. George, and some others, I can perceive they were built in the worst gothic taste; the very stones are so bad that almost every one is blown or mouldered by the weather. It is the more surprising that these materials are used, as there are many rocks of marble in the neighbourhood: perhaps this choice was owing to the frugality of the people, though that is very seldom consulted in a religious building, upon which a great deal of work is proposed to be bestowed.

Over the gate of the governor's palace, which has been great but not noble, are the arms of Venice, with an inscription which I could not read, because it was overgrown with shrubs and moss; and these the Turks would not suffer to be cleared away, for they are jealous of they know not what; this, however, was no great disappointment: for, by the few words which I could trace, the purport of it was to signify at what time, and by whom the palace was built. I likewise saw another inscription in gothic characters upon St. Sophia, but it was at such a distance that I could not distinguish the letters. In the front of this church, upon the right, are two granite pillars, detached from it, with capitals and bases of white marble; and between them stands a Sarcophagus, adorned with festoons, but altogether uninscribed; which is a very extraordinary circumstance. Why should such expence be laid out upon a burying place, when nobody knows to whom it belongs? The gateway that leads to the harbour is under a bastion, over the gate is St. Mark, or the winged Venetian lion, inscribed Nicolao Priolo Prefecto, MCCCCXCVI. It served for a guard-room, and is finely vaulted in form of a cupola. The harbour is good and safe by nature, for no art has been bestowed upon it: from hence into the town, there has been a flood-gate, through which they occasionally hauled their gallies into a dock behind the walls, that they might be secure from the efforts of the enemy.

From the inlet of the fosse at one end of the town, to the angle of a bastion at the other, a ridge of rocks stretches around, and forms a kind of oval basin, that may be about a mile one way, and the eighth part of a mile the other; it has no entry but one, which is from forty to fifty feet wide, between the rocks and the angle of a bastion, and across this channel is a chain.

As this is all I have to say about Famagusta, you will readily own it was not worth the fatigue I underwent in going to see it;  
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and, as I am well informed there is not the least vestige of antiquity in the island, in all probability I shall not make many excursions: though I would willingly see Paphos, on account of the character it bore in former times.

Larnica is pleasantly situated at the distance of a little mile from a spacious bay, and, very probably, occupies part of the same ground upon which the ancient Citium stood: be that as it will, there is not one object in it, at present, worth seeing; all the houses here, as well as in other places of the island, are built of mud cut into the shape of large bricks, and dried in the sun; these are neat enough. They never build higher than one floor, in order to avoid some part of the dreadful effects of earthquakes, and these houses last longer than one could imagine, though the architects, joiners, and carpenters, are the most bungling artificers that ever were seen. It is equally astonishing and lamentable to see the ignorance that prevails in those countries, where arts and sciences once flourished to such perfection; and from whence the seeds of learning were scattered through the European world. I believe, I may venture to affirm, that there is not one ingenious artist, or one person who can be deemed a man of learning, in the whole Ottoman empire.

Here the Greeks have three mean churches, as, generally, all their places of worship are. One convent belongs to the Franciscans, and another to the capuchins of Terra Sancta, but neither of them is worth notice.

In this place the French have a factory, and Monsieur Lemaire, consul for that nation, is a polite, well-bred man, with a good share of that vivacity which is peculiar to the French. He has already honoured me with particular attention; but I now shun company and court retirement, because the few hours I can spare from business, I wish to employ in writing to you and some other friends, or in that sort of solitary entertainment which a man can enjoy after he has lost relish for the more sprightly pleasures of society: at present, I am not possessed of that gaiety of temper for which I have been formerly remarkable: my thoughts are more clouded, consequently my conversation must be less desirable; and I have not the same pleasure which I used to reap from the wit and agreeable fallies of other people. Whether this change is the effect of old age, and sourness of temper, which is its usual concomitant,

I shall not at present determine ; but I hope it will never influence me so far as to render me indifferent to the advances of friendship and sensibility. As the French consul and I are brother masons, we shall, probably, be better acquainted ; especially if Mr. Consul Wakeman should become one of the fraternity, which would be very happy in his accession : for no man ever gained so much upon my affection in so short a time. He is consul for the English, Dutch, and Venetians, a man perfectly well acquainted with business, and altogether indefatigable : instead of being rendered fretful and peevish by hurry and fatigue, he seems to take pleasure in his labour, supports the good humour of every body about him, by his chearful disposition, and has acquired the particular love and esteem of all those who are happy in his acquaintance.

At the distance of a short mile from hence, is the port of Salines, where the Turks have a despicable garrison. This port, probably, derives both the Greek and modern name from a very extensive lake, or rather, a cluster of lakes in its neighbourhood, where an immense quantity of salt was annually made, before and after the Venetians were in possession of the island. So sensible were they of the value of this commodity, that, notwithstanding the vast extent of the lake, they or their predecessors surrounded it with a stone and mud-wall, the remains of which are still to be seen in some few places. And well they might bestow such pains upon it ; for, according to accounts of the best authority, it yielded a million of piasters, amounting to about one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds per annum ; whereas now it is farmed at the yearly rent of one thousand six hundred piasters, or two hundred pounds. You will think it very strange, that there should be such a prodigious difference between its former and present produce ; and, indeed, it can be accounted for no other way, but from the innate indolence and laziness of the people, the insecurity of the property, and the supine negligence of the ministers of the porte, whose whole care is employed in keeping their wives from the eyes of other men, and in extorting money in the most oppressive manner from those who groan under their despotic sway. No care is taken to prevent the salt from being trod upon by man and beast, when it begins to cake, or even when it is fully chrystalized ; so that it is mixed with dirt and clay, which renders a great part of it unfit for use. Probably, the Venetians, who had vast territories in these seas, and were a very frugal, polite people, obliged all their subjects to take their salt from this magazine of nature ; whereas, the

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stupid Turks know not how to make such a reasonable advantage of the bounteous gifts of heaven ; for other places are now otherwise supplied.

With regard to this lake, various are the opinions of the learned. Some confidently affirm, that the salt is produced from the rain-water which centers here in the winter ; and that the exhalations are so fudden, continued, and excessive in summer, during which there is not one shower, that all the saline particles are left in the cake or crust which we see. But I am not at all satisfied with this theory. Rain-water cannot be supposed to be impregnated with such a proportion of salt : and I once observed that the water of the lake had risen since my last visit, although no rain had fallen during that interval. Others imagine there is a subterranean conduit, or communication with the sea : this hypothesis, however, seems to be contradicted by the simplest hydrostatical principle ; for, if this was the case, the lake, or basin, would, in spite of the exhalation, be kept as full and high as the surface of the Ægyptian sea. It would, therefore, be more reasonable to suppose, that the banks of the sea, in this place, are of such a porous quality as gently to imbibe the salt water, which may penetrate into the basin ; the water of which, at its greatest height in winter, being nearly equal to the surface of the sea : this water may be distilled through these pores so slowly, as not to supply the effect of the exhalation when the rays of the sun are most intense ; so that what remains grows more and more salt. The difference of height, in the water of the lake, may be owing to clouds, or a thickness in the medium, which impede the operation of the sun. The rain-water, which falls after the middle of March, may wash down, from the surrounding land, those saline particles, which have been left by the sea-water that overflowed it in the winter. Nay, I have reason to believe, the earth itself is impregnated with that mineral, the effluences of which appear in this spot, as well as in a great many other places. After all, this lake may be formed by a vast collection of salt springs, like those that are found in Cheshire, and other parts of England.

A little farther than this salt-lake, is a mosque called Tokée, whither the musselmen repair with great devotion, to offer up their prayers at the grave of Mahomet's grandmother, who, they believe, is here interred ; though in what manner the good old lady was transported hither from Arabia, I have not yet been able to learn.

Nor

Nor are the Greeks destitute of such another pious imposture. At Salines is a church dedicated to St. Lazarus, who was raised from the dead by our Saviour, and afterwards interred in this place. The architecture is such as I never saw before; and now they can only shew the precious hole in which his body was deposited.

This island abounds with variety of noxious creatures. Tarantulas and serpents are common: of the last species, the most dangerous is the asp; the venom of which, is said to be so deadly as to kill in less than an hour, if the part is not instantly cut out: in order to frighten away these, and other kinds of poisonous reptiles, the reapers, who are obliged to wear boots, always fix bells to their sickles. One serpent I saw in the fields, was about two yards in length, of a blackish hue, with a sort of coronet upon its head, which it carried in a majestic manner, above a foot high, as it waved along. Locusts, which I have seen in incredible swarms, are so prejudicial to the farmers, as to destroy one third of the grain. I am now employed in making a collection of these exotic animals: but, I am afraid, I shall not be able to oblige my curious friends with any extraordinary trees, shrubs, plants, or flowers; for, though I have made diligent enquiry, I can hear of none worth preserving.

My female friends will, undoubtedly, expect that I should say something of the modern Cyprian ladies, as the ancient dames of this island were so remarkably distinguished; but, as my days of gallantry are now over, and I have otherwise very little connexion with the fair sex, I am very ill qualified to gratify their curiosity on this subject. I shall only observe, that even the Franc, or European ladies, dress in the Grecian mode, which is wantonly superb; though, in my opinion, not so agreeable as our own. Yet the ornaments of the head are graceful and noble; and, when I have seen some pretty women of condition sitting upon a divan, this part of their dress hath struck my imagination with the ideas of Helen, Andromache, and other beauties of antiquity, inspiring me with a distant awe, while the rest of their attire invited me to a nearer approach.

The Greek women are, by some, thought beautiful, though they do not please my taste: but all agree that they inherit the libertinism of their ancestors. Money will purchase the last favour from any individual; for, notwithstanding the natural heat of their constitutions,

stitutions, they are shamefully mercenary; and some of the husbands so indifferent about the chastity of their wives, that it is not uncommon for a man to marry a woman, merely because he knows she is admired by some person, who, as the phrase is, will bleed freely. Yet they are very apt to run into extremes; for others keep their wives in such reserve, that the poor creatures are hardly allowed to go to church: where, in such cases, the assignations are made.

As for the Turks, every body knows how their women are cooped up, and what propensity they have to engage in an intrigue, if they know how to manage it with discretion. This facility we are not to wonder at, if we consider that the lady enjoys no more than one half, a third, a fourth, and sometimes even less of her husband's person and affection, when nature tells her she has a title to the whole: and that marriage is a bargain struck between the parents, with so little regard to the inclinations of the parties, that they never see each other until they appear before the *cadi*. However, dissimulation is so natural to the sex, that, notwithstanding this barbarous and absurd method of joining the destiny of two persons who, at best, must be indifferent to one another, a Turkish lady will pretend that she is happy in her lot; that her joys are complete, are inexpressible; and, that she looks upon the freedom of our women with horror and detestation. Such, at least, lady Mary Wortley Montague tells us, were the professions of a Turkish lady with whom she cultivated an acquaintance and friendship at Constantinople; though I am so uncharitable as to believe that her tongue was at variance with her heart: for numberless instances might be produced to prove, that these eastern ladies envy that freedom which they affect to decry; and that were they possessed of such liberty, they would use it to the best advantage.

I will conclude this day letter, with telling you, it is likely to be the last of the kind with which you will be troubled, unless I find something in the trade and police of the country worth transmitting. I really wish this may be the case; for, as I have hitherto treated you with nothing but green wine, I would willingly set one bottle of old Cyprus upon the table before we part, “*Pour faire la bonne bouche,*” and send you off with a relish on your palate, so as that you might be agreeably deceived into the  
opinion

Cyprus.

L E T T E R VI.

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opinion that you had enjoyed good liquor during the whole course of the entertainment. Had it been in my power to regale your taste, you know you should have fared daintily; as I have nothing more at heart than to contribute to your happiness, and to convince you that I am inviolably

Your own, &c.

Cyprus, July 18, 1745.

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L E T T E R

## L E T T E R VII.

S I R,

I N proportion to the pleasure a man feels in communicating what is agreeable to his friend, is the chagrin he suffers when he finds himself obliged to disappoint his correspondent of the entertainment he had given him reason to expect : this is literally my case at present. I told you, in my last, that I wished something would occur to my observation, which being communicated, might make some amends for the insipid letters I have formerly writ ; and, in all probability, you expected something of consequence, from the eagerness of my inquiries. That I have not been remiss in this article, will (I am sure) be attested by Mr. Consul Wakeman, whom I have teased with a thousand impertinent questions : Signior Crutta, his first Drugoman, and Signior Demetry, his chancellor, have, likewise, reason to wish I had never set foot in this island ; so much have they been harrassed by my insatiable curiosity ; which, however, they have been polite enough to feed without repining. Notwithstanding my good fortune in this respect, I have not been able to learn enough for my own satisfaction ; and therefore I am afraid, a detail of particulars will not be very agreeable to other people. However, as no place is so contemptible but that it produces something worth mentioning, I shall, in a cursory manner, impart what I know concerning the present produce, and police of this celebrated island ; and, though you are not to expect method in my account, you may depend upon the truth of what I advance, as my information hath been conveyed through the most authentic channels.

I have already told you, that this island is governed by a person who is both *mussalem* and *muhassel*, that is, governor and collector of the revenue for the grand signior ; though, formerly, it constituted part of the *valide*, or *sultana-dowager's* jointure, and with other places appropriated for that purpose, enjoyed great privileges : then Cyprus was ruled by a viceroy, or what they call a *pacha*, until the late grand signior Achmet, who was deposed, bestowed it as a jointure upon his daughter, who was the widow of visier Ibrahim Pacha : at present it forms part of the revenue of the



the prime visier, as first-minister, and is farmed to the governor for three hundred and ten thousand piaſtres, amounting to about thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, beſides preſents of conſiderable value, which he muſt give to different people in different ways.

The government is annual; ſo you may well imagine how the wretched people are fleeced. Muhaffel Muſtapha Beg, according to the beſt information I could obtain, has, this laſt year, extorted as much as will pay his rent, indemnify him for the preſents he made, defray the expence of travelling and living, and put in his pocket five hundred purſes, amounting to thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, excluſive of innumerable things of value, with which his favour has been courted.

To what purpoſe has this man oppreſſed the miſerable, and amaffed this wealth? Perhaps, in fix months after his return to Conſtantinople, he may not have one aſper\* remaining. For ſuch is the addreſs of a voracious miniſter, that he can eaſily conjure up a variety of accuſations againſt him for miſ-adminiſtration; in conſequence of which, he may ſtrip him of all his wicked acquiſitions.

This method of raiſing money, is called *Mangiare li denari*, that is, to eat, or rather, to devour the coin: and, indeed, every Turkiſh officer, from the higheſt to the loweſt degree, reſembles a creature in Poland of the hog kind, called in the German language *violoraſs*, or the glutton, which gormandizes, in a voracious manner, as long as it can find food, and then getting between two ſtones, or trees, ſqueezes itſelf ſo as to diſgorge what it had ſwallowed, that it may have the pleaſure of eating it again: with this difference, however, that the ſqueezing of the *violoraſs* is voluntary: whereas that of the Turkiſh governor is compulſive, and performed by the grand viſier, who in a moment transfers the burthen to his own maw.

Once for all, you will pleaſe to remember there is ſuch a ſubordination of bribery and corruption, that nothing is either obtained or aſked without preſents to the great men, and even to the train of their meaneſt ſervants. A practice which, I am afraid, will one day gain ground in a more civilized country; for, even in Britain, a man cannot dine with his friend, without paying his ſervants for

\* About the one hundredth part of half a crown.

the entertainment he has received, to the great scandal of decorum and hospitality. Grant, Heaven, that this base and mercenary disposition may not creep higher, and obtain in matters of much greater consequence!

Of the three hundred ten thousand piaſtres for which the whole of this iſland is farmed, one hundred fixty thouſand are paid for the land-rent, and the reſt for the harach, or capitary tribute.

The number of Turks in the kingdom of Cyprus, may amount to one hundred and fifty thouſand, and that of the Chriſtians to fifty thouſand; I mean Greeks who are ſubjects of the grand ſignior; for, as to the Europeans, who live in Larnica or Salines, and no where elſe, they do not amount to one hundred.

The greateſt part of the inhabitants live in Nicofia, Larnica, Famaguiſta, Carpaſſo, Baſſo, Cerigna, Lemifol, and Salines; but I cannot learn the particular number inhabiting each of theſe places: for they do not know how to make any tolerable exact eſtimate, nor do they give themſelves any trouble about the matter. In the villages there are about four thouſand Turks, who pay contribution; and, of the Greek ſubjects, about twelve thouſand. So that theſe laſt conſtitute by far the greateſt part of the labourers in this country.

I told you the ſalt-pits are let for one thouſand fix hundred piaſtres, though, ſometimes, they fetch two thouſand; for they are annually put up to ſale by the teſterdar, or high-treaſurer. The money, thus raiſed, contributes to the ſubſiſtence, or rather, is a perquiſite of the janifaries: and the farmers, after paying their rent and charges, may pocket five hundred or a thouſand piaſtres, according to the accidents that raiſe or lower the price of ſalt. The annual produce muſt be ſold within the year, or never afterwards, unleſs the annual conſumption ſhould exceed the produce; a caſe that is not likely to happen.

The impoſitions upon the iſland are ſuch as you have never heard of: namely, the harach, or poll-tax, divided into three claſſes; the firſt, called alla, or great, amounting to eleven piaſtres, raiſes thirty-eight thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty pounds; the ſecond, euſat, or half, brings in twenty thouſand pounds; and the third, called edna, or little, produces eighteen thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty pounds: then there is the maiſet, or expence of ſupporting the governor, for which every man pays five piaſtres and  
opinion

a half; and useful, according to their condition or station in life; this tax, by agreement, is generally at seven piastres and a half a man. Those who are rich, of the first class, pay annually of tax twenty-four piastres each; people of the second class, pay eighteen; and persons of the third rank are taxed at fifteen; besides the other taxes they are obliged to pay: for the furniture of the palace, or *seraglio*, three piastres; for a murder, a man pays yearly, from one to two piastres; and in like proportion for other crimes, though the pardon is previously purchased with a round sum. All these articles included, a rich man pays for his person about sixty piastres; one of a middling fortune is not quit for less than forty; from a person of the third class, they raise thirty; even the poorest sort are mercifully dealt with, if they are not bastinadoed for not paying that which they are not able to raise: and these taxes are exacted from all persons between the age of fifteen and seventy, that is, from all who are capable of labour.

The method of levying these impositions is very strange: no time is fixed for payment; but when the officer empowered shall make his demand, if the unhappy man cannot produce the money, he must undergo imprisonment, the *bastinado*, or some other torture: if he is possessed of any effects, houses, lands, cattle, or other moveables, they are instantly sold, at an under-value, to satisfy those cormorants, who set his wife and children a-drift, without remorse or compunction; nay, they even make sport of their misery.

Infinite are the ways by which those ministers of corruption prey upon their fellow-creatures: the most atrocious criminal, if he has address, may buy his impunity; but, without some art, he will lose both life and money. In law-suits, the party who tips the judge highest, will certainly obtain the decree in his favour: but, besides this bribe, he receives as his due, ten per cent. of what is recovered; so that he never finds fault with the exorbitancy of the account. Indeed, nothing can be more absurd than to expect justice in this country, where every office is sold, and the greatest part of these offices conferred without salary: so that the purchasers have no chance for indemnifying themselves but by rapine and injustice. You may judge, from these particulars, with what reason some people affect to prefer the honesty of a Turk to that of their own countrymen.

In this place money is the only basis on which the fortune and honour of every man is founded; and no infamy attends the acquisition, however sordid or wicked the method of acquiring it might have been: of consequence, every man in power is a despotic tyrant by the nature of his office, and all the subjects are miserable slaves; though the Greeks, as a conquered people, are more especially exposed to their cruelty and extortion: they are now become familiarised to oppression, which hath likewise disposed them for villainy, as it were in their own defence; insomuch that they are reconciled to all manner of crimes; and mean dejection, wretchedness, or deceit, is to be read in every countenance. In a word, notwithstanding their silk, cotton, oil, and rich wines, these people will ever be poor and despondent.

“ While proud ambition in their valleys reigns,  
“ And tyranny usurps their happy plains.”

It is impossible for any Englishman of common sense to live in Turkey, without congratulating himself upon his title to the privileges of a British subject; and, perhaps, it would be better for our happy isle, if her representatives had the opportunity of seeing what misery and desolation are the consequences of arbitrary power: the comparison would be a practical lesson, which would sink deep into their souls, and stimulate them to watch with the utmost vigilance over those inestimable rights which are intrusted to their integrity and care.

The officers civil and military, who reside in our capital of Nicosia, where the mufflem keeps his court, are,

The Mufti, supreme judge, or Mahometan patriarch, by whose decision every difficulty or doubt in the law is removed or determined.

The Molla, who is judge-ordinary, and sub-governor of the city.  
The Menakib, who is chief of the race of Mahomet, in this island; a clan who enjoy the honourable distinction of wearing green turbans.

The Mufflem's court is composed of a

Chehaia, who is his deputy, lieutenant, and private-secretary.  
Divan Effendi, high-chancellor, and secretary of state.

Hafnadar,

Hafnadir, high-treasurer.

Michundar, keeper of the seals.

Je Aghalar, grooms of the bed-chamber and pages of honour, who are always near his person.

Iman, chaplain in ordinary.

Imbrohor, master of the horse.

Ve lil Hare, master of the household.

Katıfgee, coffee-maker.

Serbetgee, confectioner, and sherbet-maker.

Bughierdangee, perfumer, and he who carries the perfume of the wood of aloes.

Bas Chiaous, keeper of the prisons.

Alai Chiaous, buffoons, who carry batons tipt with silver, and play a thousand monkey-tricks, fitter for the entertainment of children than of sensible men.

Vené, officers of an inferior rank, who have no particular department, but are fit for many purposes.

The military officers are,

Tefterdar, grand treasurer of the army, or paymaster general, and high chamberlain.

Alai Beghi, general of the horse.

Zaimi, captains, or rather officers of horse, for their degrees are such as cannot be distinguished or understood by our designations and commands: they are thirty-two in number, and, in lieu of pay, rent villages, according to their several degrees of favour or promotion.

Sipahi, horsemen, to the number of three thousand, who are paid from the tythes of the grain, and other produce of the island; but they purchase their sipahilicks, or lands, from the Muhafel, and these lands are for life.

Jeniceri Aghafi, lieutenant-general of the Janizaries or foot-soldiers.

Culchchainfi, lieutenants of the foot-soldiers.

Corbagi, captains of foot, to the number of twenty-eight, who are paid out of the villages.

Jeniceri, infantry, to the number of one thousand, who have no cloathing or regular pay, but subsist upon the produce of certain villages assigned to them, the rents of the customs, the salt-lakes, &c.

Serda, high-marechal.

Dırdar, or Cale Aghafi, governor of the castle.

The

The kingdom of Cyprus, ever since its subjection to the Turks, has been divided into sixteen districts, which derive their names from the most considerable towns or villages in the respective divisions; such as Larnica, Limesol, Piscopi, Ghilan, Afdimo, Cuclicia, Crusocka, Baffo, Lelca, Morfu, and Penloia, Cerigna, Famagusta, Messaria, Citrea, Orini, and Carpasso: these are pronounced by the Greeks, Λαρνίκα, Νεμέσον, Πισκοπία, Χίλαν, Αἰδίμου, Κυκλία, Χρυσόφυ, Παφός, Λεσκά, Μελίση καὶ Πενόγια, Χίονια, Φαμαγούστα, Μισαρέα, Χίθια, Ορίνη καὶ Χαρπάς.

Any body will at once perceive that these are not the names used by the ancient Grecians, but rather formed by the modern Greeks upon the Italian: but, as I have neither antient geographer nor chart, I cannot favour you with the old names; for, such is the ignorance of every living creature in the island, that they have never heard of Amathus or Urania, or indeed of any circumstance of antiquity: even a bishop scarce knows any other book than his Bible and Ritual, which perhaps he can read, though without understanding more of them than does the mule he rides.

None of these towns and districts have any other officers or magistrates than a cadì, or judge ordinary, excepting Larnica, Famagusta, Cerigna, and Baffo, which are provided with an Alai Beghi, or general of horse; Serdar, a Marechal; Desdour, governor of the castle; Titiban, governor of the islands, vice-inspector; and a Tiumberackee, or customier.

When any cause of importance falls under the inspection of the cadì, he gives an ilam or report upon it to the mussalem, who, after having considered the circumstances, passes a decree; but both the report and decree depend upon the offering, and not upon the merits of the cause. No lawyer is retained, no time fixed for hearing and determining suits, and no place set apart for a court of justice. The divan of the cadì's house is the bench, and every man is his own attorney.

In this kingdom is one archbishop, with three suffragans; he resides at Nicosia, and his see is composed of the districts of Famagusta, Messaria, Citria, Orini, and Carpasso. The bishop of Baffo lives in the town of that name; which, together with Piscopi, Afdimo, Cuclicia, and Crusocka, or Crisofu, is in his diocese. The bishop of Chitty is sometimes in Larnica, sometimes in Limesol, which two places, and Ghilan, are in his bishopric. The bishop of  
Cerigna

Cerigna lives in that town, his fee comprehending besides, Lefca, Mortu, and Penloia.

Our bishop joins me in the opinion that Chitty is really the antient Citium, or very near the place where that city stood; it appears to have been very extensive, by the old foundations that are daily dug up all around. In ranging about, I found two or three places from whence they dug stones; and, as they were below ground, my curiosity induced me to peep into them. There I found well squared stones, of a prodigious size, neatly laid in good cement: the stupid labourers prop the roofs with pillars, while they undermine the building; whereas, with the hundredth part of the time, toil, and expence, they might have accomplished their aim, by uncovering the whole, and clearing away six or eight feet of earth and rubbish. The wall I traced a considerable way, and found it of great breadth; though the labourers had wrought in such an irregular manner, that I could not measure it: from general appearances, however, I am convinced it has been of great strength, and very probably, the foundation of the walls of that city; for we read of none of any consequence in that neighbourhood: and it is at a very little distance from that point of land which now bears the name of Chitty.

The revenue of the archbishop, communibus annis, may amount to ten thousand piaftres, which are levied from the towns and villages, in wheat, barley, cotton, and other fruits of the earth; though not by the manner of tythes, but by a certain rate fixed to certain lands: and the other bishops draw their revenues from their own fees. That of Baffo is worth from one thousand five hundred to two thousand piaftres, amounting to two hundred and fifty pounds: Larnica, or Chitty, from three thousand to four thousand, equal to five hundred pounds; and Cerigna is equal to Baffo. Their value fluctuates in this manner, because nothing is paid for the lands which are uncultivated; and this is frequently the case, owing to the rapine of a governor, or the extortion of a man in power; for, when an unhappy peasant is plundered of his all, how can he labour his ground? Nay, those savages often reap what he hath sown with the sweat of his brow.

These stipends are very considerable in a country where living is so cheap, and so many fasts observed; yet all the bishops have other expedients for making sums of money: they move from place to place as traders, without bestowing the least attention upon their

charge; and frequently the archbishop raises general contributions, under the deceitful veil of employing them in pious uses, or paying some extraordinary avenues, or special assessment of the Turks. For example, in the year 1743, the archbishop for the time being, with the countenance of the mullalem, who shared in the robbery, levied from the poor people no less than forty thousand piastres; but they complained so effectually to the Porte, corroborating their complaints with bribery, that he was stripped of his archiepiscopal robes, dignity, and emoluments. Indeed, there is no difficulty in obtaining this kind of satisfaction; for nothing is more agreeable to those corrupt ministers than complaints, because both plaintiffs and defendants enforce their arguments with presents, which must be renewed every hearing; and, if the plaintiff gains his point so far as to make an empty saddle, the whole profit accrues to these ministers, who not only sell the vacant places to the best bidder, but afterwards share in the plunder of the new purchaser.

The benefices are in the gift of the bishops, who severally receive from each incumbent one hundred piastres, when he is invested with his charge; the bishop likewise raises from every church in the towns within his own diocese, one hundred piastres annually; which are collected from the people of the parish. He exacts from ten to fifteen piastres from every priest he ordains; and one piastre and a quarter for every marriage: but the poor priests subsist almost entirely upon the charity of the parishes to which they belong; this, even in Larnica, never amounts to more than forty or fifty piastres, so that they are obliged to follow the meanest occupations for bread; yet great numbers are brought up at the altar, that they may be exempted from the weight of Turkish taxes; which, as laymen, they would not be able to bear. This being the case, the ignorance of the clergy is not to be wondered at; the very bishops are so illiterate as to believe, that religion consists only in forms, ceremonies, observations of holidays, abstinence from flesh and fasting: in all which they are exceeded by the Armenian church.

The bishops are elected by the general suffrage of the people of the particular dioceses; and, as for the archbishop, he is chosen by a majority of the suffrages taken by the bishop of each diocese; but he must be approved and sanctioned by the patent of the grand signior, who likewise reserves the power of deposition to himself.

Neither



Neither the archbishop, bishops, or caloyers of the order of St. Basil, are allowed to marry or eat meat; though, behind the curtain, they indulge all their appetites like true voluptuaries: the other priests may marry, but should they become widowers, they must never again receive the matrimonial yoke.

The trade and produce of this island (as, I believe, I have already hinted) do not amount to the tenth part of what they might yield, were they in the hands of industrious people, governed by just and equitable laws, and the property so secured as that their children should enjoy the fruits of their ingenuity and labour.

I intended to give you a particular account of the import and export of the island, at a medium of three years, with a view of its yearly produce; and, for this purpose, made application to some of the custom-house people, who could not afford me the satisfaction I desired: however, I have reason to think that what follows is pretty exact; because it comes from those who have the best opportunities of knowing every particular. And, indeed, it is scarce worth while to know more than that the island annually produces from thirty thousand to forty thousand okes of silk, amounting to about one hundred and ten thousand pounds English weight, each oke weighing about two pounds three quarters; three thousand quintals of cotton, of one hundred and eighty okes each, which we shall call seven hundred and fifty tuns; and about five hundred quintals, or one hundred twenty-five tuns of sheep's wool; about double the quantity of the dying drug which they call lizarin, and we term madder, unmanufactured; of the brown fossil, called by us, ombre, and by them, petran tou troullous, which is used as a ground-paint, there is an inexhaustible store in the mountains, and about five hundred tuns may be yearly exported; of the carobe-bean, or chiratzin, five hundred quintals, or one hundred twenty-five tuns are exported to Damietta and Alexandria, whence it is carried to Grand Cairo, and almost every part of Ægypt. All the other merchandizes go to different parts of Europe; namely, Britain, France, Holland, and Venice; what goes to other places is inconsiderable. They likewise export wine to the amount of three hundred sixty-five thousand cooses, or nine hundred seventy-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three gallons, a coose being equal to two gallons and two thirds: the greatest part of this article is carried to Venice; for the wines of the countries around that city are very bad, and this can be brewed to advantage.

The

The whole of the wine-harvest, or vintage, may be reckoned at eight hundred thousand cooses, or two million one hundred thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three gallons, equal to thirty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-two hogheads, as the worst vintage, barring accidents, yields about seven hundred and fifty thousand cooses, and the best never produces more than nine hundred thousand; so that making the computation at one fourth of a piaſtre per coose to the farmer proprietor, the value of the vintage will amount to two hundred thousand piaſtres, or twenty-five thousand pounds per annum: yet, properly speaking, it yields a great deal more to the island, because the longer the wine is kept upon the groſs lees, the more valuable it becomes; inſomuch that, although I fix it at the rate of one fourth of a piaſter per coose, yet immense quantities are ſold for double that price, and even for three piaſtres per coose.

The inhabitants moreover export conſiderable quantities of hams, bacon, goat-milk cheeſe, biſcuits, vermicelli, macaroni, &c. which it is impoſſible to aſcertain.

#### Estimate of the export from Cyprus.

365000 cooses of wine,	at P. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p. coose,	£. 547500
40000 okeſ of ſilk,	7 oke,	280000
3000 quintals of cotton,	75 quintal,	225000
1000 quintals of madder,	50 quintal,	50000
500 quintals of ſheeps-wool,	23 quintal,	11500
500 quintals of carrobe,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ quintal,	1250
500 tuns of terra ombre,	1 tun,	500
<hr/>		
£. 139468 15		= P. 1115750

By the laws, all goods ought to pay an impoſt of three per cent. ad valorem, when imported or exported: ſo that the duties of the above mentioned commodities ſhould amount to thirty-three thousand three hundred and ſeventy-two piaſtres; yet I am well informed that the whole of the cuſtoms, free of the charges of management, (which are very ſmall, ſeldom exceeds ſixteen thouſand piaſtres, or two thouſand pounds: but this is not the only duty levied on theſe goods; for ſilk pays at the garden one fourth of a piaſtre per oke; cotton one piaſtre and three quartets per quintal; and the reſt in proportion.

The

The import consists in broad-cloth, by far the greatest part of which is from France, and some from a new manufactory at Venice; a few bales come from Great Britain, but none, as yet, from Holland; in watches, toys of every kind, cutlery ware, pepper, tin, lead, sugar, all sorts of silk manufactures, and other things of less consequence; but there is no great quantity of any article consumed: for the inhabitants are kept so wretchedly poor, that they cannot indulge their taste for luxury and extravagance, yet they are lazy to an unspeakable degree; and the time which should be employed to some rational purpose, for the benefit of their families, or the common weal, is spent in childish diversions, or in hatching villainous schemes.

They have, indeed, some manufactures in the island, and do not want capacity, were they willing to be rightly instructed. Of cotton dimities, with a little silk, they make about ten thousand pieces, of ten pichi each, the pichi being equal to twenty-seven inches; of cutuni and pefmi, coarse kinds of cotton-stuff, about fifteen thousand pieces; of batani, or broad cotton cloth, about one thousand pieces; of coarse silk handkerchiefs, very bad, twenty thousand pieces; of skimity, which is a kind of cotton linnen, about forty thousand pieces; and of a thin, coarse, cotton shirting, a great quantity, though I do not know precisely what.

Estimate of the manufactures in Cyprus, part of which is exported.

40000 pieces of skimity,	at P. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per piece,	P. 140000
20000 pieces coverlids for beds, &c.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	250000
20000 pieces of handkerchiefs,	6	120000
15000 pieces of cutuni and pefmi,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	67500
10000 pieces of dimity,	2	20000
1000 pieces of batani,	4	4000
£. 75187, 10 =		P. 601500

exclusive of the shirting.

This country (as I am told) produces a great many medicinal herbs, together with a variety of fossils; but, as I understand nothing of their uses or properties, and have no inclination to dip into that kind of erudition, you shall excuse me from saying any thing on these subjects: the truth is, I am so ignorant of these matters, that I scarce know under what species to class the asbestos, of which there is a great quantity near Paphos, I should have said Baffo, but the other name is more familiar to my imagination.

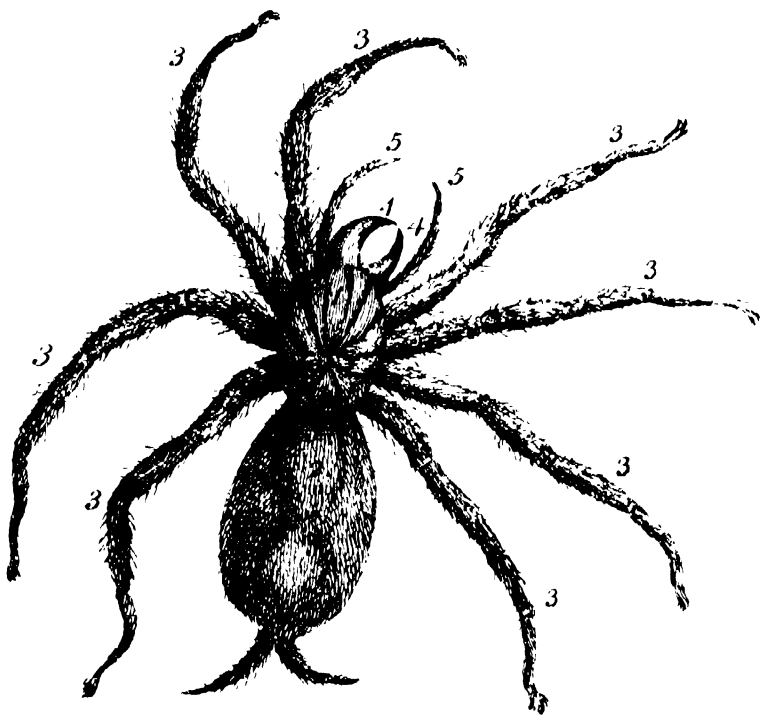
This extraordinary production of the earth, in some places, lies in one continued stratum, and sometimes is found here and there in little detached beds; yet, nevertheless, it is dear. The quality of it every body knows, so that I need not expatiate upon that head: here likewise is found vermillion of three different kinds.

I have formerly observed that the country abounds with vermin of different kinds, particularly reptiles and insects, of which I sent a small collection to a friend in Britain; amongst these were two tarantulas, and I little thought I should ever be under the necessity of writing upon that species; however, a gentleman for whose commands I have the utmost deference, has given me to understand, that disputes concerning this animal are revived in England; and, as they are very numerous in Cyprus, desired I would favour him with a description of the creature, and communicate what I had heard and observed touching the effect and cure of its bite. In compliance with this gentleman's request, I have engaged in an enquiry, which was no farther agreeable than as it might contribute to the gratification of his curiosity; and I shall now impart all the particulars which I could learn on the subject.

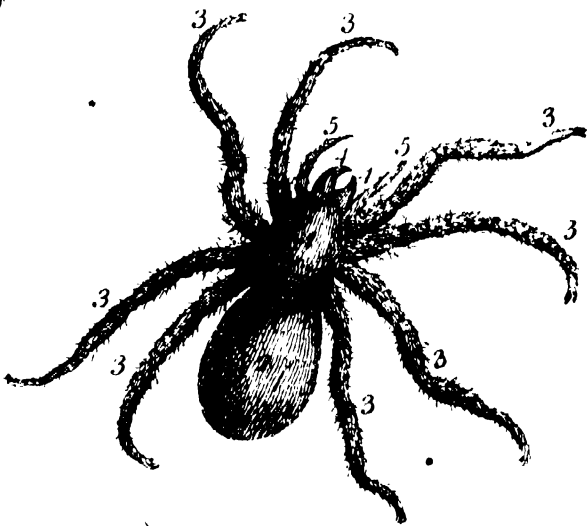
All the virtuosi I have conversed with, and, I believe, all the authors who have written upon this creature, agree that there are various kinds of the same species, though in the two I sent to Britain, there was no difference, except in size; and the figure and magnitude of the largest are exactly represented in this drawing. It was sent to me by a young lady who had heard me express a desire of having some of them alive, and made me a present of it, in the most obliging and polite manner, which is, indeed, peculiar to all her family. After this encomium, you must not imagine she is a Cypriote, but, rather, the reverse of that people: for she possesses beauty, virtue, and good sense, with a great deal of wit, and a variety of other accomplishments. I drew it while it was sprawling upon the needle, before I immersed it in spirits: but I would not have you imagine that I intend to give you an accurate description of the parts, of which I really do not know the names, either in my own or any other language.

With regard to the animal itself, we often, in ancient story, find mention made of the arachne; but, I am of opinion, that the word tarantula was not known to the old Grecians, and the modern Greeks call it *πολα*; at least, I can learn no other name. N<sup>o</sup>. I is the body: the head and mouth are not detached, but appear in  
the

*The Great Tarantula*



*The Belly or lower Side of a Tarantula*



*The Common Tarantula*



the lower part of the body, near the verge of this N<sup>o</sup>. 1; nor could I perceive any junction by vertebræ of any kind: the head and different parts seem to be of a very curious texture; but my glasses were not good enough to enable me to draw them. N<sup>o</sup>. 2 is the belly; N<sup>o</sup>. 3 the limbs, each of which have three joints. N<sup>o</sup>. 4 represents an hooked forceps, of a reddish colour on the inner side, though the rest is black, or nearly of that colour. With these I saw the incision made, at least so it appeared to my naked eye, in an instance which I shall afterwards relate, and through them the venom seemed to be conveyed. I am of opinion, that the creature uses N<sup>o</sup>. 5, 5, as a blind man uses his stick, to grope his way, and to feel that nothing impedes him in seizing his prey. The whole body and legs are black, and covered with long thick hair of the same colour, though not downy; for the hairs stand up like so many sculæ, or little bristles: I imagined I could discern six eyes, though the learned mention eight; but a day or two after I put the spider into spirit, I could not observe so much as one of those six which I thought I had seen before.

Since I sent this tarantula to England, I have procured another infinitely more beautiful and much larger than any one that was ever seen in this place. The body and belly are two inches and one eighth, and it was full three inches and a half as it stood; the body was rather more than four eighths broad, and seven eighths long; the belly seven eighths broad, and one inch and two eighths long, being of a full round make, and brownish colour, shaded from the center scallopwise; the belly was shaped like an olive, and furnished with two little tails, as in the drawing.

I irritated the fellow of this large tarantula with a clean cut quill, when the animal raised itself on one side, threw herself upon her back before she could seize the pen, then bit very smartly, and held so fast, that I several times lifted her by the hold she had taken, but I could not observe the least appearance of moisture about the quill; so that, surely, a great quantity of poison could not be infused into a wound from the bite: however, as there might be matter too subtle for my eye, I took care to burn the quill, in order to prevent accidents. I could perceive no eyes either in this or the other; and, when I put them in spirits, they discharged crystalline globules, which I shall mention when I return to the former two.

As

As to the effects of the bite, such as they are described by Italian authors, I can say nothing from my own observation, unless I had a mind to bite you ; which is not at all my present purpose. Many wonderful tales I have heard, and many more I have read in the works of the learned, that seem calculated for the amusement of children, or such old people as are returned to a state of infancy ; but, as neither you nor I come under these predicaments, I shall leave them at present untouched.

This I will venture to say, with great confidence, that if any kind of mortal stupor attends the bite of the tarantula, the Cypriotes have not yet hit upon the melodious knack of expelling it ; though there is not a more wanton, fiddling set of mortals, upon the face of the earth. Possibly these spiders may be less offensive here than in Apuglia, though I will not pretend to assign a natural cause for this difference, as this country is to the southward of Italy, and scorched with a greater degree of heat, which generally exalts the virulency of all poisons.

If our tarantulas are as venomous, they are surely better natured than those of Italy ; for, after a very minute enquiry among all the people of the country, as well as of Monsieur Lefebure, our physician, who is a man of extensive knowledge and experience, I cannot find that any one person has been bit by a tarantula, though they are here in vast numbers ; yet they are universally avoided, the people being possessed with a notion that they may be bit into madness : a prejudice which, in all probability, they have imbibed from the Italians, who are very much addicted to hyperbole.

From what I have said, it naturally follows, that you are not to expect a dissertation upon the effects of the bite, or the cure of it, so far as it regards the human body ; and yet I will give you one instance of its malignity upon a creature of another species. When I put the first two into spirits, they went instantly to the bottom, in about a couple of seconds, spewed out a little black matter ; and, from the pores of their bodies and limbs, issued a vast number of little globular particles, as bright and shining as the finest quicksilver. In my great bottle was preserved one of the largest caterpillars I have ever seen, of a most beautiful verdure, which I greatly admired : but one of these tarantulas no sooner arrived at the bottom, than she seized this beautiful insect ; which, in an instant, adopted a footy colour, that overspread the head and neck, and  
 6 proceeded



proceeded down to the middle of the back. The same effect I have observed upon the human body, from the bite of the vipers which are peculiar to the island of Iffa in Scotland; wherever the venom spreads, the skin of the most beautiful girl will be changed into a dusky brown colour, like that of the adder itself—a phenomenon which I can authenticate from my own observation.

On the whole, the tarantula, which in all likelihood derives its name from Tarentum, seems to be the true phalangium, according to the description of that animal, which is represented as a poisonous spider with eight legs, composed of three joints each; and I must not forget to tell you, that these animals, particularly in the parts about the belly, shrunk very much after they had been a few days in spirits. So much for the tarantula of Cyprus.

In the beginning of this month, I accompanied Mr. Consul Wakeman, and Mr. Boddington, to Mount Croce, which is a pretty high hill, at the distance of about four hours and a quarter, that is, seventeen miles, from Larnica, and so remarkable as to be an excellent land-mark for sea-faring people: for this very reason, it must have had some name from the ancients, though now it is not known.

Upon the summit stands a church dedicated to the holy cross, and sanctified by what they imagine part of the wood upon which our Saviour suffered, fixed in a large cross upon the left of the altar. This piece of wood was given to a papa of the Greek church, by St. Helena mother of Constantine the great, with liberty to build a church where it now appears. She likewise endowed it with certain lands, which, at present, maintain thirty persons, who serve at, or about the altar; five of them being in priest's orders. The church is very small, and built in the mean manner of the modern Greeks; and the painting is so monstrous, that it would even disgrace a poultry alehouse in our country.

About three miles from this odd fabric, is another chapel and convent, upon the same consecrated lands: here we dined, and our horses were taken care of by the reverend father, who is at once, farmer, innkeeper, and priest.

The consul, and Mr. Boddington, who are extremely obliging, undertook this journey in a good measure for my satisfaction; for, though all around the country is quite parched, without a drop of

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water,

water, except what is drawn from pits, and that is always brackish, I was struck with the appearance of the place, which, at a distance, resembled our highlands, and seemed to promise a variety of delightful prospects. I was, however, greatly disappointed; though some few pleasant bottoms occurred to our view, and appeared the more agreeable as they relieved the eye from the sight of barren wastes, and introduced a succession of objects. A parcel of low pitch firs are scattered up and down the mountains, though none of the size of timber; while the plains produce some olives, and a good many aromatic herbs. We ranged over many bare hills, and crossed a number of dry channels; so that during the whole excursion, I did not see one pile of grass, or one drop of running-water, except from one sickly, and almost expiring spring. What Briton, of a moderate fortune, would live in such a disagreeable country; where, though the necessaries of life are abundant, and the prices reasonable enough, there is nothing animate or inanimate to entertain your mind, delight your eye, or amuse your imagination! The men are worse than beasts, the women more ugly than fancy can conceive human females to be, especially in an island which was once the seat of beauty and of love; and not the least vestige remains of antiquity, or even of those remarkable objects which the Venetians might be expected to have left upon the island. As for the climate, you may judge of it from the thermometrical table which I shall continue until the year is compleated, and send over as opportunities may occur.

Although I have already trespassed upon your patience, by this dull letter, I cannot help (now that I am talking of the climate) communicating some fresh particulars about the Salines, or inland salt-lakes; though, I am afraid, I have already been too impertinent and prolix upon that subject.

Having often viewed the water in its progression to salt, together with the manner of gathering it, and considered every circumstance with all the attention I am able to bestow, I see no reason for changing my former opinion; but shall add, that the wall built around it, must have been raised with a view to preserve a greater quantity of salt-water than flowed into it by any natural subterranean communication with the sea, between which, and the salt-lake, there is a very distinct canal still to be seen: there the wall has been prodigiously strong, with two sluices to admit or discharge the sea water at pleasure; one of the leaders, or conduits from the sluice, is entire to this day: and what fully refutes that  
opinion

opinion which supposes that the salt is made from rain-water, the surrounding wall excluded all torrents from the adjacent grounds, for the reception and discharge of which, there was a large ditch or canal round the whole; and over this, at different places, were bridges consisting of two arches, eight or ten feet each, besides the intervening pillar: and there was a good reason for building them of such extent, for all the circumjacent ground declines towards this lake, and there was no level to carry it off; so that as vast quantities fell in the winter, there it lay until it was exhaled by the sun or imbibed by the thirsty soil.

As I walked through the crufted sea, the steam was extremely nauseous, and smelled like putrified fish; the salt, for the most part, was concreted into cakes, like white ice when the water leaves it: and immediately below this, is a coagulated, though not absolutely consolidated water. The surface is taken off with paring shovels, and laid in little heaps, that the watry part may be exhaled or run off; then it is carried on asses to the shore, where it is formed into little mounts: what I call the coagulated water, becomes, in a few days, a solid cake; and thus the people work during the whole season, in which the sun has the necessary influence: this may continue to the end of September, and sometimes longer.

The whole may, probably, produce no more than the two thousand picatres I mentioned by way of myrah, or farm-rent; yet about five thousand cart-loads, of three hundred okes each, are annually made. Of these, the farmer is allowed to make two thousand, but the janisaries make and dispose of the rest at pleasure, though not without paying hush-money: so that the whole quantity will amount to about fifty thousand bushels; whereas it might swell to an infinitely greater proportion. It is, undoubtedly, managed in a very slovenly manner; and when I say so to the inhabitants, they answer, that they make as much as they can consume. But if any man could be properly secured in a lease of it for twenty years, he might make fifty times the quantity, export it in his own shipping, and find sale for it in a variety of markets.

These lakes are a blessing, in one respect, to the country, but a very great curse to this town of Larnica; for, to their noxious vapours, the unhealthiness of this place is imputed: indeed, exclusive of the stench, which must produce foul air from what corner soever the wind blows, the vapours are all impregnated with

with salt, infomuch than when we went to Mount Croce, in the night (for people cannot travel in the day) the dew upon our whiskers was as salt as the German ocean, though the water of the Salines is, in my opinion, ten times more salt; so that there must be an immense quantity of that mineral in the earth itself. I frequently the milk which is brought for our tea, is so excessively salt that we cannot use it with any degree of pleasure; and it is more or less impregnated according to the pasture of which the goats have fed, for there is no such thing as cow's milk to be had on the island, because there is no grass during the summer. This disagreeable taste prevails in spite of all the sugar we can use; and, as all the juices of the human body are salt in a certain degree, what is perspired must certainly partake of that quality; but here it is impregnated with such an incredible proportion, that after the sweat had cooled, I have often rubbed a perfect dry powdered salt from my forehead. Good Heaven! what a country must this be, where a man is pickled alive!

And now, dear brother, as a traveller, I am about to bid you farewell; in that character I shall write no more: but, if ever it shall be my good fortune to return to my own country, you shall have by word of mouth whatever I may have observed in the course of my exile. However trivial, or unentertaining my letters may have been, I will venture to assure you, that every fact I have related has either fallen under my own observation, or been sanctioned by the best authority I could procure.

With that same candour and impartiality which I have hitherto preserved, I shall now conclude, with observing that the Turkish politics, and the manner in which they are conducted, consist in violence, villainy, and blood, extended from the highest fountain to the meanest stream. Other legislatures have endeavoured to inspire the subject with the love of virtue, and the abhorrence of vice; but the Turkish administration encourages rapine, debauchery, and all sorts of crimes in its delegates, that it may never want a pretence for stripping them of their possessions thus villainously acquired. In other countries one man is avaritious in order to found, or to enrich a family, another may be *alieni appetens sui profusus*; but the first can never be a motive, and the last case very seldom happens in Turkey, where property is neither inherited nor secured; and where individuals dare not display a taste for luxury and extravagance, lest they should attract the cupidity of the minister, who would soon eclipse them with a bowstring. Indeed their dispositions

Cyprus:

L E T T E R VII.

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tions seldom or never take this turn; they rather seem to rob for the sake of robbing, and never harbour an antipathy to villains, unless they are greater than themselves; and in that case they are in terror of being devoured, as one beast of prey is swallowed by another.

An active virtue in the sovereign will always diffuse itself among the subjects, whereas the sloth, indolence, and vicious appetites of an eastern monarch, who spends his time in wanton dalliance with his women, regardless of the laws and happiness of his people, will infect all the subordinate members of his empire, and universal depravity will ensue.

If you read my letters as a critic, I know you will censure them as the friend of,

Dear Sir,

Your ever faithful, and affectionate brother.

Cyprus, Sep. 25, 1745.

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LETTER

## L E T T E R VIII.

DEAR BROTHER,

**S**INCE I bade you farewell, as a traveller, in my letter of the twenty-fifth of September, my talkative fit is returned, and I cannot, for my heart, refrain from communicating what is now in my mind, especially as my own character is concerned in my reflections.

I have lately read Mr. Mifson's new voyage to Italy, &c. and perused, with great attention, his account of the places in which I myself had been; and, concerning which, I have endeavoured to gratify your curiosity: for, I was persuaded, that a performance written by one of Mr. Mifson's learning and judgment, would be a speculum to reflect my own faults, inform my mind, correct, and even enrich my fancy. I therefore carefully revised my own letters, and compared them with what he has published of the same subjects; and, as you may choose to read that gentleman's performance, in order to judge of mine, I must, in justice to myself, take notice of some circumstances in which he has been egregiously mistaken.

He says, "From good authority, the walls of Florence were sixteen thousand two hundred and forty fathoms round, equal to ninety-two thousand and twenty-six feet, reckoning the fathom at five feet and two thirds." If this was ever the case, it must have been many years, if not many ages before he wrote; and, at any rate, I should not choose to affirm such a fact with such confidence of expression. He is likewise informed, that the breadth of the Arno amounts to five hundred fathoms; and, if this be true, I must use a boat to arrive at my favourite bridge of la Santa Trinita, which, from the beginning of the first arch, to the extremity of the last, does not extend to more than two hundred and forty feet, and the foundation towards the streets, may possibly stretch sixty or eighty feet farther.

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In these matters, he has certainly been too credulous, and rejected the evidence of his own eyes: besides, I cannot conceive how he should mistake the arms of the different towns, which are in St. Laurence's chapel, for hieroglyphics; for, surely, his intention was not to be merry upon all armorial bearings, which, certainly, in one sense, come under that denomination.

I do not at all doubt the truth of what he has said about Livy's tomb, and am pleased with his remarks upon the inscriptions which he has exhibited; yet, upon my honour, they did not occur to my view, though I certainly saw the stone, and read the inscription as I transmitted it, which I affirm to be exact: it is the only one I took the trouble to transcribe in the original character; because I thought one example of that kind sufficient either for your purpose or mine.

Some of his criticisms upon the epitaph of Antenor are too learned for my conception; nor do I remember any thing of the letter C, at the beginning of the first line; though it might have escaped my observation, as I happened to be in a hurry at the time: I am pleased to find it did escape my notice, as, in all probability, it would have led me into the road of nonsensical conjecture.

As to our different accounts of Genoa, Livorno, Pisa, Florence, Bologna, and several other places, he may please you in one way, and I, perhaps, in another: but, before I quit this author, I must take notice of what he advances about the tarantula, in these words. "Baglivi confirms every thing that doctor Sangenito says, and adds some particulars to his account; one of the most singular is, that these insects kill and eat one another when they meet, a practice which is common to them with those other animals only which we call men, *homo, homini lupus*." I confess I do not well understand the meaning of this comparison. Would he say that tarantulas and men are the only created beings who kill and eat each other? Surely he must in that sense be mistaken, even if he speaks figuratively of the human species, for a multitude of creatures literally prey upon one another, exclusive of the tarantulas; which, by the bye, so far as I have been able to learn and observe, never devour those of their own species.

I have likewise perused Mr. Breval's remarks, which are very elegantly written, and contain a pretty concise history of every thing

thing relating to the particular places which he describes; such as the great men for whose birth or decease they were famous, together with a multitude of inscriptions: nevertheless, I must point out some facts and opinions, in which I am so unhappy as to differ from that gentleman. He says the roof of the Florentine gallery is ill painted; I, on the other hand, think it is masterly done: and the best connoisseurs affirm it contains more beauties than I am capable of discerning. Mr. Breval has possibly been prejudiced by the hyperbolical praises of the Italians, which are very apt to inspire strangers with contempt for their taste; perhaps he paid little attention to this painting, because it does not glare; and from these two circumstances pronounced too hasty a judgment.

He observes that Ferrara, next to Pisa, is the worst inhabited fine town in Italy; whence one would imagine the last is worse inhabited than the first. But this is by no means the case: in the streets of Ferrara there is scarce a soul to be seen; whereas, in the other, there is a good shew of people, and many of these too, persons of distinction.

He tells us that the two statues in Ferrara, which I have mentioned as representing duke Nicholas the third on horseback, and Bossio the first in a chair of state, with a cup of mainenance on his head, “have a fine effect, with prodigious simplicity:” far be it from me to dispute with him on matters of taste. The effect may be so fine as not be discerned by my eye; and the simplicity so great as to be destitute of every air of grandeur or elegance: for I really think them very mean and despicable performances. He is likewise pleased to say, “Antenor Sarcophagus, at Padua, stands in one of the streets, with a balustrade around it.” If this is the case, certainly my eyes have played me false; for, if I dare trust to the evidence of my own senses, you may rely upon the truth of what I have said concerning that modern piece of antiquity.

As I have already affirmed that the inscription for Livy, which I transcribed, is literally exact, I must, of consequence, assert that he is mistaken in giving *Reliquiæ* for *Offa*, and in leaving out the word *Patavini*. Mr. Misson is also erroneous in omitting *pro uno*, of the inscription, which commemorates the present of De Vinci's drawings in the Ambrosian library, and his refusing three thousand pistoles from James the first of Great Britain, for one of these performances.

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Not to tire you with an unpleasant subject, I shall only add, that Mr. Breval and I widely differ in our notions of Venice, with regard to its strength: he asserts it may be very soon reduced to a surrender by famine; whereas, if I am rightly informed, and I have reason to believe my authority is good, the Venetians might hold out ten years at least; for they have always provisions for that period in their granaries, their lagunes are well stored with fish, and no vessels of war can surround, approach, or block them up: let any person survey a map of the country around, and he will see that, unless their enemies are possessed of all the circumjacent provinces, they must find a number of resources for procuring supplies of provision. Indeed cattle and vegetables might become excessively dear, but these are insignificant delicacies, while men have grain of which they can make bread, with plenty of water, arms, ammunition, and determined valour. If you reflect upon the siege of Famagusta, of which I have already taken notice, in my letter of July the eighteenth, 1745, you will grant that the Venetians do not easily submit to a conqueror.

Besides these two authors, I have also read Mr. Tournefort, with whom I have the honour to agree in almost all those things which we have both mentioned. In some few conjectures about places in Delos, we think differently: and surely this is no subject for wonder, considering the obscurity in which every thing is shrouded. I shall, however, mention one thing in which we neither differ nor agree. He gives the inscription which I found upon a broken stone in the Naumachium, with the deficiency supplied, and makes it an oblong square of this form; whereas, I exhibit it in a very different figure with some letters wanting: these may have been defaced by time; and, perhaps, he did not think the shape or dimensions of the stone worthy of his particular regard; though a man of my moderate intellects was not sure but they might be of consequence.

Mr. Pope, at the beginning of the octavo edition of his translation of Homer, gives a drawing of what he calls the Homerium Smyrneum, and thus it appears. Whence he had this draught I cannot conceive: for, as the ichnographical plan I have given of what is called the Homerium, is perfectly exact, you will see that this cannot possibly be its elevation, as it has an open portico, or kind of corridore, the whole length of the front. This draught makes it mean enough for a school; but the plan I transmitted, though it contains nothing very magnificent, is a little too grand for that purpose: and I question much whether Homer ever taught

at Smyrna, in any other capacity than that of usher to his father-in-law Phemius, after whose death he became acquainted with Mentis, who was so pleased with his conversation, that he engaged our bard to accompany him in some of his trading voyages; in the course of which, Homer had an opportunity of seeing the world. With regard to the trees that are represented growing about the school, the drawer might as well have exhibited Mount Vesuvius, with a river of water issuing from its bowels.

As I shall probably, in a little time, shift my quarters, you need not be afraid that I shall, after this opportunity, trouble you with any additional remarks upon this island: however, I am resolved to make the most of this occasion, and task my recollection in communicating every extraordinary circumstance of which I have been an eye-witness since my residence at Cyprus.-----Well then, our government is changed: and, in lieu of a musfalem, we are ruled by a pacha of three tails; that is, of the highest rank next to the grand visier, but he is provided with the same officers, though in a greater number; so that the country is now subject to a more powerful tyrant, and to him much greater honour is done than to a musfalem, to whom the consuls only send their annual presents; whereas, this viceregent exacts their personal attendance at Nicofia. Accordingly, Mr. Consul Wakeman set out from hence on the sixth of May, to perform this expensive, mean ceremony; which, I think, is unworthy of the crowns of Britain and of France.

The Neapolitan and Ragusian consuls made no attempt to appear magnificent in their retinue and equipage, but the French and Venetians made strong efforts for that purpose, though they excelled us in nothing but number and confusion: our little troop marched with a genteel decency, and every thing was conducted in an elegant manner. The greatest part of the country, until we arrived at the river Peroi, which is about eight miles from Nicofia, is extremely barren; we lodged very agreeably at a village called Margo, from whence we set out next morning, and went to a Greek convent, a little way from town. The pacha had sent his horses very finely caparisoned *a la Turquoise*, to wait our coming; a very extraordinary compliment: these we mounted, and our little cavalcade began to move in this order. First, the *chiavus chilar agafi* of the *ogiak*, or corps of the janisaries; then the *muzur* of the *ogiak*, or corps of the *spahi*; these officers may be understood as majors, adjutants, and sometimes as agents for the respective corps: after them rode the consul's janisaries, the chancellor and first drugoman,  
Doctor

Doctor Crutta, the first drugoman's son being a protégé, the drugoman of the seraglio, the consul, with his zohadars on each side of his horse; Mr. Boddington and your humble servant, together with Mr. Golightly, an English gentleman who was occasionally here, and Mr. Gibbon who was followed by the servants in their different degrees.

A little while after we halted at our lodgings, the consul sent to know if the visier pacha would please to give him audience: and the answer was, when it would be most convenient for the consul. We therefore set out for the palace, before dinner, in the order I have already described, and all of us dismounted at the gate, except the pacha, who rode into the court of the seraglio, where ten or a dozen fine horses stood gorgeously caparisoned; indeed their furniture was incredibly extravagant. All the guards and officers of the palace were ranged in the court, stairs, passages, and apartments through which we passed to the presence chamber, and all was silent and still. There we stood until the entrance of the pacha, who clapped the consul on the shoulder, as a mark of high favour and regard, desired him to sit, and several times bade him welcome: nobody sat but the pacha on his divan, and the consul on an elbow-chair of state: the pacha's not being in the room to receive him, and the consul's standing until the other entered, proceeds from this punctilio. A visier, a muffle, and even those of an inferior rank, think it is too great condescension in them to rise from their seats and salute an infidel; and, on the other hand, a consul will not go into the presence of any officer, whatever his distinction may be, unless he is received standing; so that this method was agreed upon as a salvo for the honour of both: and these preliminaries, with several others, are always settled by the intercourse of the drugoman, before the consul goes to audience.

After some common-place speeches, and hollow assurances of friendship, which gold alone can realize, we were entertained with coffee, sweat-meats, and sherbet, and, lastly, with perfumes, which always imply a licence to withdraw. When the consul rose to take his leave, he was presented by the visier with a kurk, or robe lined with fur, which was put upon him by one of the officers. You may imagine this was a distinguishing mark of generosity, but I never heard of that virtue among the subjects of the grand signior; and this vestment had been dearly bought by the presents which the consul had made him in the morning.

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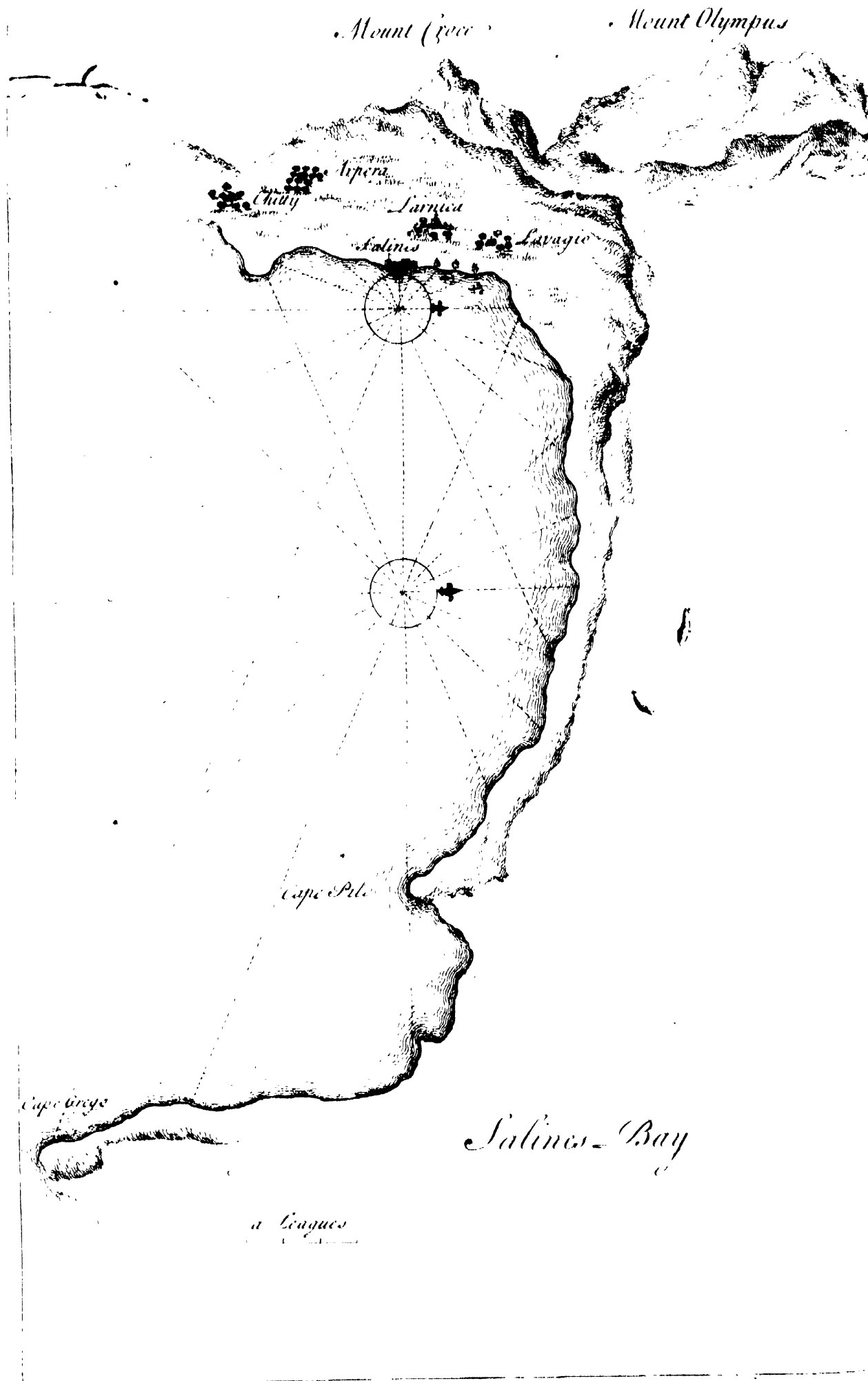
From the presence-chamber we retreated through the same range of officers, and were favoured with an audience of the khyā, or prime minister, conducted in the same manner, though with this difference, the minister is not served upon the knee like his master; thence we returned to our lodgings, with the same order and parade.

The city of Nicosia is situated in the midst of a beautiful plain, between Olympus and another range of mountains, which run from the south-west to the north-east of the island: some geographers, or rather travellers, have distinguished Monte Croce, by the appellation of Mount Olympus, but I am inclined to believe the first to be Mamilla Montis Olympi, which was several miles to the south-east of Olympus; and thus you see how these two mountains bear to each other, as they appear from the road of Salines, where I went on board a ship in order to make a drawing of the bay; which, I think, I cannot exhibit more seasonably than in this place, even though I am talking of Nicosia and Mount Olympus.

With regard to Nicosia, I cannot inform you at what period it was built, or whether it had existence while the ancient Greeks possessed the island: some, indeed, assert it is the same as Tremithus, but I rather believe it was near Idalium; for, in a very old charte, which was shewn to me by the French consul Monsieur le Maire, that town is situated near a river called Pedius, upon the banks of which was the famous Idalian grove: this is very near the spot where the Athalas now runs, and not above three miles from Nicosia: yet this is nothing more than conjecture.

The city was well fortified by the Venetians, according to the manner of those times; but all is gone to ruin through the supine negligence and blind security of the Turks. The place is round, and may be about three miles in circumference, but not well inhabited; a circumstance to which it owes its very pleasant and beautiful appearance; for this want of people affords room for a great number of gardens, planted with orange, lemon, cypress, mulberry, olive, and almond trees, which exhibit a most delightful variety to the eye of one who walks upon the ramparts. All the Venetian nobility on the island resided here; therefore the town has been finely built, as appears by the remains of some edifices patched up for Turkish houses, and from the ruins of others that are quite desolate. St. Sophia, now converted to a Turkish mosque, is the only fabric which remains entire, and is of tolerable  
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gothic work ; but all the images and figures are defaced by the brutal superstition of the present possessors. One inscription ~~was~~ all I perceived, but I durst not go near enough to read it : no vestige of any thing truly antique is to be seen ; for I searched almost every corner, and really I have nothing more to say of this city, but only that its situation is extremely ill judged for a fortified town, there being several hills upon one side of it, from whence the houses might be easily battered down.

The French are a restless people, incessantly employed in working some politic point, to gain which, they use truth and falsehood indiscriminately in their insinuations ; and, when the deceit is detected, they are never out of countenance. Here they are in continual agitation to promote their own interest, at the expence of their neighbours ; but their unfair endeavours are always foiled by the address and known veracity of Mr. Consul Wakeman, whom, notwithstanding their bad success, they still persist in perplexing with their intrigues. It was in order to repair the effects of a dirty mine they had sprung, that I was obliged to set out for Lemifol ; a task which I undertook without hesitation. All the country, from Nicofia to that town, is more agreeable than any part of the island which I have yet seen, being diversified with hill and dale, adorned with trees, and refreshed with water, at least, during a certain season, for, in some months, no other than dry channels are to be seen.

Lemifol, though not rich, is a very pleasant place, accommodated with an exceeding good bay for ships ; it has a wretched castle, and some small share of trade, yet this small share is greater than that of all the other sea-ports, except Larnica, which being the residence of the Europeans, carries all before it.

About six miles from Lemifol, stood the Amathus of the ancients, so celebrated for the amours of Venus and Adonis : it stretched down to the sea, from the face of an hill, where there has been a very strong castle, some of the walls of which are immensely thick, and, probably, were built by some of the Greek emperors : the port has been tolerable ; and, from thence to within eight or ten miles of Larnica, the country is neither bad nor disagreeable ; but all around this place is, certainly, the worst spot in the kingdom, on account of the salt air, the want of moisture, and the almost total neglect of cultivation. One man ploughs with two oxen, which, though lean as Pharaoh's kine, are strong enough for this purpose : the ground is cut up with an instrument

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not so strong as a common garden-scythe; and, in lieu of an harrow, a fellow stands upon a short thick plank, drawn by one or two oxen; a method which does not so much break as flatten and press down the earth; yet it produces a better effect than one would at first imagine: for the ground being naturally mellow and tender, is much more easily broke than ours, which is hard and tough; and pressure is necessary to cover the seed, which, otherwise, would be apt to shoot up too soon, with the first shower that falls. I have already observed, that the people of this island reap with sickles furnished with bells to frighten the serpents: their manner of separating the corn from the ear, is this; they nail thick planks together, about three feet square, in which are fastened broken flints or pebbles; upon this stage a clumsy fellow sits, or stands, directing an ox or two that drag him round and round a parcel of the grain as it is brought from the field, which he from time to time draws down, as he finds what is under him sufficiently cut or shaken from the ear.

You have, herewith, a thermometrical table of the weather for one year compleat; by which you will perceive a very considerable difference between the heat of this and last year; this, I am told, is of a more natural temperature: the extremes of the other proceeded from intolerable north-east winds, which render the air almost unsufferably hot.

As I formerly signified my intention to satisfy my curiosity with regard to the cameleon, it will not be amiss to take this opportunity of saying something concerning that animal. I have had a great many in my possession; but a young one, in particular, I kept from the seventeenth of September until the twenty-seventh of December, 1745, when I have reason to believe it died by the severity of the cold. This drawing exactly represents its dimensions; though some of those I had were above ten inches long from the nose to the point of the tail. It is reckoned to be of the lizard species, dwells in holes, and ranges among trees for food. The eyes are very large and protuberant, and wholly covered, except the pupilla, which is no bigger than the little spot by which it is represented in the figure: as for their eyes, they use them in a wonderful manner, directing them both together, or singly quaquaversum: the head is very large in proportion to the body; and, when incensed, the creature lets down a kind of bag (N<sup>o</sup>. 1. Fig. 1.) surprisngly large, from the lower jaw. The nostrils are not perceptible without glasses, and ears I have never been able to observe; nor can I find they are affected



affected by sounds: the mouth is as wide, in proportion, as that of an alligator, though shaped like that of a cod; but lies so close that the scissure is scarce discernable: the teeth are short and sharp: the tongue, which, in this little animal, was full three inches long, lies folded up so deep in the hollow part of the mouth, as not to be seen when the jaws are open; it is small as a thread, but becomes larger towards the point, which it darts with great dexterity at small insects as they pass; and, in order to detain its prey, nature has covered it with a very viscid moisture: the back and tail are full of vertebræ; the back is rough and sharp, like shagreen, as is also the bag under the throat, and the belly, in a smaller degree, especially when the camelion is offended: the skin is soft and thin, especially on the belly: the anus, &c. are not easily perceived: the legs appear as you see them in the drawing: the foot is composed of two parts, formed to stretch and grasp with great firmness, with three toes and claws on the one, and two upon the other: the motion is extremely slow, the fore-leg being always at full stretch forwards, before the other on the same side is moved; this it slowly draws up, perhaps until it touches the other, then it moves the legs of the other side, in the same manner; and when it runs, makes just such an awkward appearance as that of a man endeavouring to move upon his knees and hands: it often curls its tail, especially when touched, and is too timorous to endure handling: when it is twisted round any thing (which is often the case) it requires surprising force to disengage it: in magnitude and figure it changes so often, that of twenty exact drawings from the same creature, two of them will not be alike, as you may see in N<sup>o</sup>. 3. Fig. 1. the size to which it swells when enraged, opening its mouth and hissing like a serpent. Figure 3, which is the ordinary reposing attitude, represents the size of it when it was sick and very much afraid; for, when they are frightened, they shrink surprisingly: it frequently changes colour, according to the object near which it hath remained for any considerable length of time. This pretty little fellow was a prisoner at large, for he had liberty to travel among my books and papers: when he twisted his chain about my snuffers, so as that he was obliged to sit by them for some time, he assumed the colour of steel; when he chanced to be near the candlestick, he grew yellow; from leaves he acquired a green hue, and from walls the complexion of lime; but the natural colours are black, brown, and yellow, beautifully variegated in such divisions as you see in the figure: these spots are affected according to the tincture it takes, which is almost black when excessively irritated; but I must observe, that these alterations cannot be altogether produced by its reflecting the strongest colours that

that are near it ; for I have sometimes seen the side nearest the wall quite black, while the other exhibited its usual spots: the causes of these phænomena I leave to the investigation of naturalists, and shall say no more of myameleon than that it generally clung all night to the hinges of the window, or crept into some corner. I had almost forgot to tell you, that I have preserved in spirits the miscarriage of a large femaleameleon, which was ten inches long ; she dropt the fœtus upon a sheet of paper, together with a parcel of ova which stuck together in one mass like the row of fish, and were of a yellow colour tinged with red : I keep them very carefully, with the young one I have described, which is shrunk prodigiously in the spirits.

From other letters, you know that Mr. Consul Pollard, and the gentlemen of the factory at Aleppo, having done me a particular honour, it was necessary I should make a trip to that place. I accordingly went thither, and returned by the way of Latachia, the once famous Laodicea ; but, as I shall, probably, in a little time, go to reside at Alexandretta, I shall say nothing of the country, until I am better furnished with materials for your entertainment. I must not, however, omit telling you that I received very uncommon civilities, and, even if this scheme should not succeed, I shall always remember the friendship of these gentlemen with the same gratitude as if their kind intentions had taken effect.

You will now give me leave to conclude this long letter with the old, and true protestation, importing, that I am unchangeably

Your affectionate Brother.

## L E T T E R IX.

S I R,

**I**N the beginning of last May, the Polaire, called la Vierge de Grace, commanded by captain Joseph Guyol, arrived in the bay of Salines from Rhodes, with part of the Harem, or ladies belonging to the Seraglio of the pacha of Aleppo. At that time, the Diamond and Leoltoff, two of our ships of war, were cruizing in those seas, to the universal consternation of the French, who were disconcerted in almost all their measures; for, though few of their ships were taken, those two men of war locked up above three hundred in different ports. This captain Guyol was in no eminent danger; for his vessel being freighted by the pacha's harem kyha, expressly for transporting these ladies, who were seven in number, with their equipage to Alexandretta, it was not to be supposed that any English captain would have interrupted their voyage, or given them the least disturbance, especially as the Turks are so delicate in every thing that regards their women; and, as these belonged to a great man, who had formerly been grand visier, and was at that time, visier pacha of Aleppo, where he reigned absolute, and might have ruined our factory, in order to gratify his resentment.

These considerations might have made the captain easy, and dispelled that panic which had seized the Turks, who were apprehensive that the chastity of their females might suffer violation. This their groundless fear, however, produced two good effects, one of which regarded myself, and the other favoured Mr. Consul Wakeman, who had thence an opportunity of fixing obligations upon the pachas of Cyprus and Aleppo. I was determined upon the voyage to Alexandretta; and, as there was no neutral ship bound for that port, the business was to procure a passage with captain Guyol. This expedient Mr. Wakeman effected with great art and address, so as to redound to my particular advantage, as well as to the interest of our trade in general. The ships which our men of war had taken with Turkish goods on board, the different commands or imperial orders which had been obtained by the French embassa-

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dors at the Porte to our prejudice, while we had no person in that character to counterbalance his influence, and vindicate the rights and privileges of our merchants: these circumstances, together with the unwearied spirit of intrigue, peculiar to the French, supported by the irresistible power of a royal purse, had reduced our trade to a ticklish situation, and given unspeakable uneasiness to Mr. Wakeman, who was barely able to withstand their efforts, by his indefatigable attention to their little arts, his known honour and integrity, his superior understanding, and the good intelligence he maintained with the Turks, whose humours and passions he knew how to manage to the best advantage.

In this particular case, the French endeavoured to embroil him in such a manner as that he and the British nation would for ever forfeit the favour of two pachas at once. With this view, they persuaded Abdallah, pacha of Cyprus, to demand of him a pass to secure this vessel from capture. These ministers are so ignorant of the police of other countries, and possessed of such despotic power in their own departments, that this pacha might easily be brought to believe the consul, who was at the head of our nation in Cyprus, could grant the protection he desired. However, the consul's enemies were baffled by his address and established veracity: he convinced his excellency that he had no power to grant such a pass; but, in order to demonstrate his regard for him, and the pacha of Aleppo, he promised that a gentleman of his nation, who was acquainted with the captains of the men of war, should embark in the vessel for Alexandretta; and, in case it should be stopped by any British ship, represent to the captain, that the ladies and equipage belonged to the visier pacha of Aleppo; and, that his excellency of Cyprus was pleased to desire they might be civilly intreated: upon which representation, he would venture to say, that no outrage or affront would be offered to any subject of the grand signior; but, on the contrary, he had reason to believe the ship would be safely convoyed to her intended port.

His excellency was extremely well pleased with this declaration, the captain was persuaded to sail with the additional advantage of another passenger, and I was furnished with one letter from Abdallah, and another from Mr. Consul Wakeman to the visier pacha of Aleppo. With these credentials I embarked: on the fifteenth of May, about one in the morning, we weighed; and, next morning, came to anchor in the bay of Alexandretta. During this passage, several little civilities passed between the harem khyā and your humble

ble servant ; but the poor girls were cooped up in the cabin below, and no person had access to them but a black eunuch and a little white boy who had lost his nose, and was otherwise very disagreeable to the view. The pacha had insisted upon the ladies being lodged in the company's house, which is worth almost all the others in Scanderoon ; and it was not at all either safe or politic to refuse his request : accordingly, when we went ashore, the harem khya viewed every apartment, and chose that which was most retired. Through the middle of the house is a pretty broad passage like a gallery, which affords an agreeable cool walk, there being a door at each end. The use of this thoroughfare was demanded by the ladies ; so that, as our chambers were detached from it, we were obliged to give notice to the black or deformed keeper, whenever we wanted to go out or come in, that the women might have time to retire : yet, notwithstanding this excess of care, we frequently procured a sight of these pretty prisoners ; for the dear, little, playful creatures, were, at least, as curious to see us, as we were eager to look upon them. They generally diverted themselves in the gallery, skipping, frisking, and dancing like so many wanton kittens : and, when the black animal was out of the way, the owl-faced deputy allowed our door to stand ajar ; so that we sometimes enjoyed a peep ; and, at other times they would gaze at us, though neither they nor we pretended to take the least notice of each other. The fashion of their dishabille was inviting ; one wench was very tolerable, another exquisitely beautiful ; she was a Christian, about eighteen years of age, and had cost the visier khur\* achmet pacha, a great sum of money ; all the others were of a very ordinary appearance.

I own the spirit of Quixotism so far possessed me, that I could not help wishing it had been in my power to deliver those distressed damsels from the worst of all slavery, for they must be caged up for life : and if they would avoid the most inhuman usage, employ their whole time and study in provoking and assisting the impotent passions of a decayed, squinting, ugly old lecher.

While we were at sea, one of the Turks played upon a musical instrument made of reeds, and another accompanied him with the voice ; the uncommon sounds attracted mine ear while I was reading ; I closed my book, went forwards, and, at first sight of the musician, was struck with the idea of the god Pan : he had a very

\* Kur, i. e. blind.

long beard, his visage very much resembled that of a goat, and his breast, which was bare, exhibited a very shaggy appearance; I did not, indeed, perceive his horns, nor could I see his feet, which were folded across, and lay under him as he sat. Were I, at present, disposed to trifle, I would say this instrument, which they call musical, was an improvement upon that which Pan invented from the sighing of the reeds, which he grasped when he expected to embrace the beautiful nymph Syrinx; for, as that was composed of seven, this comprehends nineteen tubes: the longest of these amounts to ten inches, the shortest to two and an half; this last is mute, being stopped, but the mouths of the other tubes are cut crescent-wise, for the easier application of the lips, and the musician blows in pretty much the same manner as you have seen a boy whistle in the pipe of a key; by the contraction of the lips the air is cut, as it were, more keenly, and forms the sharp note. Each tube contains some wax at bottom, in order to make the sound more mellow, this they take out or put in as they would alter the degree of softness or shrillness; for which purpose, the player or piper is furnished with an iron rod, flat at one end, to press it down, with a scoop at the other to take it out: and, as these reeds are apt to crack, in consequence of the heat of the weather, such a flaw no sooner appears than it is covered with wax. Thus it presents itself to the eye; but, I assure you, the sound is much more agreeable, and would very well become the native simplicity of a genuine pastoral lover, reclined with his dear shepherds upon the flowery bank of some smooth gliding stream. Such scenes, however, are not to be seen in Asia, which is the blasted seat of tyranny and oppression. But, to return to my journey to Aleppo.

The aga of the town sent to demand seven piastras and a half before I was allowed to mount. Not a little surprized at this message, I asked the meaning of such imposition, and was told it was a tax laid upon the English a great many years ago, with their own consent, for the privilege of going to Aleppo; to this expence they are said to have subjected themselves, in order to prevent the idleness of the sailors, who were wont to run up thither for their diversion, while they ought to have been at work in stowing goods at Scanderoon. This is a most scandalous indulto; which, though the French now pay it, was not exacted from the subjects of any other power upon earth, even the most inconsiderable; and infamy ought to disgrace the memory of those who were first guilty of such base condescension.

Next

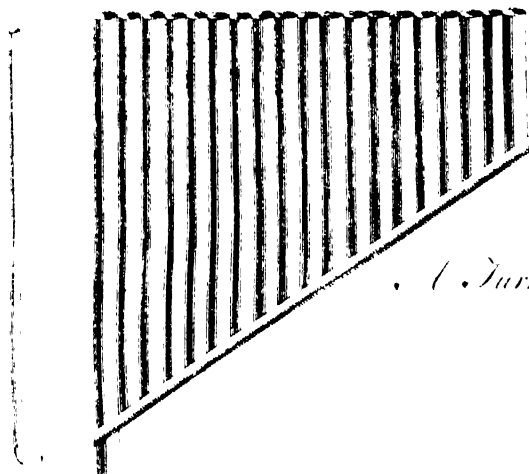




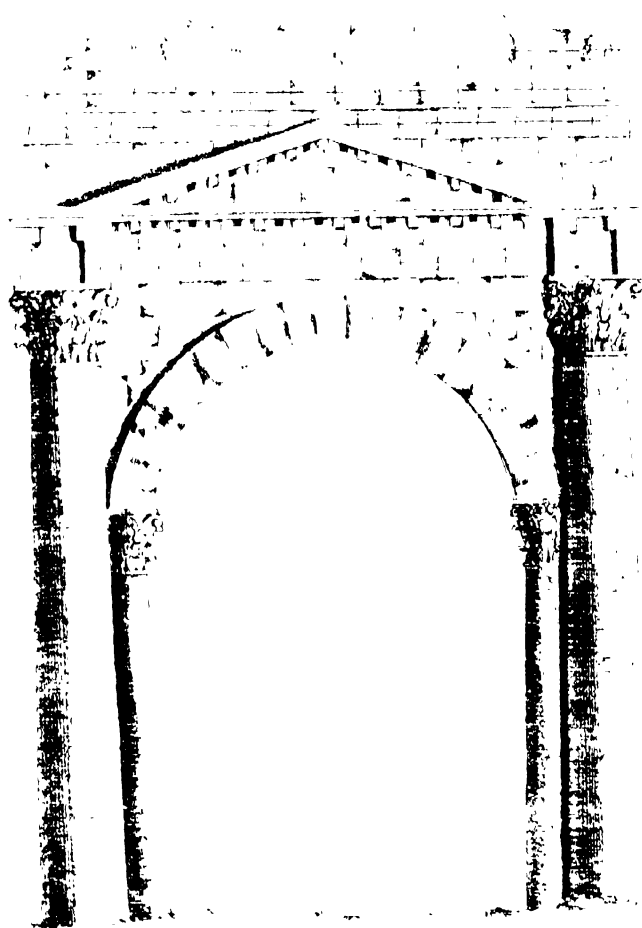
Fig 3



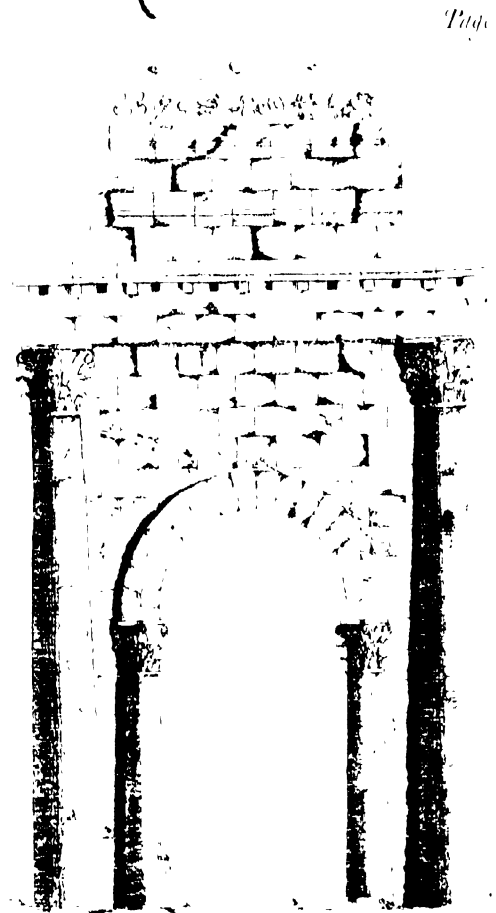
*different magnitudes  
of the same Camoleon.*



*( Turkish Muscat )*



*Grand Front of the Triumphal Arch at  
Latachia*



*Side Front of a Triumphal Arch  
Latachia*



Next day after my arrival at Scanderoon, I set out with a servant and guide, who carried provisions, with a mattrafs and quilt, which are all absolutely necessary to those who travel in this country, where nothing is to be purchased on the road: here a tent is a very useful part of the equipage, to shade the traveller from the piercing rays of the sun, and shelter him from the dangerous night-dews, which fall in great quantity.

We passed through the romantic town of Bylan, of which I gave you some account in my letter from Tripoli in Syria, but we did not proceed much farther that evening; the conveniency of water, and the protection of a camel caravan, having determined us to take up our lodging on a little spot of ground among the hills, which was not without a wild sort of beauty. The inhabitants of these mountains are absolutely savages, who think it no crime to rob or murder, so that a traveller must be continually upon his guard; for if he falls in with any party of the different gangs upon the road, he will be undoubtedly robbed, if not put to death, unless he can find force enough to repel, or courage determined to oppose their violence. True it is, there are watches or guards at different passes, maintained for the assistance and protection of travellers; but these fellows are often as bad as those they are intended to restrain; and, at every pass, you must pay a cussar, or toll, for their subsistence.

Having refreshed ourselves with food and repose, we remounted our horses a little after midnight, and, before day, met with several of those watchmen patrolling, as they said, for the security of the roads; and, as they never failed to ask a bakshees, or money to drink, I never failed to comply with their request; because it would be very idle to wrangle for a trifle with those, who, if they please, can take the whole. We crossed some troublesome mountains, and travelled through cursed roads, until we arrived at Caramoot, where stands a kane, which, to me, appeared like a little fortress: upon the left, I saw a fresh-water lake of vast extent, which, I am told, might be easily drained, were the subjects invested with property, and protected by their prince. Here the plain produced some kind of herbage which our horses could eat, so we halted some time that they might feed, though we carried along with us barley for their support. This is the beginning of the plains of Antioch, which are almost wholly covered with what I take to be the *felix florida*: but I may be mistaken, for I am a very indifferent botanist. My heart ached to see such charming fields almost altogether unculti-

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vated ; and yet no reasonable man can expect to see them in any other situation, as the country is both governed and possessed by creatures who disgrace humanity.

After having advanced a good way in this plain, I crossed the river Egrigetti, for which I have not been able to learn another name ; then passed over the Affi, which is the Orontes ; and, at one of its turns, was the first Arabian travelling village that I had ever seen. I amused myself in looking at it and the inhabitants, who admired me in their turn as a very strange animal ; for I have not yet quitted my European dress. Their sojourning thus in tents, and primitive manner of behaving in every trifling circumstance, reminded me of these old patriarchs of whom we read, and who were just such people as the shuks, or chiefs of these itinerant Arabs, from whom they differed in nothing but in their superior virtue and humanity.

During the insupportable heat of the day, I halted some hours at Ponteferro, where I saw two mills for making iron bars ; but the machinery is wretched. From this manufacture, and the bridge across the river, the place derived its name, while the country was possessed by the Christians. When the heat abated, I proceeded to Heram, which has, really, been an agreeable place. Here I saw the remains of a palace and many good edifices : the castle is about one hundred and fifty feet high, upon the top of an hill, resembling a sugar-loaf, the ascent hath been paved with square hewn stones, and it must have been very difficult of access ; it is separated from the hills behind by a broad, deep moat (if so it may be called) cut through the solid rock : the lodgements are under ground, together with the chapel, which has been neat enough. At the foot of the hill, fronting the gate, is a pretty belfrey, about forty feet high, and some kind of outworks have surrounded the whole. When I was weary with wandering about, I went into a garden, where I supped, and slept under a pomegranate-tree, rose about midnight, took horse, and moved forwards through very rocky and difficult roads, for a considerable way. All these extensive fields, which stretch a great way farther, afford not one tree ; but the foundations and ruins of villages are frequent : in one place, I imagine there has been a considerable town, for a spacious arch of one gate is now standing, with the ruins of several houses ; one of which certainly belonged to some person of distinction.

Having

Having rode a little way farther, I came to a noble causeway, above one thousand of my full paces in length; and if I had not learned from a tradition in the country, that it was laid by Amurath, or Morat the fourth, in his way to Persia, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, I should have taken it to have been a much more antient work; nay, some people call it Julian's causeway: and, indeed, I am inclined to adopt their opinion; for the stones are so large, that the Turks would scarce take the trouble of raising or moving them, though the distance is very small, as the whole ground is covered with them. The manner of founding the sides is quite in the Roman taste; and what seems to confirm the conjecture of its being antique, is, that in several places, where it had failed, it is patched according to the Turkish degree of knowledge in these matters, with small pauntry stones, though they might have found plenty of large masses, at the distance of a few paces. Some people seem to think this was a long continued work, but I see nothing that favours that opinion; for there is no appearance of houses, or other works, in which the stones of the causeway could have been used; nor could there be any temptation to raise them, as there is plenty in the neighbourhood: the people would rather have been induced to continue the work to the first rising ground, as I naturally suppose it to be a very bad winter-road.

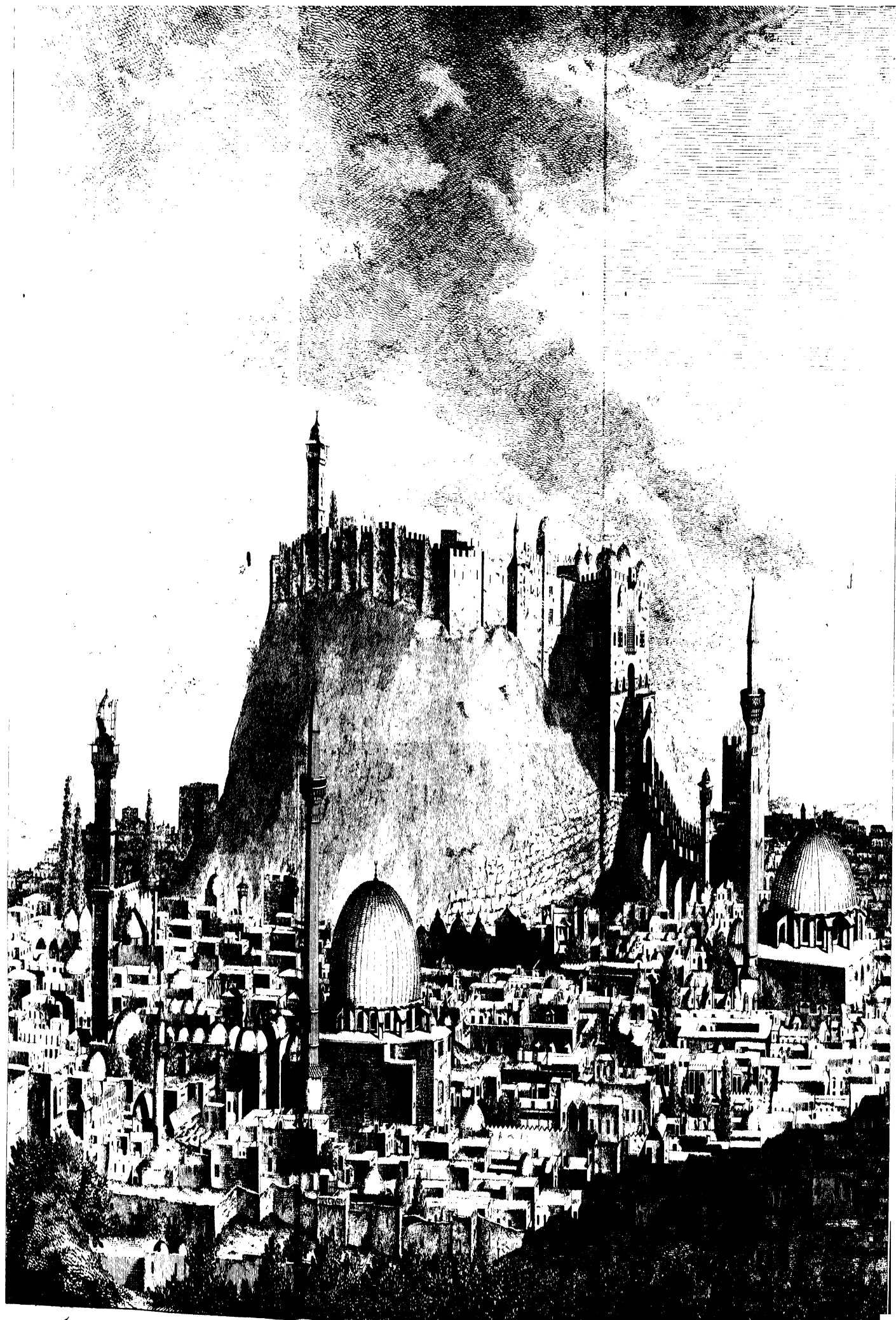
Being very thirsty, I halted at a well, where I saw a great number of cattle, attended by some well-shaped, though ugly, Arabian girls, whose nostrils were adorned with rings; they were good-natured enough to water me along with their beasts. I gave them a few paras, and proceeded at my own leisure, musing on those primeval times when Abraham and Jacob were employed in the same office that now engrossed these poor creatures. I likewise drank at a village that still retains the Italian name of Campo di Melle, or the Honey-field, in which all the houses resemble beehives; though this is the common form in a great many other places. Here is a pretty, strong, little kane; and, at a small distance from the village, I had a view of Aleppo, which, from that side, makes a good appearance, particularly the castle that stands in the middle of the town, and looks like the castle of Edinburgh from the west.

At a distance, one would imagine it to be a very strong fortification; but, in effect, it is quite the reverse: it stands upon a pretty high hill that swells pyramidically though a kind of oval, and commands the city, being surrounded with a deep fosse; which,

which, probably, made part of the hill: the slope was paved with stone, in order to render the ascent more difficult; or, perhaps, to hinder the hill from shooting: and part of this pavement still remains. Round the fosse are the ruins of a low wall; built, I suppose, for the security of those people who walked near it. In the circle of the castle-walls, are forty-six turrets, or rather projections, for which we have no name in our military architecture, furnished with unequal scissures for the use of arrows; and, doubtless, intended for the same purpose which is now answered by bastions: the walls are embattled, and have been built long before the invention of gunpowder. Fronting the south, is the sole entry, by a bridge of seven arches, upon which are three different gates. Upon the slant of the hill, is a pretty, large, well-built fabric; which I presume to call a square redout: and there is another of the same kind upon the north side. No Christian is admitted within this castle; but, according to the best information, there are thirty cannon, of different sizes, mounted, and three hundred in their arsenal ready for use. It contains above one hundred houses, and about one thousand people. The pay of the governor, or aga, does not exceed fifteen pence a day; but there are other ways of making money: he is independent of the pacha, and supreme justiciary within the garrison: his kajah is deputy governor; he has likewise thirty divan counsellors, with their chief: there are, in all, of officers and soldiers, about three hundred and sixty in the pay of the grand signior. The city, comprehending the suburbs, may be about six miles in circuit: it has been very well walled, after the ancient manner; and there are yet the remains of about forty square towers of different forms and sizes; but it does not appear that guns were ever mounted upon them.

This being the metropolis of Syria, generally supposed to be the Berræa of the antients, and the Sepharvaim of Holy Writ, situated upon the river Singas, which falls into the Euphrates, I flattered myself with the hope of seeing something very curious and entertaining, though Mr. Wakeman had told me I should be disappointed in my expectation: he was certainly right in his prognostic, for there is nothing curious or agreeable to be seen about the place; which, however, is the fairest and best built town I have yet seen in the Turkish dominions. All the Franks live within the kanes, of which there is a great number; and thus they are secured from several inconveniencies to which they might otherwise be exposed. Our consul has by far the best apartments; yet they so much resemble the cells of a convent, that I could not help  
fancying

~~But when I was up in my chamber, told him, that no~~  
person



*To his Grace the Duke of Argyll,*  
*is Incribed by his most Obedient*



*This Print of the City, and Castle of ALEPPO,*  
*and devoted humble Servant,* *A. Drummond.*

*J. B. Muller Sculp.*

fancying myself immured while I tarried in town, though I was always sure of enjoying such chearful and agreeable conversation as is not to be found in a cloister.

We have a very considerable factory in this town, which I may justly call the gate through which we have access to Persia and India by land. At present, Arthur Pollard, esquire, very worthily fills the chair of consul; and to him I have very great obligations, as well as to Mr. Hiermans, consul for the United Provinces, who lives in perfect harmony with the English gentlemen: I likewise owe great civilities to Monsieur Delane, the French consul, in consequence of a letter he received in my favour, from brother Lemaire of Cyprus.

And now that I mention these consuls, I cannot help communicating a circumstance which I learned a little while before I went to Aleppo. Monsieur Delane, in settling the ceremonies to be observed in the first audience, granted by the visier pacha, could by no means be permitted to sit upon a chair in the presence of that minister, who gave him to understand, that, as the French ambassador at the Porte sat only upon a stool in his presence, when he was grand visier, the consul of Aleppo could have no just claim to any higher honour from him, though he was no more than a three-tailed pacha of the province. Here matters stood; the visit was not paid, and our consul forbore making advances, lest he should meet with the same repulse. What was refused to the representatives of two great monarchs, was actually granted to me, who had no public character. Such is the power of love! The vizier, considering me as the protector of his ladies, particularly of his charming young Christian, whom he loved to distraction, thought he could not do me too much honour by way of remuneration.

When I sent my credentials to the palace, and desired to know when I should have the honour of paying my respects to him, his answer was, When I pleased to come, I should be welcome. Accordingly I set out upon the visit, attended by Mr. Pollard's first drugoman and janizary, and the moment I entered the hiosk, or pleasure-house, the pacha came into the apartment, with a courteous air, and sat down; a chair was instantly brought for my accommodation, he desired me to sit, twice bad me welcome, and kindly thanked me for my civility. I did not affect to undervalue my service, but, summoning up all my effrontery, told him, that no  
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person

person in Asia could be more happy than I was, in having reason to believe I had obliged a person of his excellency's transcendent worth, who protected the innocent, chastised the guilty, relieved the distressed, and was the father of the people whom he governed. These pompous hyperboles had such effect upon the old gentleman, that his lack-lustre eyes resumed their vivacity, and sparkled with satisfaction: there was an unusual distance of time between the entertainment and perfumes; nay, after he had made me some presents, and the ceremony of perfuming was over, he detained me full fifteen minutes, told me he would trouble me with some letters, of which he hoped I would take care; and wishing me a good journey, gave me leave to depart. The chief subject of our conversation was the present war in Europe; concerning which, he asked several questions, some judicious enough, though many of them were such as I could not have expected from the mouth of a man who had been some time prime visier of the Ottoman empire. I explained the causes of the war, inveighed against the unlimited ambition and insincerity of our enemies; expatiated upon the kingly and paternal virtues of our monarch, whom I styled his Imperial Majesty of Great Britain; described his naval power, and concluded with saying, that were it not for the singular regard he had for his faithful ally, the most sublime sovereign of the Ottoman Empire, in a few months, not a French ship would dare to shew her colours within the seas of Ægypt, Asia, or the Archipelago.

I was seized with a fever at Aleppo, from which I no sooner recovered, than I set out for Latachia, escorted by one of Mr. Pollard's janizaries, and conducted by one of his drugomen; an instance of regard which I had no title to expect.

If my journey to Aleppo has been very unentertaining, I am afraid I shall not be able to make you amends with an account of my excursion to this last place, the particulars being so insipid and uninteresting. Having parted with the gentlemen of the factory, who were so obliging as to give me a convoy for some miles, I travelled about three hours, and put in at Cantaman, where I found a very good cane and excellent water; after supper, my servant spread the mattrass on the pavement, where I enjoyed a profound sleep for three or four hours, under a beautiful, serene, azure sky, which was now and always my canopy, and mounted again long before day.

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The country, for a great way from Aleppo, is extremely stony and bare, though interspersed with several agreeable scenes, particularly about Eglib, which is a delightful village, surrounded by a variety of rising grounds, each being, in like manner, adorned with a neat village, while the intermediate plains are covered with olive plantations. These prospects, however, soon vanish, and the traveller is engaged, for some miles, in cursed roads, until he reaches the charming plain of Roudge, which is very extensive, and appears as horizontal as a bowling-green : but then it is utterly destitute of trees, which we do not always find, even in places where it might naturally be expected. Here are no plantations, or any kind of improvement, except a few silk-gardens, nor is this defect in point of industry to be wondered at ; for, as I have somewhere observed in talking of the Cypriots, no man is sure of reaping the grain he sows : so here the poor miserable Arabs are under the necessity of hewing their houses out of the rocks, and cutting very small doors, or openings, to them, that they may not be made stables for the Turkish horse as they pass and repass. Upon the farther side of this plain is a caphar, where a watch is kept for the security of travellers, and there I paid toll for their maintenance : the mountains, on that side, are extremely rugged, and much infested with robbers ; some of whom I saw, though they gave me no disturbance. Having extricated myself from the dens of these savages, I rode along the banks of the river Orontes, now called Assi, to Strogie, which is a village built in a very advantageous situation ; for it stands upon the brow of an hill, the foot of which is washed by this river, the water of which is raised and conveyed through aquæducts into the silk-gardens, and plantations of white mulberries that surround the place. A traveller has a dreadful steep to climb on the other side of this town ; and, about ten or a dozen miles farther, we see in a rock a scissure of immense depth, called Shuklagous, that is, the old woman's slit, from the accident of an old woman tumbling into it. Through this cleft runs the river Corachee, which some people suppose to be the Orontes, and others, a branch of that river, but neither of these opinions am I inclined to espouse ; because the range of hills I just now mentioned, is between this river and the Orontes, which discharges itself into the sea near Antioch ; while the Chorachee runs into the sea near Latachia. Upon the banks of this last I travelled a good way, crossed it several times, and rode along three or four precipices on its side ; near one of these is another caphar, where I passed the night, and such an extraordinary dew fell, that having by accident tossed off my coverlid in my sleep, I found myself wet

to the skin upon waking; and, notwithstanding the intense heat of the sun, was not thoroughly dried during that whole succeeding day; however, I jogged on without shifting, and this cold bath was attended with no bad consequence.

This last day's journey was extremely agreeable, because I passed through a great many wild, rural scenes, which gratified my view, and disposed my mind to those reflections and reveries which render solitude enchanting.---Thus amused, I arrived at the city of Latachia, the Laodicea of the ancients, in the neighbourhood of Mount Cassius, from which Mount Pierius extends to the Sinus Illicus, passing by Alexandretta. Every person of reading knows that this place was very considerable in the time of the Romans, long after the division of the empire; and even during those frantic wars, so unjustly stiled Holy, which were carried on by a parcel of hot-headed enthusiasts, to the disgrace of Christianity and the depopulation of Europe; while their chiefs, under the cloak of religion, perpetrated the most horrid barbarities, in satisfying their own private interest and ambition.

“ -----Sæpius olim,  
“ Religio peperit scelerata atque impia facta.”

A traveller in these countries is obliged to act the beggar when he arrives at any town or city; for, as there are no taverns, inns, or public houses of any kind, in which a gentleman can lodge, we are under the necessity of intruding ourselves upon our countrymen who are resident in the place, or any other person to whom we can procure a letter of recommendation. I was furnished by my friends at Aleppo, with several certificates of this kind, to Mr. Purnell, the British consul, at whose house I put up with great assurance. He received me with great politeness and hospitality; and, before I delivered my credentials, called me by my name, assured me of welcome, refreshed me with some excellent punch, and made me extremely happy during my stay, which was prolonged beyond my design by captain Wright of Liverpool; who, by cruising in these seas, deterred the French traders from entering the harbours of the grand signior.

In my letter from Tripoli, I told you that I had conceived a great opinion of Mr. Consul Purnell, from his behaviour in the affair of captain Marchant; and this opinion was confirmed when I was favoured with his acquaintance: he is in high esteem among  
the

the Turks on account of his probity and worth; and was so obliging as to accompany me in person about the town and country, which, though formerly abounding with noble objects, now scarce affords any thing to gratify the curiosity of a traveller. Near the bridge which is built across the river, about three or four miles from town, there is still a good deal of mosaic work remaining upon the common road, which must be part of the pavement of the houses that stood thereabouts. Upon the north-east side of the town, towards the sea, is an infinite number of catacombs, cut out of the solid rock; the greatest part of them have been made for single bodies, though there are others large enough to contain two: upon some of them are small figures of men and women at full length; upon others I saw busts within wreaths, but without inscriptions, and so defaced that it was not worth while to make sketches, especially as they exhibited nothing singular or extraordinary: indeed they scarce deserve to be mentioned, except with a view to demonstrate the manner of burying in that part of the world, a great many years ago. Some people alledge, that this manner was peculiar to the Christians who suffered martyrdom for the faith; but, as I never heard a good argument advanced in behalf of this opinion, I leave you to adopt or reject it at your pleasure.

The only monument of antiquity, which to me seemed worthy of observation, is a triumphal arch, built in a tolerable taste, and now converted into a mosque. It has no intire columns, but rounded corinthian pilasters, half detached from the building, which is composed of huge stones. The grand front is adorned with a rich modelion, architrave, and tympanum, but I cannot conceive how the cima or corona of this front was formed, though, certainly, it must have been something noble, probably in the statuary way, as you may conjecture from the drawing; which, I am sure, will not please you so much as it surprised a multitude of Arabians who surrounded me while I was at work. At first, they could not imagine what I meant; but some, whose curiosity prompted them to peep over my shoulder, were greatly astonished to see the resemblance of the building rising gradually upon a piece of paper; and all agreed I was a wonderful janissary, an appellation I owed to my sword and scarlet coat. Though the bases and pedestals are wholly sunk, I have represented them in the drawing, and you will see it must have been a very lofty edifice. I need not give you the trouble of reading a description of the side-front, which, you see, is greatly

greatly different from the other, and makes a very magnificent appearance, though the critics will say it is heavy.

In another place, are three noble corinthian columns, about two feet and a half in diameter, standing in one row, and with another which forms the angle, supporting a very shattered architrave; but, from a number of broken fusts which are buried in the walls of mean houses, in the same line with these entire columns, we may conclude, the whole has belonged to some very superb building. In several other parts we see granite pillars, from six to a dozen in a row, particularly in one street or lane, where we find a much greater number; which, as near as I can judge, stand in a line with the side-front of the triumphal arch, and may be supposed to have been an avenue to it; in which case the front must have been still more magnificent.

The situation of the town is agreeable; but the streets and lanes, like those of all the towns I have seen in Asia, are narrow and full of filth. The basin, or harbour, though small, was formerly good, but now is quite the reverse. The castle, upon the right hand side going in, having tumbled down, the stones have collected whatever the sea brought in, and rendered the access very difficult; and the barbarous Turks let every thing run to ruin, as if they thought it impious to repair the wrecks of time and accident.

After I had been a very troublesome guest to Mr. Purnell, who loaded me with civilities, he was, at length, relieved from the incumbrance, by the arrival of a Venetian ship called the *Jesu Maria*, commanded by captain Rocca, a very civil, good-natured man, with whom I embarked on the fifteenth of July, and, in three days, arrived at Salines, from whence I hastened to Larnica, where I had the pleasure of finding my friends in good health.

In describing the tarantula of Cyprus, I recollect, I only represented the back of that insect; and now, to render the account more complete, I give you the draught of the belly, taken from one that was extremely large and turbulent. 1, 1. are the parts of the hooked forceps with which he seizes his prey and brings it to the hole: 2. is the apperture which leads to the stomach: 3, 3. are certain members by which the animal gropes its way, though, sometimes, he uses them in walking, and often rests upon them: 4. represents a light-coloured, pulpy part of the body; and 5, 5. exhibit two transparent whitish parts in the belly. Here I  
must





Cyprus.

L E T T E R IX.

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must not forget to rectify a mistake I formerly made in saying, I had observed six eyes which disappeared. I am now convinced that the creature has no more than two, which are placed in the fore-part of the head, for the other appearances, by which I was deceived, were no other than little crystalline globules that issued from the body. I think I may be positive in this assertion; but you yourself shall judge from those which I send home in spirits.

Since my return from Syria, having occasion to be at the house of a person whom I had employed to repair my watch, I found an antique sepulchral vault, in which the good man, who is a silversmith, keeps his charcoal; it is finished with blackish marble in an elegant manner, and, as the street, near that place, sounds hollow when people walk on it, I am persuaded that there are vaults of some kind or other underneath.

You have here the old map of Cyprus, which I mentioned in my last, with some alterations, and likewise the thermometer-table continued by my friend Mr. Gibbon, so as to complete the two years, together with the routs through Syria.

The thoughts of leaving, in a few days, my invaluable friends Mr. Consul Wakem and Mr. Boddington, who have overwhelmed me with obligations, sink my spirits to such a degree, that, even if I had matter, I could not proceed; and therefore must quit the pen, after I have repeated what my duty will not allow me to omit; namely, that I am with inviolable friendship and esteem,

Dear Sir,

Yours unalterably.

Cyprus, December 27, 1746.

## L E T T E R X.

DEAR SIR,

**N**OTHING expresses the frailty of human nature more strikingly, than that continual change of resolution to which our minds are subject. I have more than once promised that you should be released from the trouble of reading what I call my travelling letters, and now my scheme is so much altered, that I believe I shall teize you once a year, while I continue vice-consul of this infernal place.

You will, perhaps, wonder at this menacing declaration, as the town of Alexandretta, and the country around, produce nothing but robberies, rapes, murders, and every species of villainy which perfidy can contrive and desperation execute: but my meaning will be more explicit when I tell you, that for some months in the year, there is such malignancy in the air of this place, as renders it necessary to remove until that season shall be elapsed. This recess I shall employ in excursions, and you shall be entertained with an account of every thing curious that falls in my way; yet you must not imagine that I will quit the scene when business requires my presence; in that case, I hope I shall always despise personal inconveniences and dangers. This year our affairs incroached too far upon the hot season; and, accordingly, I was taken extremely ill: when I recovered, my friends at Aleppo insisted upon my going thither; but the distemper had left such a dejection of spirits, that I should not have complied with their kind invitation, had not my duty been interested by an unhappy accident which befel the French vice-consul, who, with his janissary, was robbed and shamefully abused between this place and Bylan. In such cases, our forces must be united, for what touches one nation must sensibly affect the other; and if the authors of such an outrage upon a person in his office, are not punished by the Porte with the utmost severity, we must shift our quarters; for here we cannot live but in the midst of infamy and danger.

We



We therefore set out for Aleppo, in the beginning of July, and after Doctor Russell had banished an impertinent fever by which I was attacked in that city, some hearty companions engaged me in a party to go and view the valley of Salt, at Gibull: we accordingly dispatched before us our family-equipage, consisting of tents, beds, cook, kitchen furniture, bread, victuals, drink, and almost every article of living but water and barley for our horses, and even these must be provided beforehand by travellers in some parts of those countries. We passed the olive village, and that called Spherée, which is the entry to the desert of Arabia, on that side of Aleppo, and found our tents pitched at Melhua. I cannot boast of the beauty of these places, but the fields are spacious and interspersed with pyramidical hills where villages formerly stood: there our gentlemen hunt and hawk during the winter season, and there we saw great numbers of Antilopes sporting on the plains; but, when we approached, they retired to the northern hills for safety, and we had no dogs to follow them.

Next morning, after breakfast, we went to Gibull, examined this famous valley of Salt, and returned in the evening; but, after what I have said of the Salines in Cyprus, it will be needless to detain you on this subject. This valley, in some places, extends as far as our visible horizon; it receives water from some little rivulets and torrents from the surrounding hills, but there is no depth in any part of it, because the surface is so very extensive and horizontal. Here can be no communication with the sea, so that the earth must be strongly impregnated with the mineral, which incorporating with these waters, the excessive heat of the sun exhales the aqueous particles, and the concretion follows of course. Their manner of working the salt is this: children are employed to break it with little batts, studded with the heads of large nails, and the men shovel the white surface into heaps, which are sold in Aleppo and some other places: what is foul with a mixture of earth, they sell in the country, and, when carried to a place where wood is plenty, the people boil it up. But this is rarely the case.

At Melhua and Gibull we found tolerable water, though a little farther it is very scarce. At a small distance from the first of these places is a brook called Melhua's fountain, which also disembogues itself in the valley. All the people in this neighbourhood were extremely civil to us, on account of Mr. Fitzhugh, whose good qualities have even acquired the favour and esteem of these barbarians.

Scarce was I returned from this trip, when I engaged in another to the Euphrates, which I shall describe from the account of that journey I sent in a letter to Mr. Consul Pollard; and, as I told him, so now I give you notice, that I will not be confined to the methodical journal of a professed traveller, but, as usual, break out into occasional digressions when the subject seems to suggest them; just as a parcel of travelling Turks amuse themselves in jaretting, when they meet with a convenient spot of ground for the purpose. And now I talk of this exercise, in which those people delight, it will not be amiss to give you some idea of the diversion. A jarret resembles our cudgel, but is of heavier and harder wood, and used by way of lance or javelin: one Turk gallops away at full speed, another follows and darts his jarret with great dexterity, while the first avoids it with surprising address; the second no sooner darts than he wheels about, and is pursued in his turn. The riders, as well as their horses, are surprisingly trained to this diversion.

After this preamble, let me proceed to inform you, ~~that~~, on the seventeenth of last August, the reverend Mr. Hemmings, Mr. Fitzhugh, Mr. Levett, Mr. Chitty, and I, took our departure from Aleppo, equipped with every thing necessary for a journey through the deserts of Arabia, and other countries inhabited by savages.-----In my first letter, I lamented my fate in having travelled through many kingdoms without the comfort of an agreeable companion; but, on this expedition, I was much more fortunate: for, though the gentlemen did me the honour to choose me caravan-pacha, investing me with a sort of dictatorial power, I never had occasion to use my authority: one soul seemed to animate the whole party, so desirous was every individual to contribute to the happiness of the society in general: a different province was assigned to every one, to which he adhered with cheerfulness and spirit; so that not one dispute happened during the whole journey, nor did any accident intervene to damp our pleasure, except that of Mr. Hemmings, his being seized with the gout; which, however, he bore with admirable good humour and philosophy.

As I propose to affix to this letter, not only a table of our route, but likewise a little map of the countries through which we travelled, I shall here only mention such places as are remarkable for some curiosity, or other particular that will deserve the notice of those who may be tempted to make the same jaunt.

Saint

Saint Simeon was the first place we proposed to visit, though the road is by no means inviting; for it lies over rugged rocks, and is full of troublesome loose stones, so that this part may be as justly termed Arabia Petræa, as that which actually bears the name. The village Bellremon makes a tolerable appearance at a distance, but when we approached it, we found the houses were mere huts, and that the deception was occasioned by their pigeon-houses, which are long, square buildings; this is likewise the case with several other villages which are surrounded with vineyards. From Mara we passed through a small, but rich plain, environed with rocky hills; at Banazur saw what we took to be a ruined convent, because a bellfry is yet standing, and the cross that distinguished the knights of Jerusalem, is carved over some of the doors. From the ruins that are found in all these countries, it appears that the meanest buildings have been of solid architecture, some in the gothic stile, and others in a kind of composite of that and the roman. Sourchoun seems to have been a place of note, yet I could distinguish one chapel only, and that without any thing remarkable.

Saint Simeon is, indeed, well worth seeing, to any person of curiosity. The structure of the church and convent is magnificent, according to the taste of the times; and its situation upon the verge of a very high hill, adds an awful grandeur to its appearance. This building was raised in order to perpetuate the memory of the famous St. Simeon, who lived in the time of Theodosius the younger. Evagrius says, that Mandra was the name which the saint gave to this place from his own austere manner of living, as the word Mandræ signifies hovels, stables, &c. and, metaphorically, a monastery, whence abbots are now called archimandriti; but, after the holy man's retreat from this world, Mandra was lost in St. Simeon.

I shall not question the real piety of this aerial martyr, an appellation which he acquired by his odd manner of living, though he, as little as any man on earth, had a title to the name of martyr; but, I will venture to say, that he, and many other supposed saints, who retired from society in order to mortify and excruciate their own bodies, were no other than religious madmen, who ought to have been treated as miserable patients who had lost their reason. This Saint Wronghead lived amidst the extremity of wretchedness, in his first cell, for the space of nine years, and spent forty-seven years in the Mandra, ten of which he passed in a narrow, confined place;

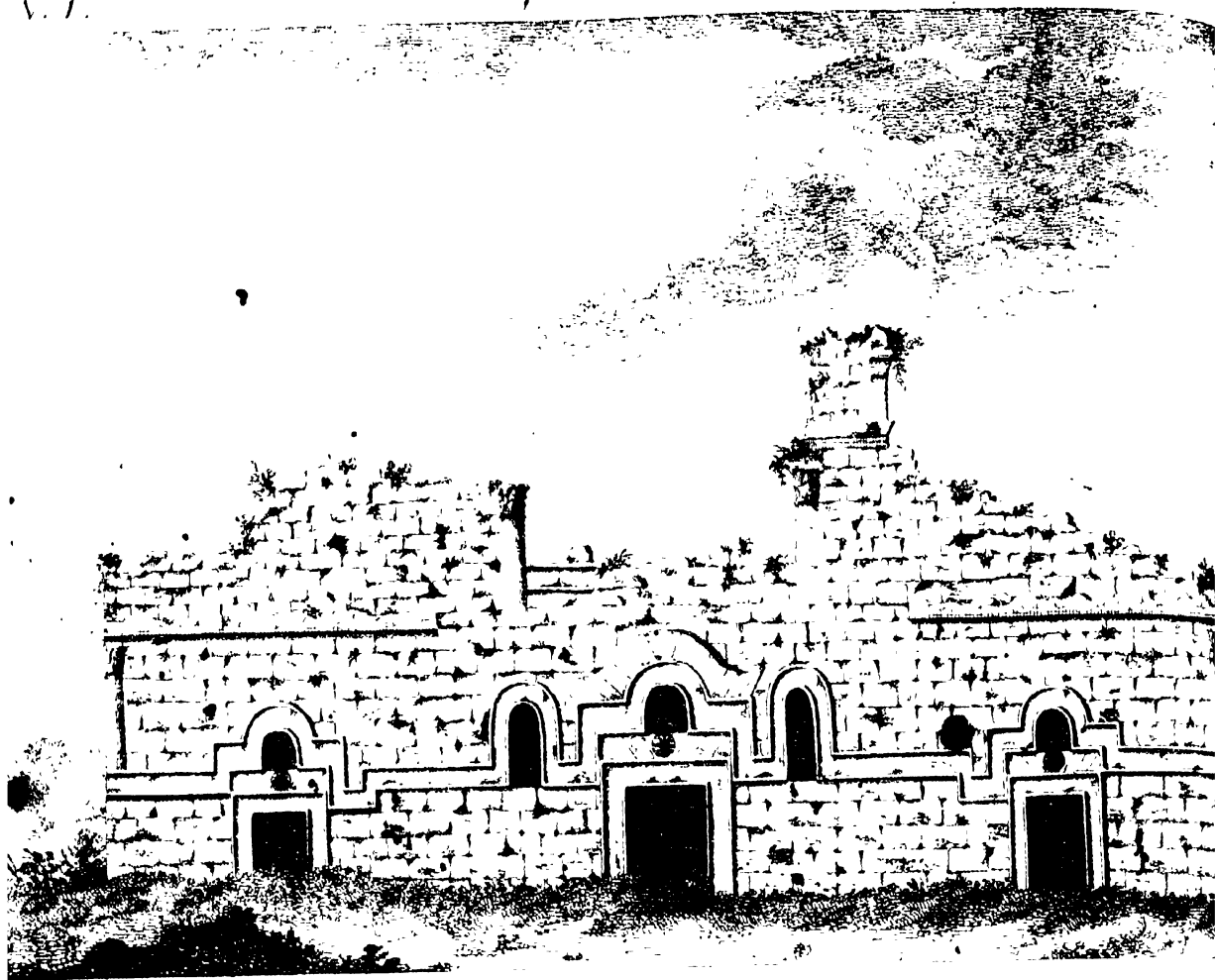
place; then he mounted a short pillar, where he resided seven years chained by the neck; he afterwards caused a nest to be built for him forty cubits high, and there he dwelt for thirty years longer, with the same, or, perhaps, a stronger chain about his neck. I do not remember whether it was of iron or hemp, but, be that as it may, it is very surprising that he did not some time or other swing, for the circumference of his aerial mansion did not exceed two cubits. In these extravagant situations he passed the night in prayer, and the day in holy discourses with those who came to consult him; he performed surprising cures, and so many genuflexions, that a certain person numbered two thousand in a very short space of time, and then grew weary of keeping the reckoning.

The reputed sanctity of the place invited a vast number of deluded enthusiasts to settle around it, so that, in a little time, the whole hill, together with a great part of the plain below, was covered with the buildings, some of which have certainly belonged to people of condition, but they are raised in such a particular taste, that, though the walls of some are almost entire, I cannot discover the purposes for which several parts of them were intended.

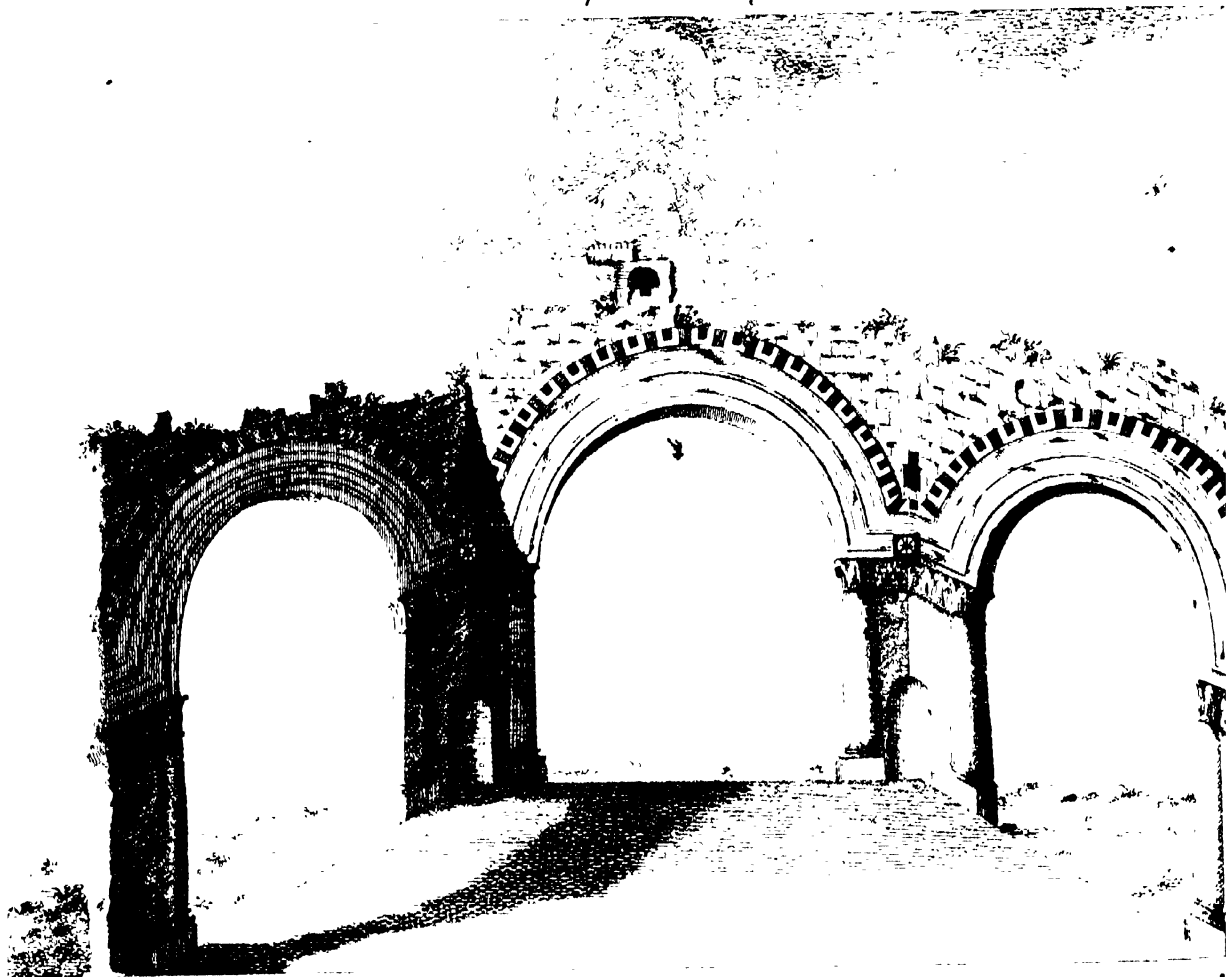
In the afternoon of that day on which we arrived, we strolled about in quest of curiosities, and, in the evening, held a general council, in which it was resolved, that I should stay at St. Simeon to make drawings of the building; and, that the other gentlemen should proceed to the hill called Sheck Baraket, visit the catacombs, and collect inscriptions. Accordingly they took horse next morning, and I went to work with my pencil: you have here the five drawings which I made. N<sup>o</sup>. 1, 2, and 3. I intended to have joined in the perspective way, but my paper was too small, and my eyes are not at all fit for delicate performances; so that you must consider these as rough sketches only. I shall not pretend to give a particular description of this church; but Evagrius is widely mistaken when he says, "There were four porticos on the four sides." No body would expect to see a portico at the back of the altar, and the north-side is entire, as you see in the draught N<sup>o</sup>. 1. The church forms a cross, the breadth of which amounts to two hundred and seventy-eight feet; and, on the south side, there is an handsome portico, the length I cannot justly determine, because the vast number of huge stones which lie to the west, where the grand portico stood, made it impracticable to trace the foundation; however, we may make a tolerable guess in this manner: the length of the choir is one hundred and eight feet, the diameter of an



12. North Side of S<sup>t</sup> Simeon Scale 87 foot



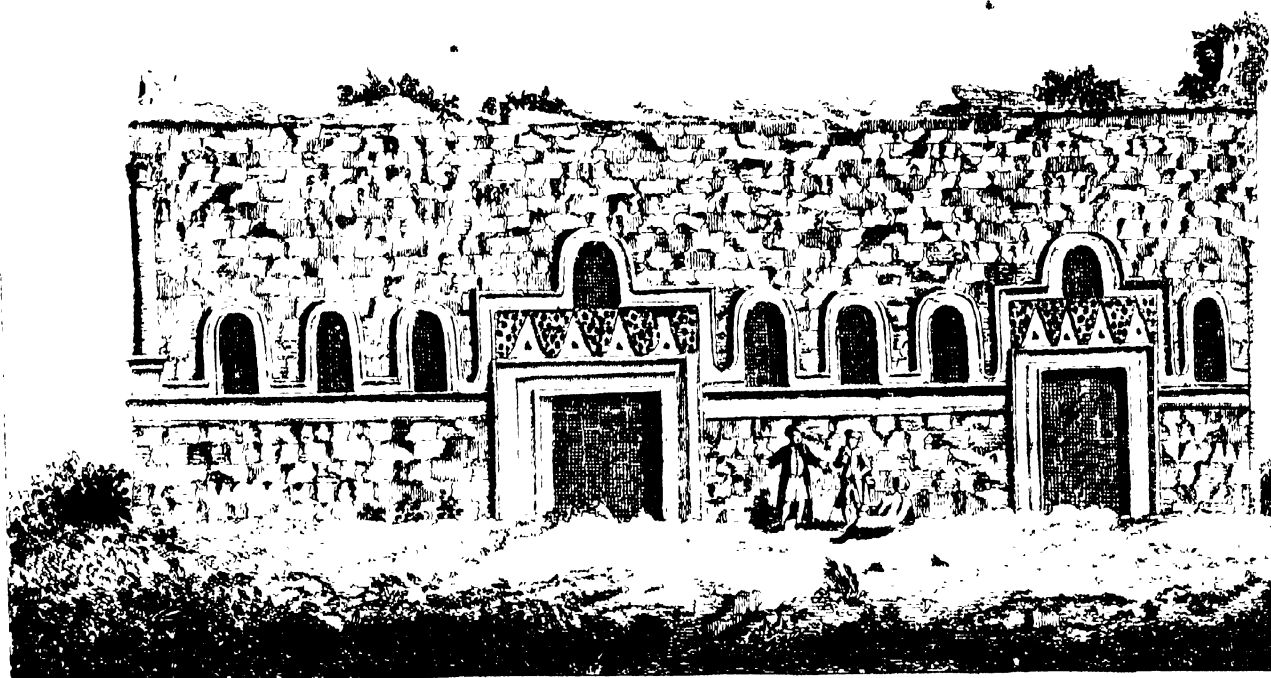
The three most entire Sides of the Octagon of 90 feet of S<sup>t</sup> Simeon



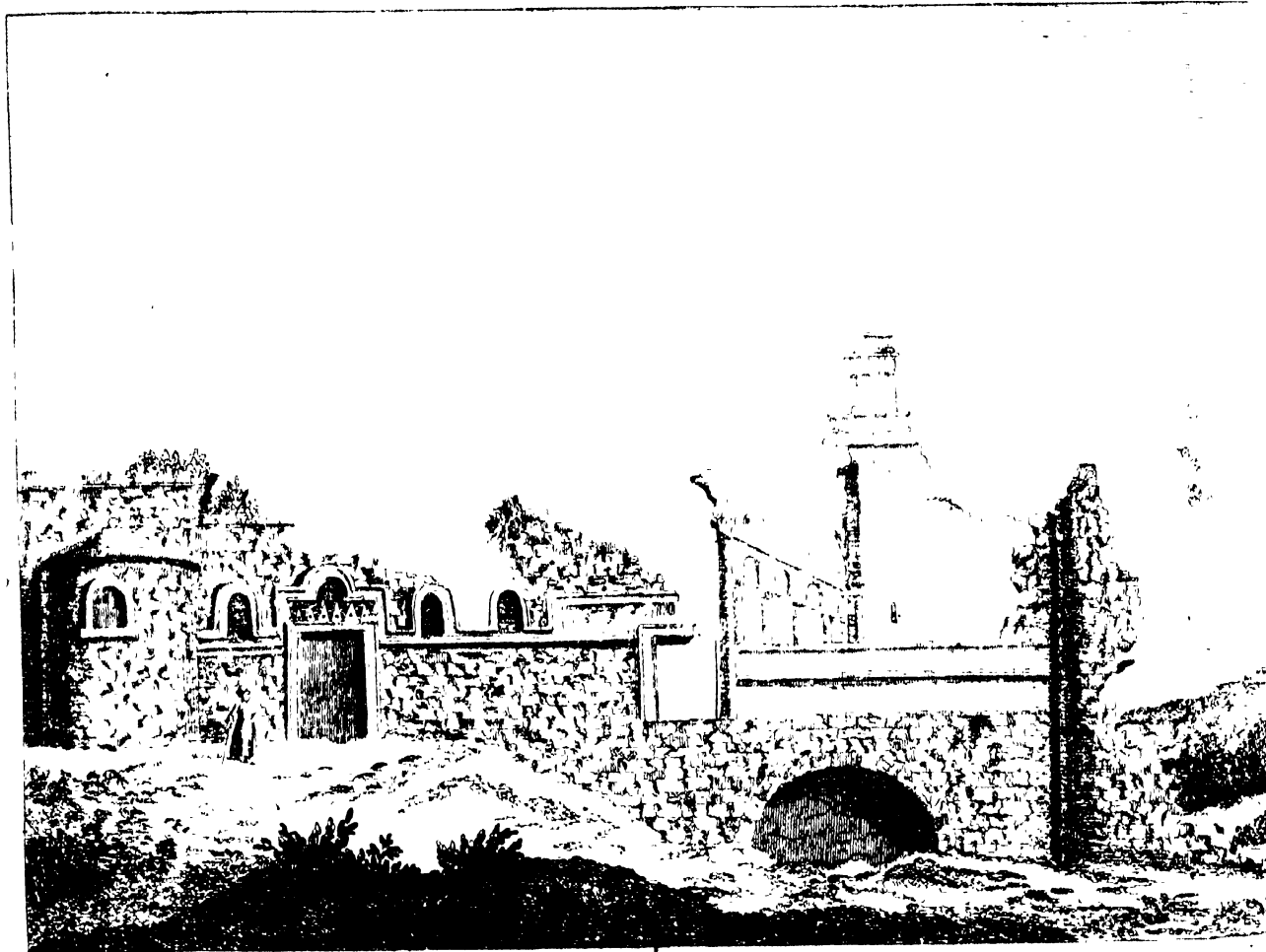
The Base of the Saints Pillar is 9 & the Palastal 6 foot Square.



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153

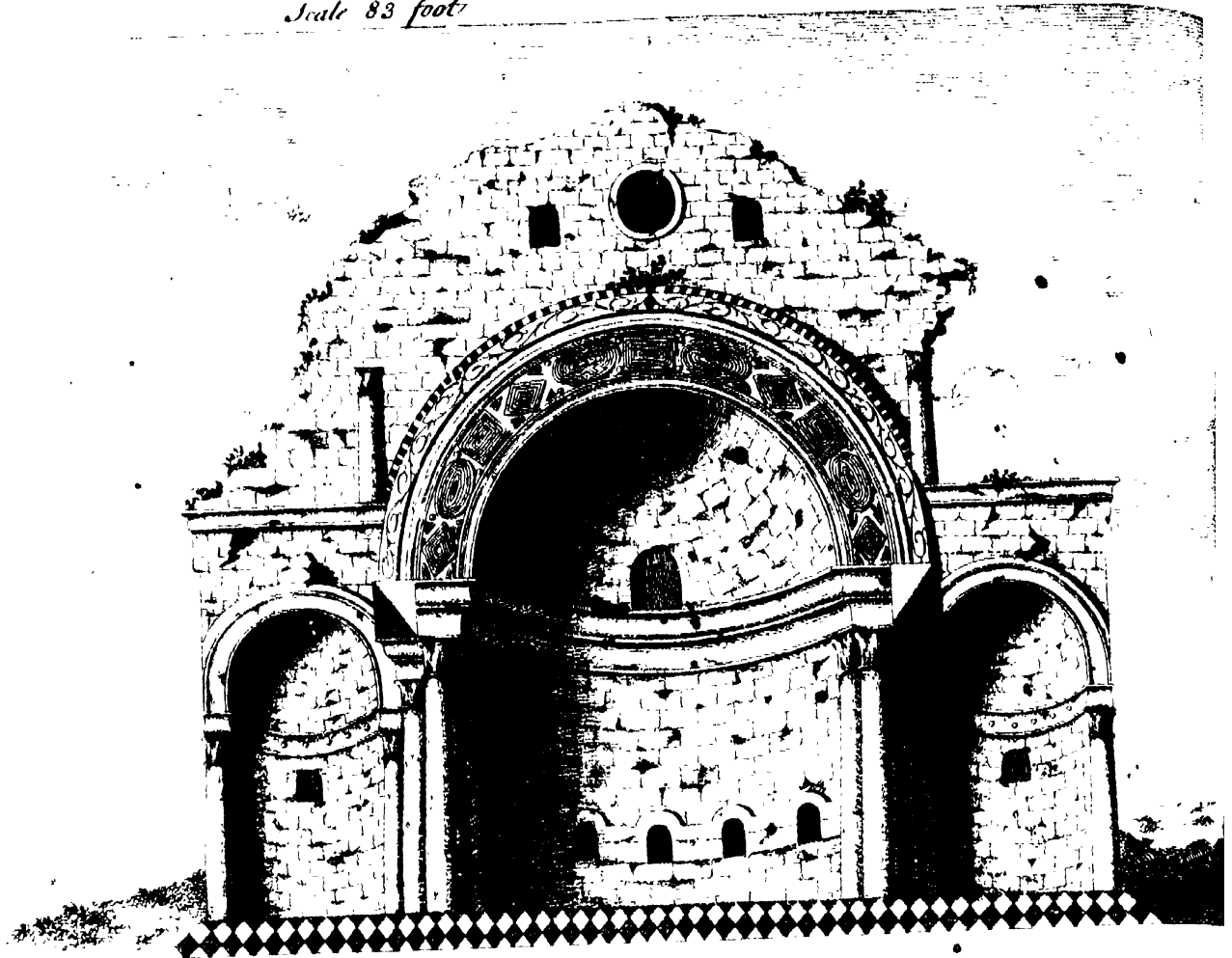






# The great Altar of S. Simeon

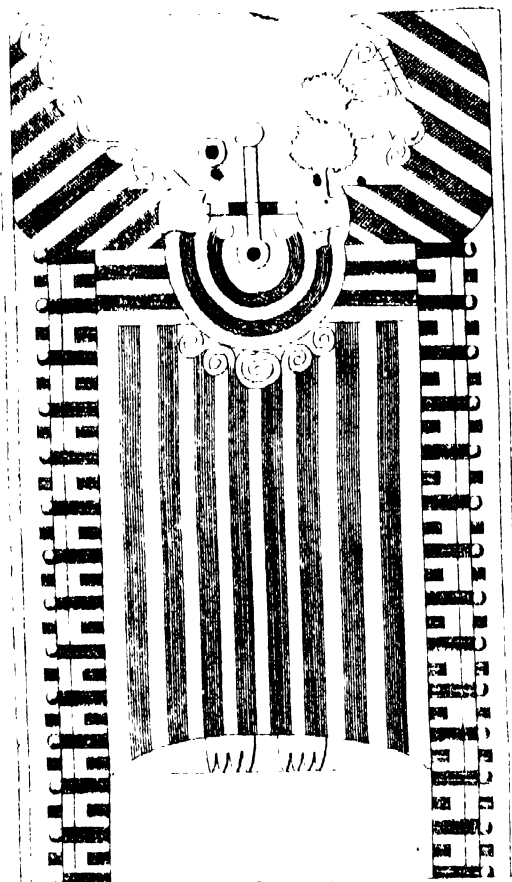
Scale 83 feet



## Ornaments of the great Altar of S. Simeon

A. Drummond.

N<sup>o</sup> 15.



Page

N<sup>o</sup> 16.



50 by 40 Inches.



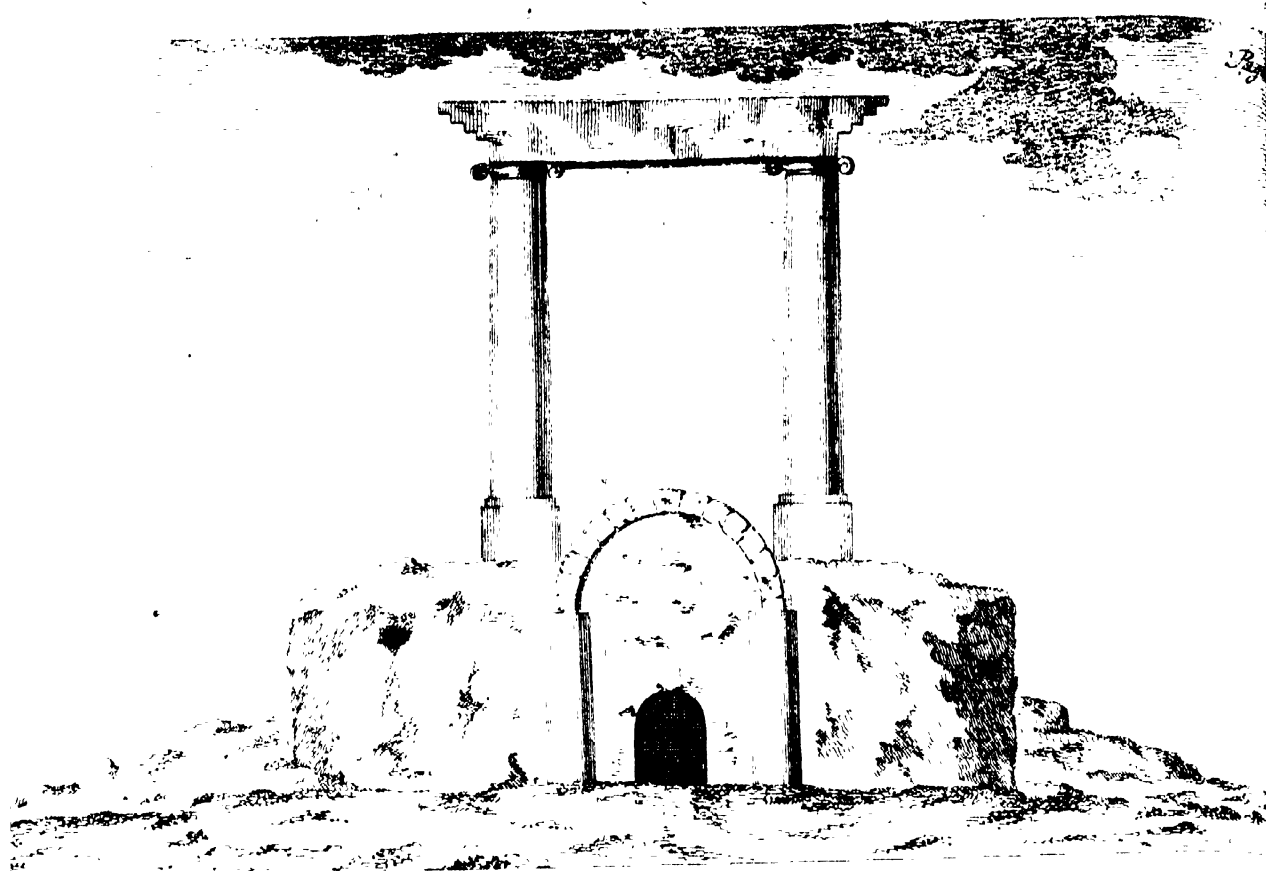


Fig.

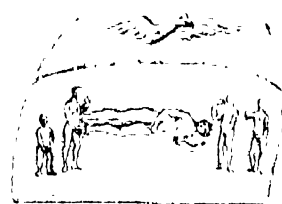
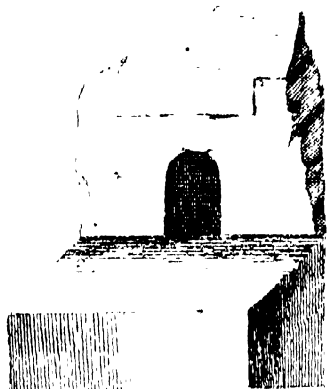
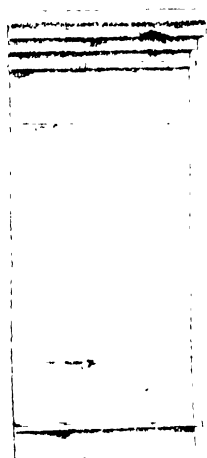


Fig.

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Fig.

Fig.



an octagon that forms the body of a church, is ninety feet; about one hundred and eighteen feet go to the west part of the nave, or fust of the most cross, the thickness of the middle walls may be about six feet, and we shall suppose about thirty more including the portico, which will make the whole amount to three hundred and fifty-two. Without the church, on the back part of the altar, are two rows of six corinthian pillars; the lower stands upon a base and pedestal, and has an architrave above: the upper row stands upon a base only; they have capitals, freeze and modelion cornice with scallops; but the small altars, on each side, have only cornices over the the pillars. How could Evagrius mistake this for a portico?

I cannot forbear mentioning a blunder committed by the architect of this edifice. You know the center of the gate should directly coincide with the center of the great altar, and all the intermediate openings, in order to preserve the beauty of the fabric, and render the prospect more entire, and uniformly agreeable; whereas, in this building, the side of the octagon, which fronts the great altar, is above a foot to one side.

The cloisters, or cells for the monks, have been very extensive, with a grandeur proportioned to that of the church; but how the apartments have been contrived I cannot conceive, nor is there one inscription to be seen in the place.

About noon my fellow-travellers returned from the catacombs, not a little scorched by the sun, when my reverend friend gave this account of what had fallen under his observation.-----At the foot of Shek Baraket, over the inner door of the catacomb, represented N<sup>o</sup>. 6, is the following inscription.

ΑΦΙΕΡΩΤΕ  
ΑΙΧΙΑΛΙΩ ΡΗΤΕΙΝΩ ΤΩ  
ΕΞΟΥΑΠΙΑΣ ΡΗΓΙΑΛΗΣ ΚΑΙ  
ΑΙΧΙΑΛΙΟΥ ΠΤΟΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑ  
ΤΕΥΣΑΧΕΝΩ ΕΤΗΣ ΒΟΗΘΩ ΚΟΡΝΙΚΟΥ  
ΛΑΡΙΩΝ ΥΠΑΤΙΚΟΥ ΣΗΣΑΝΤΙΕ Η ΚΑΧΗΝΕ ΙΑ  
ΧΕΧΡΙ ΠΑΝ ΗΛΟΥΑ ΚΤΟΥΓΧ --- ΕΤΟΥΣ ---

There is another nearly of the same kind, but the pillars are square and not so high, and the inscription above at too great a distance to be read. In a narrow gut, between two hills, is the monument of a Roman soldier, with his effigies, lying at his length, his head leaning on one hand, while one or two persons sit at his head and feet; over him is an eagle with its wings expanded: the whole in relievo, cut from the solid rock, as exhibited in N<sup>o</sup>. 7. and distinguished with the following Latin and Greek inscriptions.

T FLAVIVS IVLIANVS VETERAN  
LEG VIII AVG DEDICAVIT MONVMENTVM SVVM IN  
SEMPITERNVM DIIS MANIBVS SVIS ET FLTITIAE VXORIS SVAE  
INFERISQVE ET HEREDIBVS SVIS POSTERISQVE EORVM VT  
NELICERET VLLI EORVM ABALIENARE VLLO MODO ID MONV  
MENTVM.

Τ ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΣ ΟΥΕΤΕΡΑΝΟΣ ΛΕΓΕΩΝΟΣ Η  
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΣ ΑΦΙΕΡΩΣΕΝ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΔΙΗΝΕΚΕΣ  
ΘΕΟΙΣ ΚΑΤΑΧΘΟΝΙΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΑΙΜΟΣΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ  
ΤΗΣ ΚΥΝΑΙΚΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΟΙΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΓΓΟ  
ΝΟΙΣ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΟΠΩΣ ΜΗ ΔΕΝΙ ΕΞΟΝΗ ΑΠΑΛΛΟΤΡΙΩΣΑΙ ΚΑΤΟΥ  
ΔΕΝΑ ΤΡΟΠΟΝ ΤΟ ΑΥΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝ.  
**ΚΑΙ ΟΥ**

Here is an intail, which, in those times, no action of an heir could forfeit; for a violation of the repositories of the dead was considered as the most heinous and detestable of all crimes: and the ashes of this honest soldier would have been deemed violated, had any corpse been admitted into his sepulchre.

From St. Simcon we travelled, for about an hour, through a very narrow bottom between high hills, then over very good ground, we reached the river Aphreen, which runs in beautiful windings, and is bounded by high banks, upon which stands the pretty little village of Pofoul; and, in its neighbourhood, we found a noble spring: but all the fields around Arshia are covered with thistles, which the brutes that inhabit the country take no pains to destroy.

In a little bottom, just by the mill of Cotmah, we dined, and had the honour of a visit from two notorious ruffians, namely, Hussien Aga, and Aligoura Aga: we received them civilly for our  
own

own fakes, ordered carpets to be laid for them under our tents; as no chairs are used by the Orientals, who generally sit cross legged; though, when they pay great deference to the person in whose presence they are, they kneel and make a feat of their legs. We treated our visitants with coffee and some presents; for, as we are now among the Gourdins, we must respect their chieftains as the Indians worship the devil. In return for their good entertainment, they invited us to their houses, but we thanked them, and begged to be excused. After their departure, we were also visited by the great beg Chirdgeé Ogle, who came in great pomp, with his standard displayed, and was regaled by us with a greater degree of ceremony, and more valuable presents than we had paid to the others: he likewise desired to see us at his house; but, as our intention was to visit ruins, not men, we declined the proffered honour, and he dispensed with our compliance.

From the village of Calmah we enjoyed a delightful prospect of the extensive plain around the town and hill of Azafs; and I was quite ravished with the view of Sinkalce, which was the next place we arrived at, and is situated upon a fine woody hill, in the sides of which the farmers have their granaries: from thence we descended to the banks of the Aphreen, where we encamped.

And here, before we proceed, it may not be amiss to observe, that we had provided ourselves with the sixth edition of Maundrel's Journey to Jerusalem, to which is added, an account of his journey to the Euphrates, &c. This book is so universally esteemed for its accuracy, that we thought ourselves happy in having such a guide; but whosoever has published this additional account, has done great injury to the character and memory of that author, who could not possibly exhibit the ruins of a palace for those of a cathedral, or mistake the points of a common compass. I therefore conclude, that this imperfect account is some bookseller's jobb, calculated on purpose to swell the book, so as to make it sell for a greater price. I shall not give myself the trouble to engage in a criticism on this performance, but describe every thing that occurred, as it appeared to my view or reflection, which was assisted by the conjecture and suggestions of my fellow-travellers.

Having decamped from the banks of the Aphreen, we crossed that river in our way towards Corus; but, before we reached this place, were insolently stopped, at a paultry hut-village, by a posse of Gourdins, who asked if we had a firman, or beuraldee, the first being the grand signior's pass, and the other that of a pacha:

in

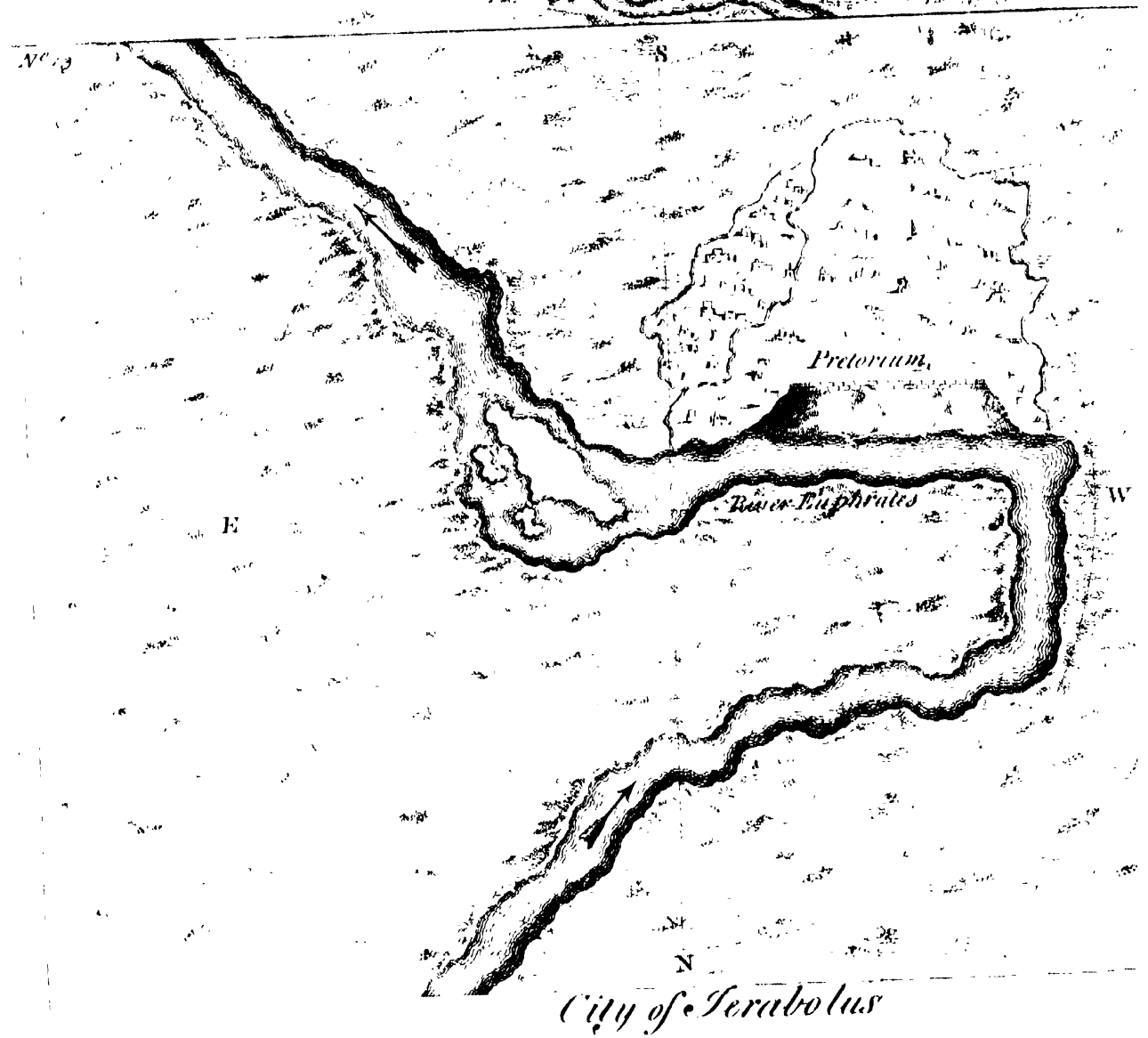
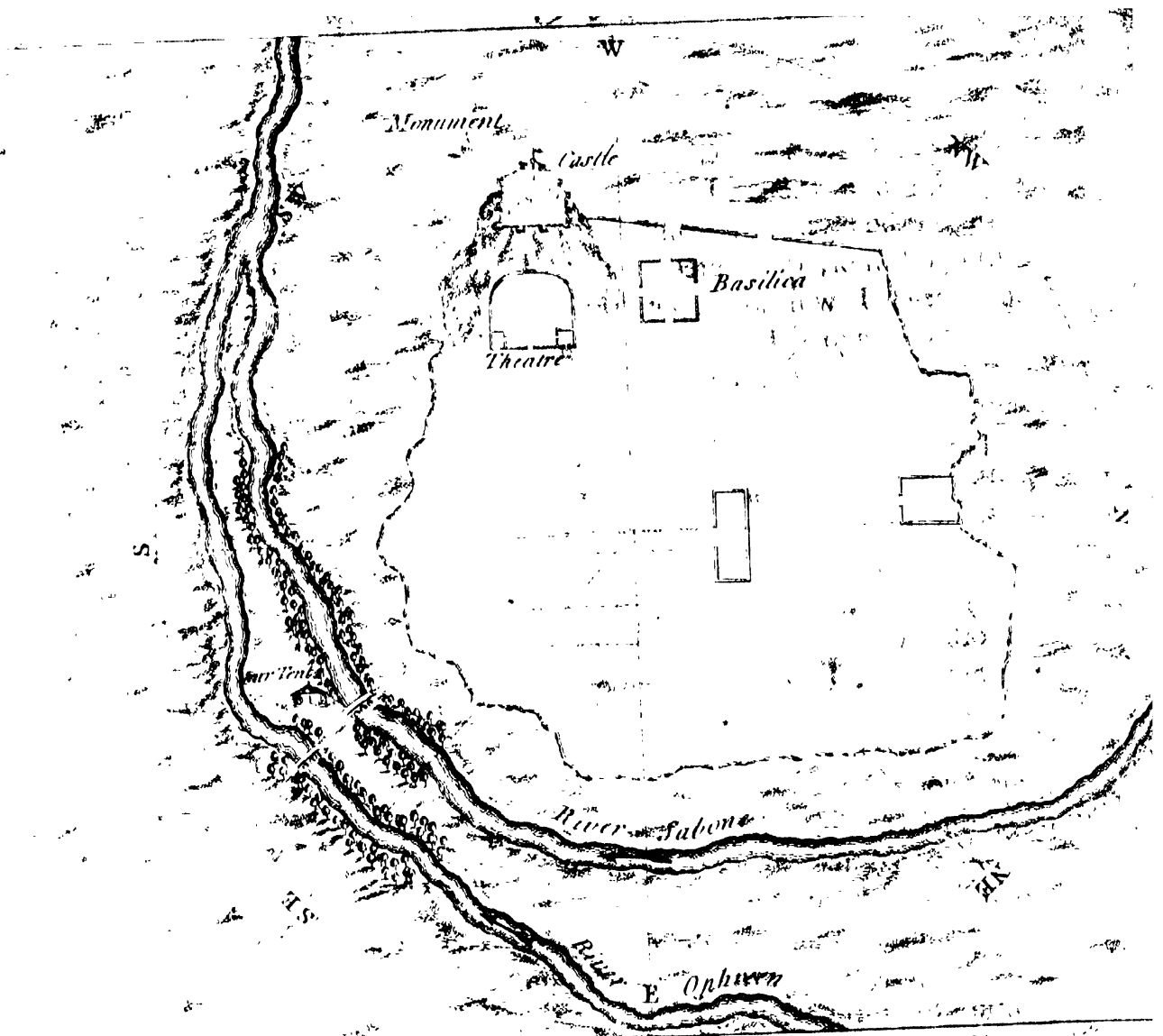
in answer to this demand, we explained our capitulations with the Porte, which were a sufficient safe convoy; but they swore we should not pass unless we would gratify them with money, brandy, and tobacco. A council of war being instantly called, it was determined that we should make our way good, although they were double our number. They were made acquainted with our resolution; upon which they ran to arms, while we detached one of our servants to inform their beg or lord of their insolence, and of our approach. He was then at a monument, which the author of the Journey to the Euphrates describes near the foot of the hill, on which the castle of Corus is situated. That description may, possibly, be just, for we did not approach it, because we saw it full of women, who, I suppose, kept holiday, on account of the circumcision which the son of the beg had undergone. He himself, however, whose name is Chalcel Aga, quitted his females, mounted his horse, and, with a great retinue, received us in a more courteous manner than I had ever known practised among the Turks, though he was no other than the chief of those savages who inhabit the Gourdin hills. He welcomed us twice with great civility; said he could not, at all times, answer for the behaviour of his people, but that now we might look upon ourselves as in absolute safety. He accordingly accompanied us to Corus, and his people jarretted all the way for our diversion, until the ascent became too steep for that diversion.

Corus, antiently Cyrus, is a city of Cyrestice, of which the famous Theodoret was bishop. By Ptolomey it was called *Κυρρῶς*, and in the council of Chalcedon, *Κυρῶς*, and thence the country around acquired the name of *Κυρηστικη*, or Cyrestice. Theodoret, in his Ecclesiastical History, makes its distance from Antioch two days journey; and Antoninus places it forty-two miles from Berrhæa; an account that agrees tolerably well with its distance from Aleppo; so that there seems to be no room to doubt of its being Cyrus: we may likewise add the affinity of sounds, which ought to have some weight in a country where every thing is corrupted. The alteration from Cyrus to Corus is not great, especially if we suppose, that, in those days, the Greek Upsilon was sounded like an open French U.

The castle of this once noble city, which, from the foundation of the walls that still remains, appears to have been very great, stood upon a mountain of greater height and more difficult access than that on which the city stood: yet, though I ranged over the whole, I could see neither letter nor object worth notice. Indeed, there  
are







are three inscriptions over the gate, according to the author of the account; but, though I hung over the wall at each of these places, with the book in my hand by way of prompter, I could not distinguish more than three or four letters succeeding each other; nevertheless I will not dispute their having been legible eight and forty years ago. I take no notice of the situation of the places with regard to each other, because N°. 8 is a sketch of the whole.

The city hath stood upon the plain surface of a hill below this castle; and, from the ruins, I have reason to believe that every house was built of excellent well polished square stones, which may be called a sort of marble, for none of them are weather-blown or honey-combed. One part of the wall seems to be regular, but the other we could not trace. The noble square building, which the author of the account mentions, has neither the foundations of a portico, altar, nave, cloister, or mort-cross; how then should it be a cathedral? We saw the bases of some pillars, and the spot where some walls have been, together with a large area, which is very distinct; so that I imagine this building has been a basilica, a species of edifice which had always walking-places below, and apartments above. A noble row of pillars, of great length, has led to another grand building, but I really do not know of what sort, and, I will not trouble you with idle conjectures; yet I will venture to affirm, that, in the skirt of the hill on which the castle stands, there has been a very superb theatre: from what remains in the front, it appears to have been built in a good taste. Through a gate at each end, we enter into a square room, which was certainly the spoliarium of the Romans, or the *Ἀποδυστήριον* of the Greeks, where the gladiators left their cloaths, and to which the wounded were carried: from these are arched entries to the theatre. The front, over walls, extends to seventy-two yards, six of which are taken up in the central entry, and three in each of those last are on the sides; the semi-diameter makes thirty-six yards to the seats, and the base of them may amount to fourteen. We found the following inscription on a stone, the figure of which you have N°. 9.

ΚΑΛΙΚΙΝΙΟΝ  
 ::ΟΚΛΟΝΡΛΕ  
 ::ΓΑΛΑΙΟΥΛΙΑ  
 ΓΑΙΟΥΘΥΓΑΤΡ  
 ΕΕΟΥΗΡΑΤΟ  
 ΙΔΙΟΝΑΝΔΡΑ

On another stone, not so large as the former, we read,

ΙC :: PAIC  
 ΕΥΔΗΜΟC  
 ΕΥΔΗΛΧΟΥ  
 ΕΖΙΔΙΩΝ

Leaving Corus, we pitched our tents upon the banks of the river Sabone, near the bridge that consists of six mean arches, which will, probably, soon go to ruin.

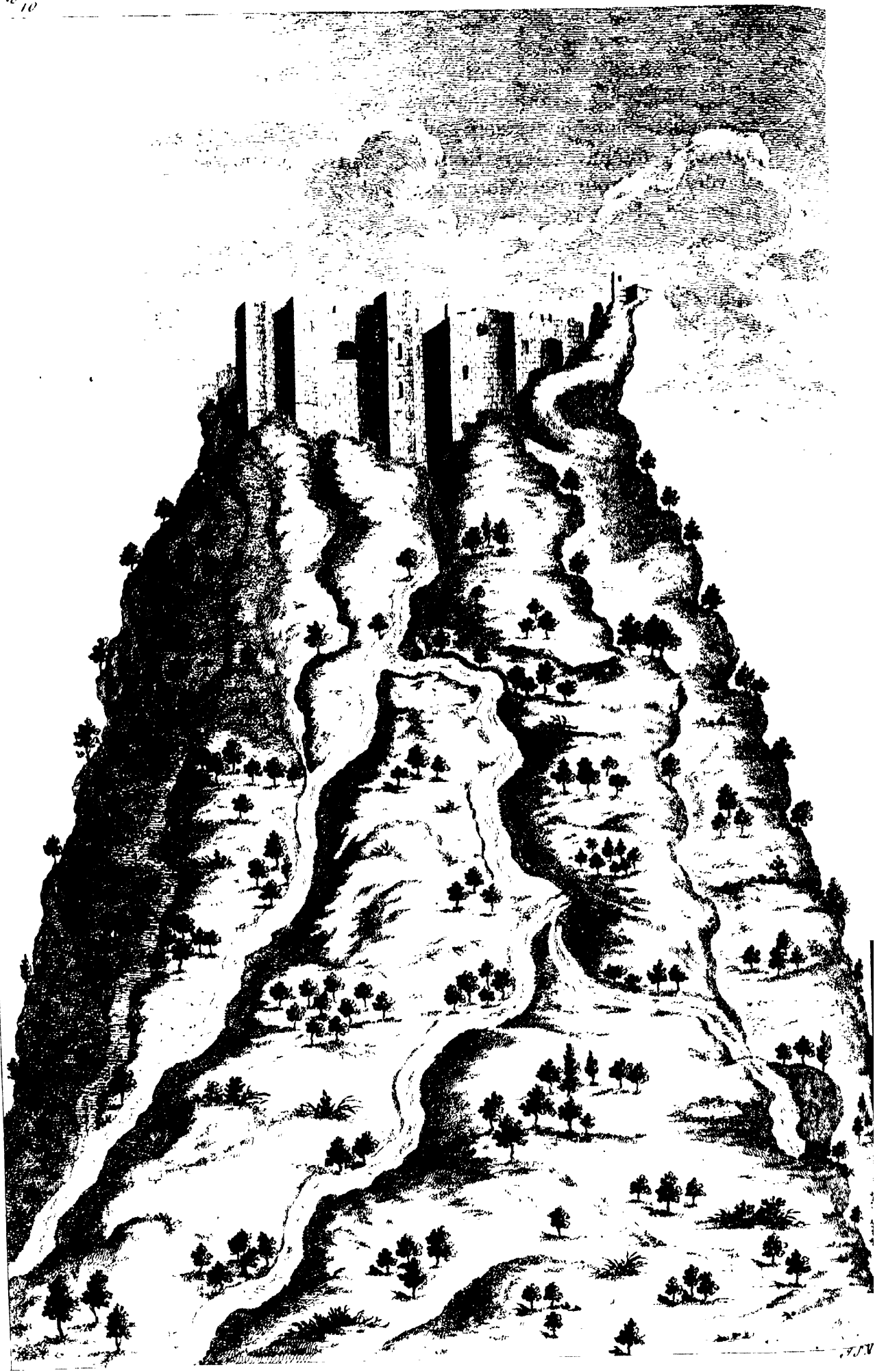
Chaleel Beg accompanied us to our tents, where he honoured us with his presence at dinner; nay, in spite of all our remonstrances, he, together with his brother-in-law Mustapha Aga, and some of his people, upon whose fidelity he could depend, actually watched over us in the night, because, as he told us, we had fallen into a den of thieves; and, next day, sent his brother with a guard to conduct us in safety out of a country inhabited by the worst of villains. One thing very singular in this good man's behaviour was, that he always rose and saluted us as we passed him; a deportment opposite to the constant practice of the Turks, the meanest of whom thinks it beneath him to rise and salute any *giaour* or infidel. You may be sure we exerted ourselves in making proper acknowledgments for all this uncommon civility.

There is an agreeably wild bottom at the place where we crossed the Aphreen. There are a number of good gardens at the village of Carnavee, on the other side of which is a very fine spring, not far from the fountain of king Alli, or Alli Chismay.

Beshaanah stands upon an hill, a situation generally chosen by these people for the convenience of discovering their enemies at a distance, and of defending themselves the more easily when attacked. Below this place, the water is led in conduits to different grounds, the work being executed with more judgment and skill than could be expected in this part of the world.----Gangeen is an handsome village that seems to hang upon a rising ground; and, in the neighbourhood of Sipri, the rocks resemble iron ore; all around the mountains are steep, and the valleys narrow, but covered with woods; from which they derive a very agreeable appearance. Upon an eminence from whence we had a prospect of the castle of Rouwant, I sat down in a shade, and drew the sketch which you have at N<sup>o</sup>. 10. It stands upon the summit of a very high, conical hill, which is one of the heights of Amanus, and affords a most imperial view; but, as we were assured that it contained nothing to gratify our curiosity, we spared ourselves the fatigue of ascending the steep, and making a circular turn, encamped upon a charming spot near the foot of it, where we dined. What name it formerly bore I know not, but it must have been built before the time of the Saracens, for it was taken by the sultan Dahir.

Through





*South Front of the  
Castle of Rouvray*

Through this whole country there is no such thing as timber, all that grows being no other than low coppice, or brush-wood.---By some unaccountable accident, we, in the evening, turned out of our road, mounted a very steep hill, and encamped upon a piece of very bad ground at Morejano. Far from repining at what had happened, I was perfectly pleased with our mistake; for we found ourselves upon the top of one of the highest Gourdin hills; a delicious spring issued from the rock, the meanders of the river Aphreen regaled the view in several places, and the whole prospect was greatly wild and agreeable: but you cannot conceive how cold we found the morning in this place.

Ulhan is the handsomest village I have yet seen in this country: it stands upon an eminence adorned with vineyards and gardens, above a beautiful plain interspersed with olive-groves; the ground here is so extremely high as to overtop almost all the mountains in the neighbourhood. Gouroum is likewise a delightful village, and is provided with a mosque, which was the first we had seen since we set out on this journey. A little way beyond this place, our view was struck with the appearance of what seemed to be an antique chateau, upon the summit of an hill, and we began to congratulate ourselves upon the discovery; but we soon had the mortification to find that it was no other than a pigeon-house, called pourchee. Thus disappointed we jogged forwards, passed Aintab, and encamped near a mill upon the banks of a river which takes its name from that place; though this, in all probability, is the Sadjour.

Aintab exhibits a very fine appearance, the approach to it, from either side, being extremely pleasing; for it stands upon several hills, so that the houses look like so many hanging terraces, and the minarets of some mosques happen to be erected and placed in such a manner, that one would imagine they had been raised in honour of a Pompey or an Adrian. The castle stands by itself, on an high swelling eminence, surrounded by a deep fosse, and, in the rock, a covered way is cut out like a cincture or belt, in which are small embrasures for arrows or muskets; through these the garrison might annoy the besiegers, provided these last were destitute of cannon: but, like all the other forts I have seen in the possession of the Turks, it could make no defence against a regular attack: for, in several places which have been broke down, we see the rock of the covered way so thin, that a few great guns would soon beat it to powder. The whole neighbourhood of this city is prettily diversified; on the south with hills, on the north, west,  
and

and cast, with a gently flowing river, gardens, vineyards, groves, and corn-fields: the air is extremely pure, and plenty would be the portion of the inhabitants, were they permitted to reap the fruits of their labour; whereas, at present, all within the town is squalor, nastiness, and misery.

This Aintab is by some supposed to be the Antiochia penes Taurum, and its situation agrees pretty well with the description that Strabo and Ptolomy give of that city; but, if we credit Pliny or Lucian, we must place that Antiochia upon the Euphrates. This last author must be supposed to be well acquainted with the situation of Antiochia, for he was born at Samosata; therefore could hardly be ignorant of the geography of Commagena, especially of a place so near the city in which he was born.-----Commagena was a kingdom, known by the name of Euphratesia, or Augusteuphratesia; the capital being Samosata, upon the banks of the Euphrates. Macarius, who was patriarch of Antioch, about fifty years ago, says that Aintab was one of the twelve bishopricks of Euphratesia, and called Dalesthees, which is, doubtless, a corruption of Doliche, an ancient city of Commagena; and he farther observes, that the names of those places which he mentions, are taken from an antient Greek manuscript, belonging to the patriarchal library at Damascus.

We travelled along the river, which is, on each side, adorned with villages, trees, and gardens, as far as Jagdigeen, where we were very much perplexed by the author of the account, &c. who calls the place Adjia; a mistake which might have proceeded from the mumbling manner in which the natives pronounce their words: then he tells us that the Singas, or river of Aleppo, rises in this place all at once from a large fountain within ten yards of the Sadjour, with which a communication might be easily made. Had this fact been true, and the communication practicable, it certainly would have been executed long before this time: but the case is really this; a body of water is conveyed in a leader from the river Aintab, possibly the Sadjour, to water the gardens which hang towards the river; but this leader, or conduit, turns down a little way to the westward of the fountain, with the waters of which it joins in a channel between the gardens, and afterwards meets the river, whose course then changes from east to south, as you see in the chart, N<sup>o</sup>. II. How to reconcile this circumstance with his account I know not. Perhaps this river, if that which runs by Aintab is the Sadjour, separates somewhere below; and the branch that runs to Aleppo takes the name of the Singas, while the other, in its course to the Euphrates, retains the original appellation. Be that as it may, I believe Strabo had not very good authority for  
placing





placing

placing the head of the river Singas in the Mons Pierius; and, indeed, he seems to be mistaken in many particulars relating to the geography of these countries. Between Aleppo, and the highest part of Mons Amanus, there is no river that runs in the course which he assigns to his Singas.

From Aintab, as far as a certain well in the Desert, where a village once stood, we saw a great many vineyards dispersed on each side to Uroun, by which the Yalanchous runs; this river, which is, probably, the Touzad, glides through Nizeeb, and discharges itself into the Euphrates. Here the country is pleasant, the hills and dales being covered with plantations of olives, and a variety of other trees, though considerably within the boundaries of the Desert. In this town there is a pretty church, now converted into a mosque; and near the place where we encamped, is a sheek's house, from whence there is a subterranean passage to the church: for what purpose I know not. When we had proceeded a little way farther, we enjoyed a peep of the Euphrates, though it was very deceitful; for, from the loftiness of the Mesopotamian hills on the other side, it seemed very near, while it really was at a considerable distance. And here let me observe, that in this country we always found the morning cold, and the day scorching hot.

We have now reached the Euphrates, which, properly speaking, has, in this place, two sets of banks, one for summer, and another for winter; these last being full half a mile wider than the other. This river has a proud, bold course, and runs through immense tracts of countries. On the opposite, or Mesopotamian side, stands the city of Beer upon several little hills, by which it is shewn to advantage. It is, by Baudrand, in his *Lexicon Geographicum*, called BIRTHA; but I should be glad to find some authority for giving it the appellation of Apamia, which was opposite to the famous Zeugma; and, without doubt, must have been somewhere in this neighbourhood. As far as I travelled on the banks of the Euphrates, I saw no place so proper for a pass into Mesopotamia as this very spot where Beer now stands. It must be owned, indeed, that on this side there are no great remains of a city, yet this is no conclusive argument, because the materials might have been easily transported to the other side for the building of Beer, which is now a very considerable place. The bridge at Zeugma might, possibly, have been a bridge of boats, like that which is now used at Bagdad. Alexander the Great, as well as the emperor Julian, passed over bridges of this kind.

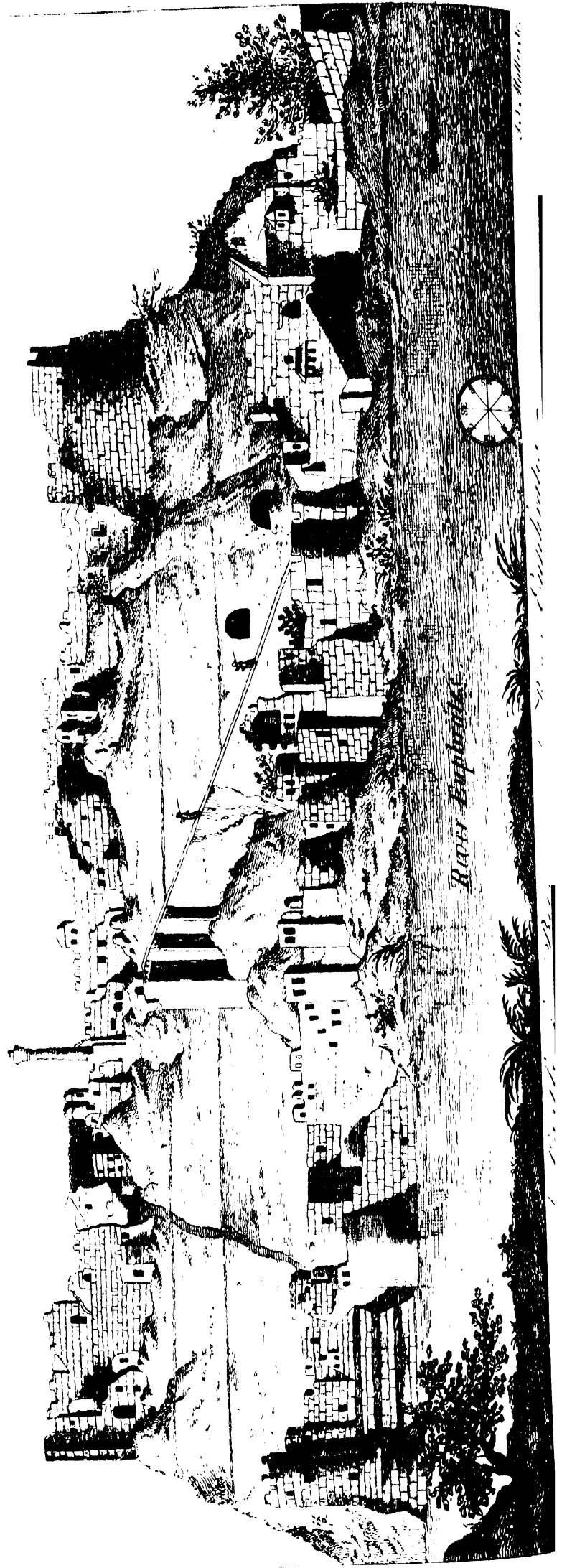
We pitched our tents upon an island of the Euphrates, from whence we had a view of the castle, town, river, and circumjacent country; so that the situation would have been extremely agreeable, had not we been well nigh scorched to death by the excessive natural and reflected heat.

While our negotiation at Beer was depending, I amused myself with sketching the castle, the drawing of which you have at N<sup>o</sup>. 12. The appearance is very singular: for, from the bare rock in the middle, it looks like one castle on the top of another.

The city is governed by a mussalem, to whom we sent our compliments, with better presents than are usually made, in hope of obtaining our request, which was permission to see the castle; but we were much mortified at his answer, the purport of which was this: "What are they who come to make their observations on the grand signior's garrisons? Do they take me for a child or an ass's head, that they would feed me with sweet-meats, and dupe me with a bit of cloth? No! they shall not see the castle, if they should tarry fourteen days; so they may be gone when they will." In consequence of this churlish reply, we held a council to deliberate whether or not we should cross the river and visit the city, since we could not be admitted into the castle; but, upon reflecting that a man capable of sending such a brutal message, might be apt to insult us in some other manner, we would not run any risque barely for the satisfaction of having it in our power to say we had been in Mesopotamia, especially as we knew that there was a dirty fameness in all the Turkish towns: and therefore we resolved to strike our tents after dinner, and quit the neighbourhood of Beer; which (pardon the pun) was governed by such a bear, that, exclusive of his unmannerly refusal, he had the insolence to ask how we dared to encamp upon his melon-ground without his permission; though the place we occupied was absolutely barren and uncultivated.

The boats here used are of a very odd figure, and very clumsily built: one third from the bow seems to be cut off, the sides are high and perpendicular, an huge timber binds the vessel across at the opening where the camels enter, of which she will carry four at a time: she is managed by two men, one of whom stands at the helm, which is a crooked piece of timber, and the rudder is a great way separated from the stern; at that end which dips into the water, is made fast a square log of about a foot and an half, and the





the whole is ruled by the crooked tiller : on the larboard-side, forwards, is fastened another crooked stick, with a square piece of wood at the end, which the other fellow manages by way of an oar, paddling along, while the other assists him by wriggling with his oar in the stern ; sometimes the boat is pushed forwards by poles.

There is something so agreeable in the entertaining variety that occurs to one who travels along the Euphrates, that no thought of his being in the Desarts of Arabia can ever enter his imagination, even though the ground through which he passes is altogether uncultivated. The river consists of a vast body of water, even in the summer ; and this is infinitely increased by the winter rains, which bring supplies from numberless streams that lose themselves in its bosom. The rapidity of the winter-current is so violent, that it has swept out some new channels, which have formed a number of pleasant islands : and, upon some of these, we saw travelling villages composed of Turcoman's huts, which are so contrived as to be rolled up and removed from place to place. The prospect of the Mesopotamian lands is not without its beauty, as it affords a variety of objects to the eye, and forms a contrast with the plain on which we travelled, for it abounds with white pointed hills ; and, on that side of the river, the banks are in several places covered with trees, of which, on our bank, there was not one to be seen.

After having crossed the Touzad at an old khane and garden, near the place where it falls into the Euphrates, we once more enjoyed the pleasure of taking up our quarters upon the border of this noble river, which here forms large islands by two detached branches, running with a deep bay about three miles from the great body, to which they return like so many playful infants who ramble a little way, and then return to their indulgent mother's bosom. Had the Euphrates flowed through Greece or Italy, it would have been celebrated by a thousand poetical pens, for the dignity of its stream and the watry deities that sport amidst its waves, and Tiber itself would have yielded to it in point of majesty and fame.

At Beer, and several other places on the river, we had seen people swimming upon what they call lowders ; and here the aga, or master of what I call a travelling village, gratified our curiosity with a more minute description of the machine, and ordered his own son to shew us the particular manner of using it. This is no other than a goat's skin without head, tail, and feet ; all the apertures are overlapped and closely stitched, except that of one leg, into  
which

which the man blows until it is quite distended with air, then he twists the skin of the leg and ties it very hard; this preparation being made, he strips himself naked, makes a bundle of his cloaths, which he fastens to a ring thrown over his head like a porter's knot, lays his body flat upon the lowder, strikes with his feet and steers with his hand, so as to make a very considerable way through the water. Perhaps the origin of this practice in the east, was owing to an expedient used by Alexander in pursuing Bessus, who had basely murdered his master Darius: this traitor having destroyed all the boats upon the river, Alexander's eagerness to overtake such a perfidious monster whetted his invention; he ordered the tents to be uncovered, the hides which served for that purpose to be stuffed with straw, and upon these he floated his army to the other side.

From this place our road lay through some very wild and barren spots, that justly merit the name of the Desarts of Arabia, until we arrived at the ruins of the city of Jerabolus.

I should naturally imagine, and indeed conclude, from the similitude of names, that this was the ancient Hierapolis, had I no other authority for my conjecture: but, besides this presumption, Ammianus Marcellinus says, in his fourteenth book, "*Prima post Osdroenam, Commagena nunc Euphratensis clementer adfurgit, Hierapoli vetere nino, et Samosata civitatibus amplius illustris.*" Aleppo, therefore, which was in Cyrestice, cannot be Hierapolis; and as to Bombouch, it does not stand upon the Euphrates, but at a considerable distance from that river. Now the emperor Julian, in one of his epistles to Libanus, says, he set out from Antioch and came to Litharta, from whence he proceeded to Berrhæa, where he staid a whole day; thence he went to Batnæ, where he tarried another day; and afterwards to Hierapolis, at which place, after a stay of three days, he passed the Euphrates over a bridge of boats. Hierapolis must therefore be upon the Euphrates; and, doubtless, the same which is now Jerabolus.

This city has, without doubt, been pretty well fortified: for, in some places, part of the walls are still standing to a good height: but still I find the author of the account, &c. varying from the observations I have been able to make. According to him, the river runs just by the west end of the town; whereas, I affirm its course is easterly, and then more to the southward, as you see in



N<sup>o</sup>. 13. A rising ground fronts the north, and, as it appears to have been surrounded by walls, in all probability, this was the castle, pretorium, or citadel of the place; but nothing can be gathered from the ruins of the town. As we were all eager after monuments of antiquity, every individual took a different scene of inquiry, and when any thing remarkable occurred, he hallowed aloud to his companions, who immediately assembled to examine the object. Yet, notwithstanding this diligence, we could not find the lion which is exhibited by the abovementioned author; though we discovered one stone very much broken, which you see represented at N<sup>o</sup>. 14. and another which was the tomb of some dignified christian clergyman, in his sacerdotal vestments, as delineated at N<sup>o</sup>. 15.

In our way from hence, we found several good springs, particularly at Dushatan; at a little distance from which is the river Aphor. We then travelled a great way through mountainous defarts, sometimes near the Euphrates, until we arrived at the Sadjour, the banks of which are so rocky as rendered riding on horse-back very dangerous and troublesome: having crossed this river, we pitched our tents on the other side, hard by a village of the same name. Our next day's journey was not so tedious; for in two hours and an half we reached a delicious spring, near Bumbouch, where we again encamped until next morning, with a resolution to spend the whole day among the ruins of that once stately city; thither then we moved after having refreshed ourselves with some excellent punch, accompanied by Eyous Aga, captain of a village in the neighbourhood, from whence he had come to meet us with an antelope by way of present.

Bumbouch, by Strabo, is called Βαμβουκη, and by Pliny, Bambyce; yet both these authors say it had the name of Hierapolis; and Ælian observes that this appellation was given by Seleucus; but I cannot believe that he would give the name of Hierapolis to Bumbouch, which is not far from the other city so called, because such a practice would infallibly breed confusion; I rather impute the whole to a mistake of those authors, who are not at all accurate in their descriptions of this country. It is not improbable that Bambyce was the Magog of the Syrians, which certainly stood near this place: indeed, several authors, not knowing where to fix Magog, have, without the least authority, assigned that name to Aleppo; which

is, undoubtedly, the antient Berrhea, according to the testimonies of Nicetas, Nicephorus, Lonaras and Credenius; not to mention the circumstance of the bishop of Aleppo, who is, to this day, stiled *Επισκοπος Βεῤῥοιης*.

My heart ached when I saw the miserable vestiges of this once famous city of Bumbouch, which has been full three miles in circumference, surrounded with walls extremely well built of finely polished stone, six feet thick, with square towers and bastions in the old manner. This place has been supplied by water conveyed to it and the circumjacent fields at a vast expence, and from a great distance, through subterranean conduits. These we traced for many miles by the air shafts which had been sunk, and out of which it was not unpleasant to see wild figs and other trees growing in a barren country, which, in no other place produces so much as one bush. From these pits, which we observed in several places on the right and left, there is reason to believe that collections of springs have been made from all corners, not only to supply the wants of a city so populous, but likewise to water and enrich the fields that stretch out into a spacious plain to the eastward of the town; where, in all probability, the sacred cattle were fed: for Strabo and Pliny tell us, that Atargatis, in Scripture called Ashtaroth, the abomination of the Sidonians, was worshipped at Bumbouch.

Those pits and subterranean conduits, which are every where to be found in these countries, were, in all likelihood, owing to this origin. When the Persians conquered Asia, they found themselves, in many places, very much incommoded by want of water; a great number of men and cattle were employed in supplying this defect; yet, in spite of all their precaution, they were very much straitened except in the neighbourhood of a river. They therefore made a proposal, which passed into a decree, importing, that every person who should raise and convey water to such places as were destitute of that conveniency, should enjoy the stipulated profits arising from that commodity, reserved for them and their heirs to the fifth generation. This encouragement stimulated and set to work a great number of people, and the first trials they made were in bringing water under ground, in the manner I have mentioned, from Mount Taurus; and in stretching these canals all over the plains.

Part of the walls of a superb square building, stand at this day; and the foundation of the whole is perfectly distinct: in the center we found the large base of an altar; and hard by, within the building, is a pit well; from which circumstances, I reasonably conclude, that this was the temple of Atargatis, with the altar on which the sacrifices were offered up to that deity. Adjoining to this edifice, is that which the author I have had too much occasion to mention, calls a deep pit of one hundred yards diameter.

Mr. Maundrel, surely, could not use this expression, from which one would expect to see some deep and frightful chasm, and be puzzled about the use to which it was put: whereas, any man, the least conversant in drawing, will at once perceive that this must have been a theatre. Almost all the benches remain, and the arena now produces very good pot-herbs for the convenience of a farmer and his family. Nor can I agree with that same author in describing the stone, on which are engraved what he calls the syrens, whose fishy tails form a seat for a naked woman, with whose arms theirs are entwined. The syrens had the faces and bodies of women, together with wings, but their lower parts were of the feathered not the finny kind. The figures here represented have wings, but their bodies are of a masculine mould, their lower parts are fish, and their middle parts covered with shaggy hair. Considering how much this fragment is defaced, and our uncertainty with regard to the state of sculpture at that period when this work was executed, it must be a difficult task to explain the meaning of these figures; but, that their arms are not mutually entwined, is evident from the fragment of the woman's left arm, as you see in the drawing at N°. 16. So that I am rather inclined to believe they represent two attendants upon the Marine or some river deity, carrying off a nymph for his pleasure, together with a veil for her covering.

There are likewise the ruins of a mosque, which must have been built by the Saracens, because the inscriptions on the minaret and tombstones are in their character. We made a proper present to the aga (who spent the day and supped with us) and desired he would send some person to conduct us safely in the dark, as we proposed to set out next morning before day. He accordingly sent a taterdemalion, who called himself aga, and demanded an exorbitant price, which rather than pay, we departed by ourselves, and followed the right road without the least difficulty.

We

We saw an infinite number of antilopes bounding along in herds; some of our company went a courting, and a fine fat buck was killed by one of our servants. We passed a variety of ruined villages in a very extensive, rich soiled plain, surrounded by hills. Bezay, though a mean village, has a very agreeable effect upon the eye; which, after having been fatigued with parched and barren prospects, is here first refreshed with the view of gardens and cultivation. The water in this place invited us to halt; but understanding it was better at Baab fountain, or Ayn il Baab, we went thither, and indulged ourselves in wandering about during the rest of the day.

Next morning we proceeded to Baab, which is a very pleasant place, but whether or not the Batnæ mentioned by Julian, I will not pretend to determine; yet I cannot imagine to what other place he could go a day's journey from Aleppo or Berrhæa in his way to Hierapolis, and find good water; for the aquæducts of Bumbouch rise a great way on the other side of Baab, and we could find no water but this between the one and the other.---Upon the top of an hill, hard by the town, stands the mosque dedicated to Sheek Atin Eben Alli Eben Abutaleb, one of the prophet's successors; from hence I enjoyed a fine prospect, and took the bearings of the different places which I have marked in the charte. Coming down this hill we were met by a parcel of Italian Jews, who appeared like so many mountebanks, followed by broken sailors: one fellow was dressed like a delibashee, or mad-head, with a lance in his hand; another wore a Turkish habit, with a caouk and white fash, and was preceded by four men with shouldered muskets. This person I mistook for the aga of Tediff, probably acquainted with the Jews, who have a famous synagogue in that town, and as such we gave him the way; but were extremely mortified at our complaisance, when we afterwards understood he was no other than a rascally Jew-stroff or money-changer.

Upon the streams which run from Baab stands the village Tediff; which, from the gardens, water, planting, and hedged lanes, I could not help comparing to our agreeable villages in Britain; for the bottom is rich and agreeably rural. Here is the famous synagogue, in one part of which the prophet Ezra spent much of his time; and in another he was interred. Hither the Jewish women actually repair to be impregnated, when they prove barren at Aleppo.

In

In the evening we jogged on to Surbas, which is a very poor village, with a fountain and sheck's house; and here it will not be amiss to observe that sheck not only signifies a lord, but is likewise an appellation given to an holy man. When a Turkish monk dies with any reputation for sanctity, his hut is preserved or rebuilt, and a mosque is often raised upon the spot. Thither the devotees direct their steps; there they bow their bodies, bend their knees, and offer up their petitions; which, indeed, are all the offerings they present; for they are too wise to make any other oblations.--- A little way to the southward of the fountain, is a square of ninety feet hollowed deep out of the rock, and to this an entry is dug upwards from the declivity of the distant ground: there is a spacious gateway, the whole inside is vaulted, and these vaults, which I imagine were intended for granaries, seem to have been well contrived and well executed, and are capable of containing an immense quantity of grain. Between this place and Aleppo there is nothing worth notice; though I must observe, that, at the distance of an hour and an half from it, we had a beautiful prospect of that city. A number of the late pacha's disbanded soldiers, or capsis crossed the road upon us, but gave us no other trouble than that of asking who we were, and where we had been? At Sheck Mahummed's house, which is situated upon a mount, a little way beyond the village of Najar, we refreshed ourselves with a bowl of good punch, which is a most salutary and delicious beverage in these hot countries; and then returned betwixt Baballah and the vineyards in safety to Aleppo.

Thus have I given you a circumstantial detail of our journey, and if there is any thing in it unusually trifling and insipid, I beg you will for once wave the consideration of my incapacity, and impute my frailty to the attacks of a Scanderoon fever and ague, from which I had no respite during the whole time I employed in writing this account. Indeed I owed this malady to my own indiscretion; for, without remembering that I grow old, I yielded to the dictates of a foolish punctilio in my journey from Aleppo to this place; and, though I had a field-equipage, lay rough every night, that I might not seem to insult my companion who had not such a conveniency. After having recovered tolerably well from this distemper, I suffered a relapse, and am still exceeding weak; so that I propose to make a short voyage to Cyprus for the reestablishment of my health; which, I hope, will profit by the sea-air

and change of climate, especially when assisted by the agreeable company of my worthy friend Mr. Consul Wakeman. All these circumstances considered, you will not wonder that I now put an end to this letter; which, however, I cannot conclude without repeating the suggestions of that indelible friendship and regard with which I am,

Dear Brother,

Alexandretta, October 26, 1747.

Your most affectionate.

L E T T E R

## L E T T E R XI.

DEAR SIR,

**M**Y last letter threatned you with an annual persecution from my pen; and, by this time, you are sensible that my menaces do not always evaporate in smoke. The truth is, I am in the predicament of a man conscious of having failed in a favourite undertaking, who makes desperate efforts to re-establish his affairs, and flounders on from one miscarriage to another, until they are involved beyond all prospect of retrieval. My ambition and my scheme was to entertain you and others of my friends; and, sensible as I am of having miscarried in that project, I shall exert my fruitless endeavours to redeem my credit, and lessen the chagrin of your disappointment.

Perhaps I might have succeeded better, had I indulged a fancy, which is not altogether barren, and taken the liberty, used by some travellers, of advancing hyperboles which would be believed by some, and could not be disproved by others. I am afraid I have rather run into the other extreme, in adhering to a simple recital of dry truths, and a bare description of those objects which have fallen under my observation. You will, possibly, reproach me with having omitted to descant upon the laws, manners, and politics of the countries and places through which I have travelled; and, doubtless, your censure will be just: but, you know, I had always an aversion to method and methodists of every denomination; and therefore I shall not, at present, pretend to atone for my neglect, in any other way than that of telling you, once for all, the text of the Turkish law is the Khoran; a soil so fruitful of chicanery and deceit, that it may be expounded a thousand different ways, according to the caprice, villany, and injunctions laid upon the expositors: for the judges are not always volunteers in knavery, but often obliged to pronounce sentence by the direction of the most powerful contending party. These people are naturally savage and uncultivated, consequently their manners must be brutal. Their politics consist of fraud and dissimulation; they are ashamed of nothing that is base or perfidious; they seek not to  
acquire

acquire the affection, but to tyrannize over the persons and effects of their fellow-creatures; and their government is maintained by the most arbitrary measures that passion, interest, avarice, and corruption can suggest.

In order to vary my enjoyment, I often change my routes in travelling; and last year went to Aleppo by a road that carried me to Danah, which is now a mean village; what name it formerly had I cannot learn, and you know I do not love to amuse people with vain conjecture; but it must certainly have been a place of considerable note, for I found in it some noble ruins: in one place the bases of a number of columns remain in their original position, and their broken fusts lie scattered around. I have reason to think they formed the nave of a church, because, hard by, are the ruins of a well-built bellfry: the ornamental fragments, I perceived, were gothic; and, in the neighbourhood, I traced the foundation of a very large building, probably a convent, furnished with a spacious cistern, from which we drew excellent cool water, which was the most refreshing draught I ever swallowed; for the weather was not only excessively hot from the nature of the season, but that heat was reinforced by the scorching east wind blowing from the Defarts, which rendered the air altogether unfit for respiration. This cistern is covered with logs of marble from ten to twelve feet long, and from three to four feet broad; these are supported by square pillars of the same stone; and from it the villages are supplied with water. The inhabitants are Arabs, among whom I saw a scene of industry that far exceeded any thing I had ever observed in Syria; for the Turks are a lazy people, and choose to gain their livelihood by robbery, fraud, or murder, rather than by honest toil. The place is delightfully situated on an eminence, in the middle of a charming extensive plain, surrounded by beautiful low hills; on the declivities of which were once fine villages, now reduced to ruins and miserable huts. The fields are cultivated with the utmost regularity; the men and women were then employed in reaping, and this operation they perform by cutting off the ears and pulling up the stubble, which method has been always followed in the east; other females were busy in carrying water to the reapers, so that none but infants were unemployed.

Near to what I conceive to have been the church, are a great many catacombs cut out of the rocks in different fashions, but without any figure or inscription: in the midst of these stands a monument of a particular kind, from whence is derived a tradition that  
Joannes



Joannes Damascenus preached in this place, and converted multitudes who came to hear his doctrines: hence the monument is highly revered by the christians of these parts, if we may give that appellation to wretches who are ignorant and villainous to a shameful degree. At N<sup>o</sup>. 1. you have a drawing of it, and you will see the oddity of the work consists in the magnitude of the stones and the capitals of the columns, which you will please to observe.

Seleucus Nicator, you know, was a mighty builder of cities, which are now so shaded with oblivion, that the very places upon which some of them stood can no longer be distinguished. Here the situation was so inviting, being about six and thirty miles from Antioch, where he resided, that, in all probability, these are the ruins of one which the christians afterwards adorned, and the mahometans laid waste.

About six or eight leagues from Scanderoon, is a place called Arfous, said to have been a noble city, the residence of a race of kings who lived in this country. This may be the ancient Rhossus, or Rhofus, whence Cape Porco is called Rhossicum Scopulum: or the word Arfous may be a corruption of Arfaces, though I do not find the Arfacides were in possession of land so near this place. Those who assumed that name, as descendants of him who founded the Parthian empire, came first from Phœnicia, and thence into the Upper Syria, where they inhabited no farther north than the plains between Antioch and Tripoli, together with some hills in the neighbourhood, still called the country of the Assassins: how they acquired and lost that name, the learned in the Persian and Arabic languages have endeavoured to shew; for my own part, I give myself no trouble about those obscure matters; and when you want to be informed of migrations, transmigrations, and etymological disputes, you must have recourse to more indefatigable writers. Some authors assert, that these people were utterly extirpated in the thirteenth century by the Tartars, on account of the continual depredations and horrid murders they committed; but I, who have lived so long in this infernal place, will venture to affirm, that some of their spawn still exists in the mountains that surround us; for nothing is so cruel, barbarous, and execrable, that is not acted, and even gloried in by these cursed Gourdins.

The prince of the Arfacides, or Assassins, was elective, and called the sheck, or lord of the mountains: they professed mahometanism, but promised to the Knights Templars to embrace christi-

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anity, and assist them in all their wars, provided they would exempt them from the tribute which they annually paid, and put them on the footing of their other christian subjects. This proposal was rejected by the Templars, for reasons that did not much honour to the cause in which they were embarked ; and the loss of Jerusalem was not a little owing to their cavalier behaviour on this occasion : for the Arsacides greatly contributed to their expulsion from the Holy Land.

Though no historian of my acquaintance mentions any city of note in this part of the world, my curiosity prompted me to go and visit the place, especially as I had been told I should find inscriptions and other monuments of antiquity. Fraught with such expectations, I set out on the excursion, and found all the plains from hence along shore naturally fine, but entirely uncultivated, except what they call the plains of Arsous ; in which are a great number of silk gardens extremely agreeable to the eye. I pitched my tent at the mouth of the river which falls into a large bay, in which I am told there is good anchoring ground. That the city stood upon both sides of this river, appears from a vast number of square stones, fusts of marble pillars, bricks, and foundations, though no other vestiges are to be seen. Upon an hill, hard by, stood a square building, probably a fort ; in the vaults of which our horses found a cool lodging. From the west point of the bay, which is likewise called Arsous, I could trace the foundations of strong edifices, from which two keys have run out, so as to form a pretty little mole or harbour ; and this, as well as the bay, is open to the north.

I ranged about until the evening in quest of curiosities, and next day repaired to a village at the foot of the mountain Kefferich ; which is part of those that run from Pierius to Amanus, under the denomination of the Gourdin hills. Here, I was told, the kings had their summer-house ; and, indeed, it must have been a cool and pleasant situation, with a beautiful prospect ; for the river Arsous runs in a very deep bottom below, and washes the banks of that height upon which the palace stood : but I could see no remains of the building, nor any thing that relished of antiquity, except two pauntry burying-places cut out of a rock.

While I wandered about, I found the ruins of what I suppose to have been a christian church, afterwards converted into a mosque ;  
but

but they exhibited nothing remarkable. The people gave us to understand that there were two castles in the mountains ; but our entertainment here had hitherto so little answered our expectation, that we resolved to spare ourselves and horses the fatigue of going farther, and so returned to our camp, where we refreshed and reposed ourselves for the toil of next day. Thus you see the disappointments to which we antiquity-hunters are exposed ; though the recital of these miscarriages may be of service to other people engaged in the same pursuit ; who, provided with this caution, will not be so apt to believe every idle report that prevails in the country. Indeed, one of my motives for undertaking this journey, was to fly from a fever and ague by which I had been long harrassed, and in this particular I succeeded.

Soon after this excursion I went to Byafs, a sea-port town, about five leagues to the northward of Alexandretta, and in the bottom of the Sinus Issicus ; for no part of it is more easterly : it stands upon an apparently fine bay, but the ground is foul, so that anchoring is dangerous in bad weather, and like almost all the other ports in Turkey, it is no other than an open road, without any mole or harbour. The town is pleasantly situated by the side of a river that bears the same name, and surrounded by fine silk gardens. Here is a spacious vaulted bazar, and a noble khane, with a fountain in the middle, together with several smaller squares adjoining to it. The bazars resemble Exeter-Exchange in the Strand, where every merchant has his particular shop, furnished with all sorts of commodities which are used in the country ; so that you may imagine they are generally large. A khane is commonly a square court, colonaded in the manner of Covent-Garden ; built in charity for the reception of strangers, as there are no inns in these countries. Under this colonade they are sheltered from the sun and rain, though some have chambers for the lodgement of merchandize or goods ; but, in general, they are large or small, magnificent or mean, according to the wealth or liberality of the founder ; and the lodgers pay no more than a small gratuity to the keeper, for his trouble and care : yet those in Aleppo have good houses, and are lett at a considerable rent by the proprietors.

According to the chart exhibited by Monsieur Rollin, in his Antient history, this should be the Myriandrus, in the plains of which, Darius, after he left Sochus, drew up his numerous army, in order to encounter Alexander, and fought the memorable battle of Issus ; and here, he says, Alexander halted in his way to Antioch.

Antioch. The difficulty of the passage over the mountains, may be alledged as an objection to what he affirms; for it is not at all to the purpose, to say, that the situation of Sochus is not now known. Monsieur Rollin places it east, and, perhaps, justly; for the site of very few of those cities that were founded by Seleucus Nicator can now be ascertained.

Before I saw Byafs, I thought it lay so near the foot of the hills, and they so near the shore, that there could not possibly be room for drawing up such a vast body of men as that which constituted the army of Darius; I therefore suspected that Alexandretta was Myriandrus, and Bylan the Sochus mentioned by Rollin: but, at present, I am quite undeceived, from having seen the extensive fields behind and on each side of Byafs. Yet I must take the liberty to say, we are often misled by our geographers. The accounts of these countries by the ancients, are generally contradictory among themselves, because little, if any part, is laid down from an actual survey; and the cursory observations made by travellers, are not to be depended upon: sometimes too, the blunders are owing to the inaccuracy of the copier or engraver. This may have been the case with the chart of this country which is given by Rollin, or with that which we have from Dean Prideaux: for the first places Alexandria south of Myriandrus, and the other reverses them in point of situation.

I have nothing farther to say of this place, but that I could not venture to visit it without a guard, for fear of being robbed or murdered. The Turks, if they think proper, may tolerate or connive at these outrages while they are confined to their own subjects; but, methinks, the European ministers, or sovereigns, should interpose in behalf of their own people, and rouse the venal officers of the Porte to such a sense of their duty, as would secure our lives and properties from the violence of such ruffians. If they refuse to conform to the capitulations which subsist between them and us, let us lay their sea-port towns in ashes, and beat the seraglio about the ears of the grand signior. Such a vigorous step is not at all impracticable, and might be the only means of making the sultan acquainted with the real state of our complaints; for, so cautious is the vizir of disturbing his master's quiet, that his treasure from Egypt was robbed not far from this place, by one of our honest neighbours, who publicly told me the story, and the grand signior knew nothing of the matter: indeed, he is troubled with an account of nothing unfortunate, but that which seems to forebode a general revolution;

revolution; and, even in that case, he seldom hears of it until the evil is past remedy.

In order to shake off the effects of another fever and ague, and avoid the summer malignancy of this accursed place, which, in the Jerusalem Itinerary, is justly called *Alexandretta Scabiosa*, I set out on the first day of June for Bylan, formerly *Pictanus*; where the author of that same Itinerary, fixes the boundaries of Cilicia and Syria. Hence the pass through these mountains has derived the name of *Pylæ Syriæ*, or the gates of Syria; but this name it might have had though Syria had extended as far northward as Iffus, because it is the first difficulty an army from Cilicia will meet with in its march into Syria. The transition from *Pylæ* to Bylan is very natural; for, in the language of the country, *P* is not sounded; and the word *Syriæ* is of no other use than that of distinguishing it from another *Pylæ*. In Denmark, people never say the Sound of Elsinore, but the Sound; and we seldom mention Gibraltar when we have occasion to speak of the Straits.

In this delightful, romantic place, I stayed but one night, in a little house whither my family retires in the hot season, and next morning departed for Caramoot; in the neighbourhood of which is an old castle, reasonably supposed to be Pangrios. By the Jerusalem Itinerary, it should be at the distance of twenty-five miles from Antioch, though the Antonine makes it only sixteen; and this difference is accounted for, by my ingenious friend the reverend Mr. Hemming, in this manner; the lower half of the second X, in XXV, might have been rubbed out, so as that no more than the V remained; and, of the third letter V, one side only may have been seen, resembling the unite, or /; and thus the number XVI is formed.

My reason for believing this old castle to be Pangrios, is its being the only place of antiquity in that corner, and its distance from Antioch; whereas Caramoot is a very modern khane: true it is, there is a village near the one and not the other; but that village is mean, and probably more modern than the other of Caramoot,

I arrived at Antioch, in hope of indulging, to the full, a curiosity which one accident or other had hitherto disappointed. This city stands in a charming situation, upon the southern side of the Orontes, along the banks of which it extends for the space of two whole miles; though the walls surround the summits of

steep impending mountains. These I made shift to climb with great difficulty, being resolved to see every thing appertaining to such a celebrated place; but our descent was extremely hazardous, as we were obliged to hop, leap, slide, and drop down from one precipice to another.

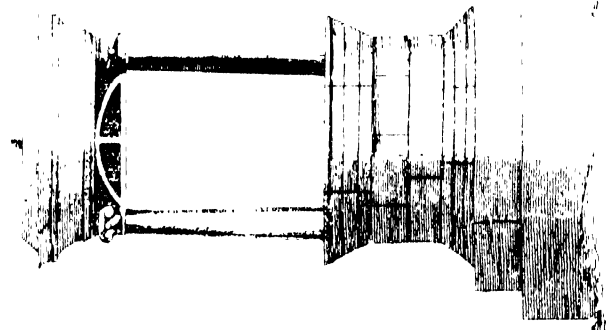
Antioch, the Riblah of the Old Testament, was the capital of Syria, and an imperial seat, built by Antigonus, by whom it was called Antigonia, but finished and adorned by Seleucus Nicanor, who bestowed upon it his father's name, which it retains to this day; though the Greeks gave it the denomination of Epidaphne, and the Christians called it Theopolis, because here the Gospel was preached by St. Paul. The first bishop was St. Peter; the inhabitants were singularly pious; in this place the followers of our Saviour first assumed the name of Christians, and the city was saved, by the favour of Heaven, from the dreadful effects of an earthquake, which destroyed the other principal cities of Syria.

I shall not pretend to determine at what period those extensive walls were built, as it is not ascertained by any inscription or author I have seen; but I am apt to believe they are the work of Christians, because I found crosses on the vaultings. Monsieur de la Roque, and after him, Monsieur Martiniere, gives a description of this place very different from what I saw; but of these accounts I shall take no further notice. At certain distances, is a great number of large square towers; in which, I suppose, the garrison was formerly lodged, and from which the soldiers fought when the city was besieged. The walls, on the easy ascents, are eight feet thick, are furnished with a parapet which covers them from without, and with steps that rise from tower to tower; but those on the top of the hill are not so strong. The whole work is of hewn stone, except the arches, which are of brick, as being less subject to the effects of an earthquake. In some towers were no steps, but an easy winding ascent. Without the Damascus gate there has been an aquæduct of five arches, but very mean; and, at that of Latachia, stood a very large building, perhaps that which some authors suppose to have been the palace of Seleucus; though I could not distinguish the hexagon which is said to have been the form of that edifice: nor could I find the temple of Fortune, which they say was dedicated by Theodosius to St. Ignatius; unless it be the vestige of a church at the east end of the city, dug out of the rock, one hundred and two feet in length, and sixty-nine in breadth; executed in a mean taste, as appears from the sorry remains:



Page 226.

V. 1.



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V. 2.

d. w. brick  
p. w. stone

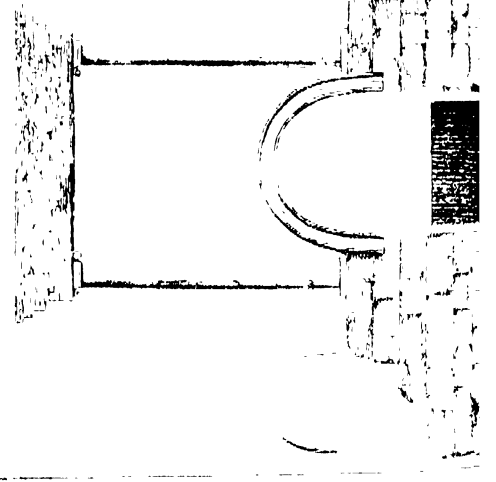


V. 4.



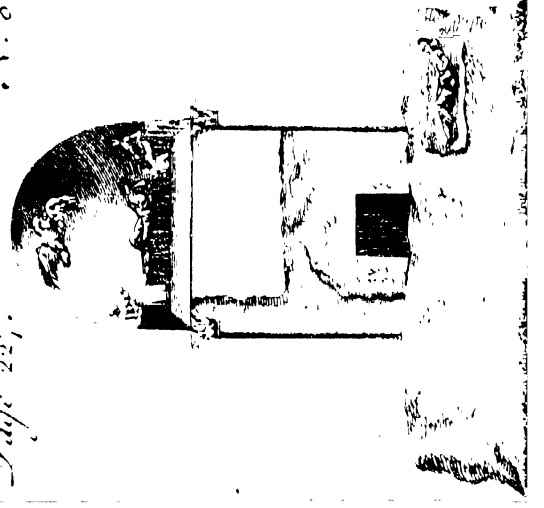
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V. 7.



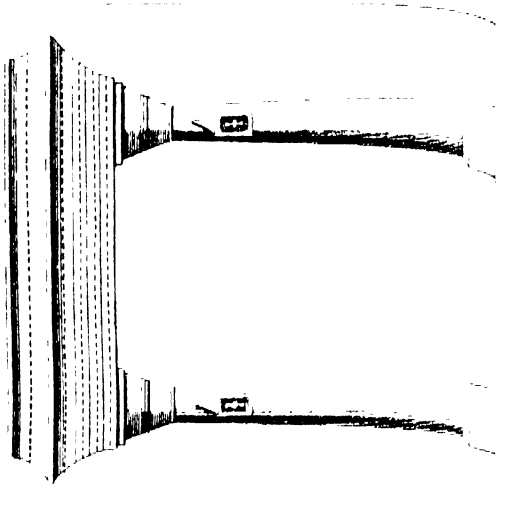
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V. 8.



Page 227.

V. 9.





remains: for the pillars that lead from the nave to the choir are not of the rock, but of bad stone, arched with brick: or, perhaps, this temple may have been a square brick building, about the middle of the town, of which I could see nothing but the top, because the view was obstructed by a croud of other houses; and it is now converted into a Turkish harem, or private seraglio.

The ruins of another church, hang as it were over a precipice, a little more southerly than that which I have already described; but the most celebrated of all these churches, was that of St. Paul, built by Constantine, in which the iron of the spear which pierced our Saviour's side is said to have been found. Here the religious councils of the Antioch patriarchate were held; and here, also, the patriarch himself was chosen: at present, however, nothing remains but part of one wall, the bottom of which I could not approach near enough to see; nevertheless, at N<sup>o</sup>. 2. you have a sketch of what I saw, as a specimen of the Syrian manner of building.

There is a round cistern, one hundred and thirty-five feet in diameter, upon the top of the hill near the castle; and this last is said to include a temple, which, however, I could not find; unless we give that name to a little, mean, oblong building, without any aperture of the window kind: this, indeed, may have been open at top, and dedicated to Mars, as a repository for arms.

Seleucus Nicanor having built the cities of Antioch, Seleucia, Laodicea, and Apamia, he gave the name of Tetrapolis to their joint territories: though Dr. Prideaux says, Antioch itself was distinguished by that appellation, because it consisted of four parts, divided from each other by walls, which were surrounded by one common to all. Those of the first division were raised by Seleucus; the second by the people who were induced to settle there when it was declared the metropolis of the Syrian empire; the third by Seleucus Calinicus; and the fourth by Antiochus Epiphanes; at present, however, not the least vestige of these walls is to be traced. This city flourished one thousand six hundred years, was taken from the Greeks in the year six hundred thirty-eight, and retaken by Godfrey of Bouillon, who erected it into a principality, for Boehmond, prince of Tarentum; but it was destroyed in one thousand two hundred and sixty-five by Bibars, sultan of Ægypt; and, far from having recovered its antient grandeur since that period, not a twentieth part within the circuit of the old city, exclusive of the hill, is now inhabited; even those who dwell in  
that

that spot, are low, wretched people; the other parts, particularly those towards the east, are full of gardens.

Aleppo succeeded as the metropolis, became the seat of a pacha, and attracted all the trade, though excessively ill situated for that purpose. Had the Europeans been wise enough to fix their residence at Antioch, the camels on which their goods are transported, would have had but one third of the way, which they make at present, to travel: so that vast sums of money would have been annually saved; all risks would have been greatly diminished; and, by being in the neighbourhood of Alexandretta, which is their only port, their business would have been as it were transacted under their own eyes; the seat of commerce would have been established wherever they fixed their abode: in which case the pacha would soon have found it for his interest to remove his *seraglio*, from the rocks and barren soil of Aleppo, to the fertile plains of Antioch. Indeed I am far from thinking such a translation now impracticable; but, as a scheme of that nature has no business here, I shall drop the subject.

At each end of the city were the suburbs, as well as on the opposite side of the river; these last were famous for the monument erected to the memory of the noble Germanicus, who was poisoned by Cneius Piso and his wife Plancina, engaged in that horrid murder by Tiberius and the monster Livia. The body was burnt on the spot where the monument afterwards stood; and the ashes, according to Tacitus, being put into an urn, were carried, by that singular pattern of conjugal affection, the beautiful Agrippina, to Rome; where she had the satisfaction to hear that Heaven had avenged her wrongs upon Piso, who either cut his own throat, or had that operation performed upon him by the order of Tiberius: as for the wife, she first abandoned her husband to save her own life, notwithstanding the oath she had taken to the contrary, and afterwards did violence upon herself. The author likewise observes, that a tribunal was raised for Germanicus, at Epidaphne, or Antioch; but the barbarous Turks have made such havock, that nothing of the tribunal, or monument, is now to be seen.

After having finished my inquiry in this place, and found every thing fall infinitely short of my too sanguine expectation, I departed for Seleucia, with an intention to visit some other places by the way; but my stupid guide conducted me by a wrong road; which, however, I did not travel without pleasure and satisfaction; for we were  
often





often near the Orontes, and crossed several beautiful streams that fall into that river, the banks of which were adorned with pretty villages and silk gardens, until we arrived at Souldi, which is quite destitute of trees, and has nothing to recommend it but its being the new port of Seleucia for small boats, though it is at least three miles distant from the sea, and above six miles from the old port; which must have been a good and safe harbour, though I could not learn whether or not there was good anchoring in the bay. This ancient port is formed by two keys, consisting of stones immensely large, running out a great way into the sea; one of them is perfectly intire for above thirty feet, and is forty-five feet in breadth; the bason may be about eight hundred feet wide; but how large the entrance was, or how far from the land, I could not pretend to judge; for, undoubtedly, the greatest part is tumbled down. From appearances I have reason to think it must have been tolerably deep, though now it is but shallow. Were the European merchants settled at Antioch, and the country ruled by governors of common sense and honesty, it might soon be made a good harbour for small vessels, and we have no occasion for any other, except in time of war.

The city was called Selëucia Pieria, because it was in the neighbourhood of the Pierian mountains, and in order to distinguish it from others of the same name; but I cannot conceive why Pliny should say, "*In Promontorio Seleucia libera Pieria adpellata.*" For, though I shall not dispute its having been a free city, I will venture to affirm, that far from being situated on a promontory, it is actually in a bay, as you may perceive in the topographical chart, N<sup>o</sup>. 3. where you will also see the sites of other places I have mentioned in this or my former letters; together with some which I take no notice of, because they contained nothing remarkable. This chart, I can assure you, is more exact than any other I have seen, and not without merit, considering the expedients one must use, in order to ascertain the distances.

The city, from the remains I could trace, seems to have been grand and magnificent; the walls, which are in many places distinct, have been thick and well-built of very large stones, but no intelligible ruins could I find, though I ranged all the catacombs I could reach; for great numbers are cut out very high in the faces of rocks. I could find neither inscription nor figure, except that of N<sup>o</sup>. 4. which is a tombstone; and seems to represent a gladiator fighting with sword and buckler; or, in lieu of a sword, with

a javelin, which was generally used in combating with wild beasts : the left arm is raised as if supporting his shield, the left foot advanced in order to favour the attitude, and the right arm as in the action of drawing a stroke, or rather making a push ; the two heads may allude to the wild beasts he had encountered ; and on each side are ornamental festoons.

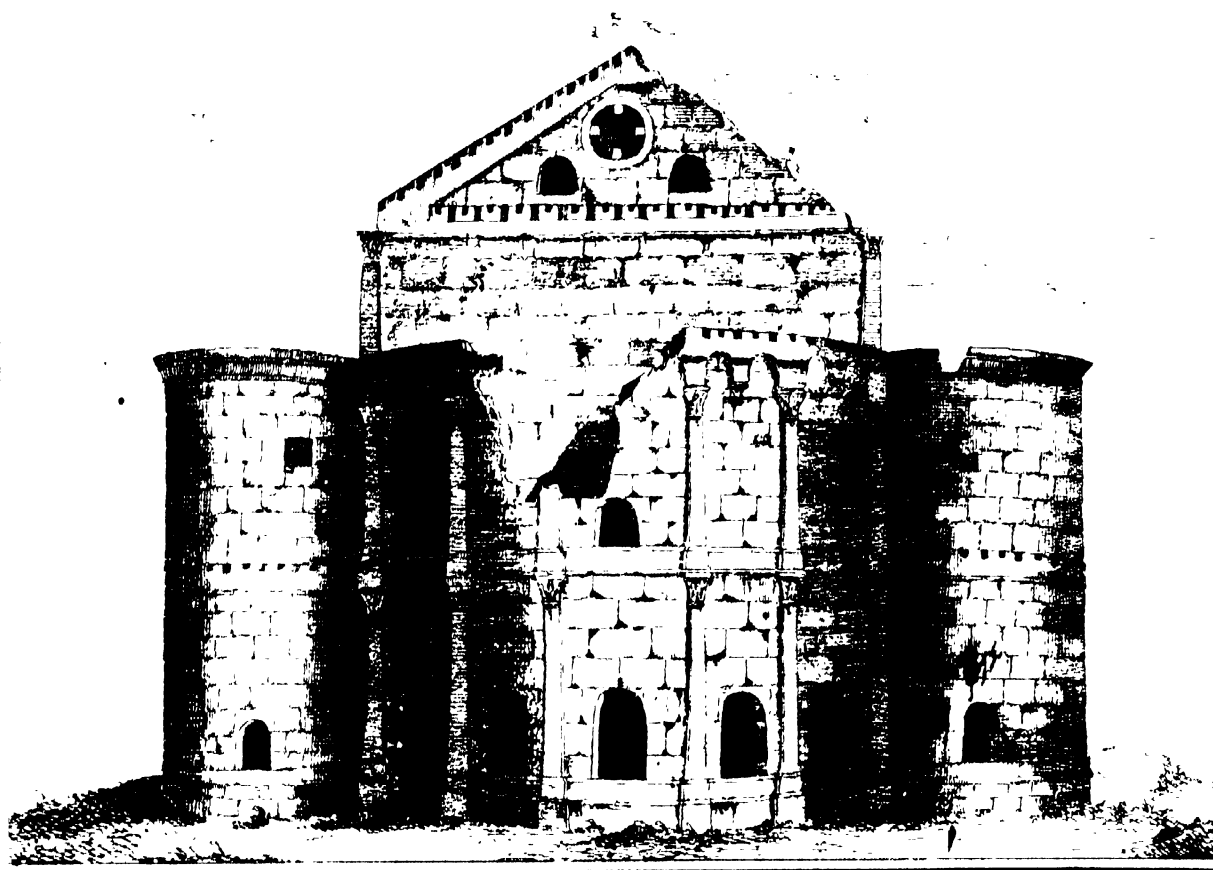
I have nothing else to say about the once famous Seleucia, but, that there is from the city, a subterranean passage quite through the mountain, by which the inhabitants, doubtless, gave or received intelligence when they were invested by an enemy. Not a little mortified at my disappointment, I returned to Antioch ; from whence I proceeded to Aleppo, without having met with any extraordinary incident upon the road.

Here I was again attacked by my inveterate enemies the fever and ague, which reduced me almost to extremity ; and, for a long time foiled the endeavours of my good friend Doctor Russel, who, at length, however, put them to flight ; and I soon recovered strength enough to meditate another excursion, in quest of such antiquities as had escaped the blind fury of those wretches who are now in possession of Asia.

Accordingly, Mr. Consul Pollard, the reverend Mr. Hemming, Mr Chitty, and I, set out with the usual travelling-equipage, calculated for sustenance and defence ; and, as Mr. Pollard had never been at St. Simeon, we took that route ; so that I had the opportunity of reviewing these extraordinary ruins, and being certain that the drawings I sent home were exact : I likewise sketched the outward part of the great altar which Evagrius mistakes for a portico : his error you will see by looking at N<sup>o</sup>. 5. You have likewise, at N<sup>o</sup>. 6. a drawing of the portico which I had mentioned on the south side, as something handsome for those days ; for I would, in every particular, if possible, gratify your curiosity.

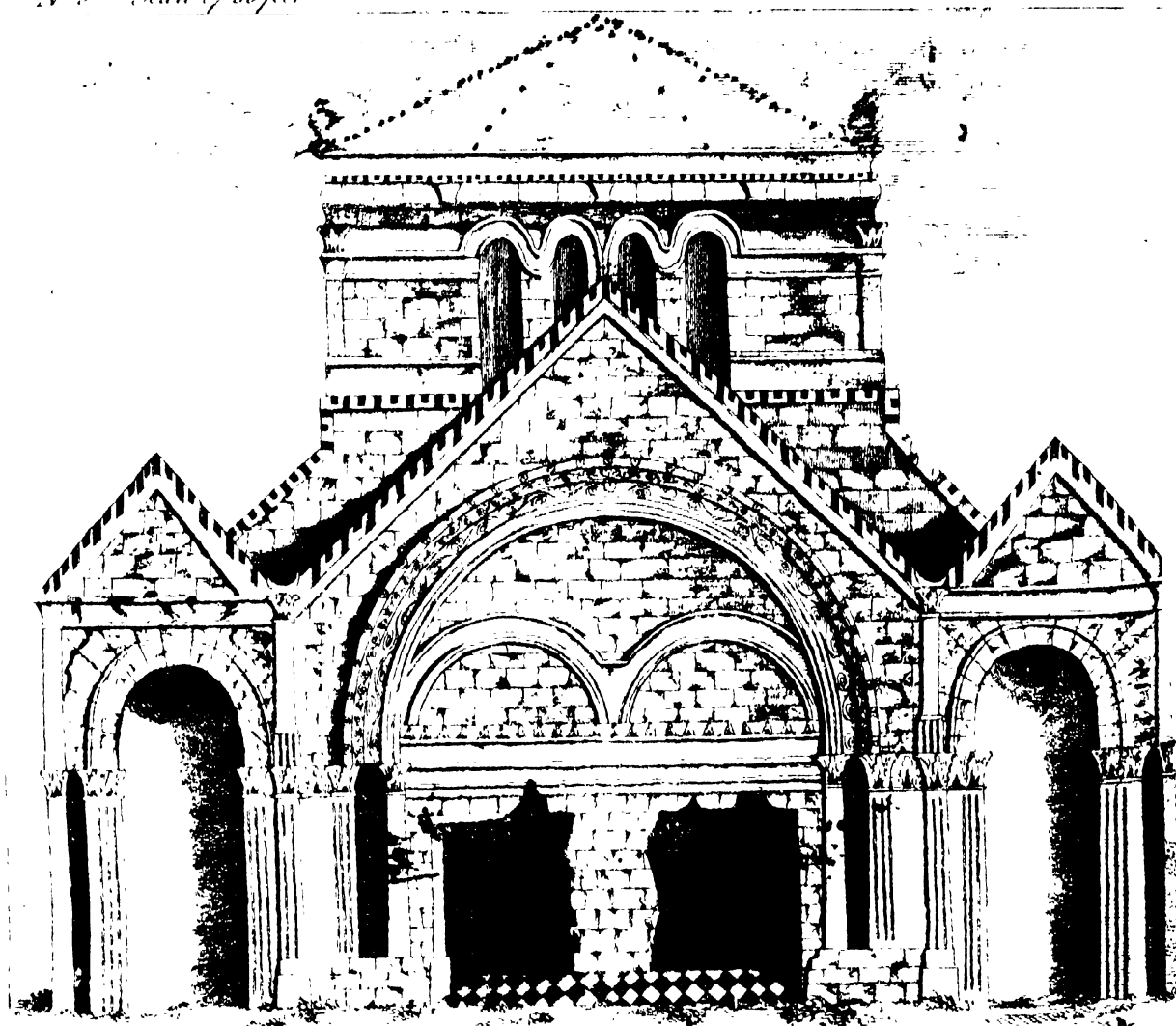
From this place we repaired to Shech Baraket, where we had occasion to observe how surprisingly men of taste and judgment may be deceived in the representation of figures committed to the memory of a cursory inspection. In my last letter, I told you that I stayed at St. Simeon to use my pencil, while my friends went to Shech Baraket to copy inscriptions : at their return I sketched N<sup>o</sup>. 6. and N<sup>o</sup>. 7. (already sent home) from their descriptions, and they approved of the drawings ; but, upon reviewing them on this  
last





N<sup>o</sup> 6 Scale 3.5 feet

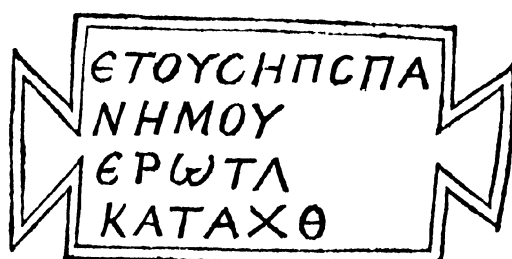
11





last occasion, we could scarce believe our own eyes, so unlike were the sketches to the real objects; and it was thought necessary for me to correct the errors in new draughts, which you have at N<sup>o</sup>. 7. and N<sup>o</sup>. 8. and which, I think, are exactly performed. N<sup>o</sup>. 9. is a representation of the square pillars formerly mentioned, with points upon the architrave where the inscription appears; but it was at such a distance that we could not read it, though some of the letters were easily distinguished. We saw a good many other figures upon the faces of the rocks in the valley, but so demolished by the gothic superstition of the Turks, that I could neither draw them nor copy the inscriptions.

In the village Chattura, we found this inscription over a repository within a vault.



Over the entrance is a wreathed architrave between two pilasters: upon their capitals is a bull's face; and, on each side, a pannel with a laurel wreath: the roof of the vault is formed of two arches: on one we see represented a female bust, with a crescent on the head, thus ☾; and, on the other, the figure of a man; but so totally defaced that I did not take the trouble to make a drawing. In another place we read these letters, Η Γ Α :: Π Π :: Ι Ι Η

NTIACEI

and the following line upon a cornice five feet and an half long, which is now built in a wall,

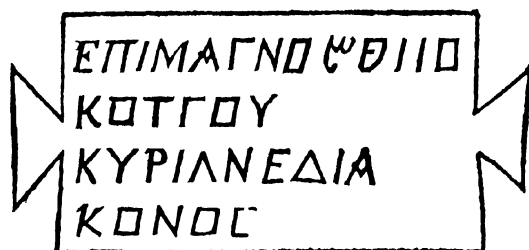
ΙΧΑΠΟΔΟΚΥΡΙΑΚΩΚΑΘΩΣΑΝΕΣΙΡΕΥΕΝΕΝΤΩΟΙΚΩΕΝΩΑΝΗΡΑΥΗ

Here let me tell you, once for all, that, although I copy every inscription exactly, I do not pretend to explain them; far less to supply the deficiencies which are many and great: that must be the task of our learned friends, whose thanks I hope to receive for having afforded them so rich a field for the exercise of their talents.

Next

Next day we crossed this horrid mountain of Shech Baraket, which exhibits a face of pointed rocks for several miles together; though a little farther than the middle there is a pretty little village called Dartazah; and when we reached the plains of Danah, I heartily congratulated myself upon my safe descent from the most rugged precipices over which I had ever travelled.

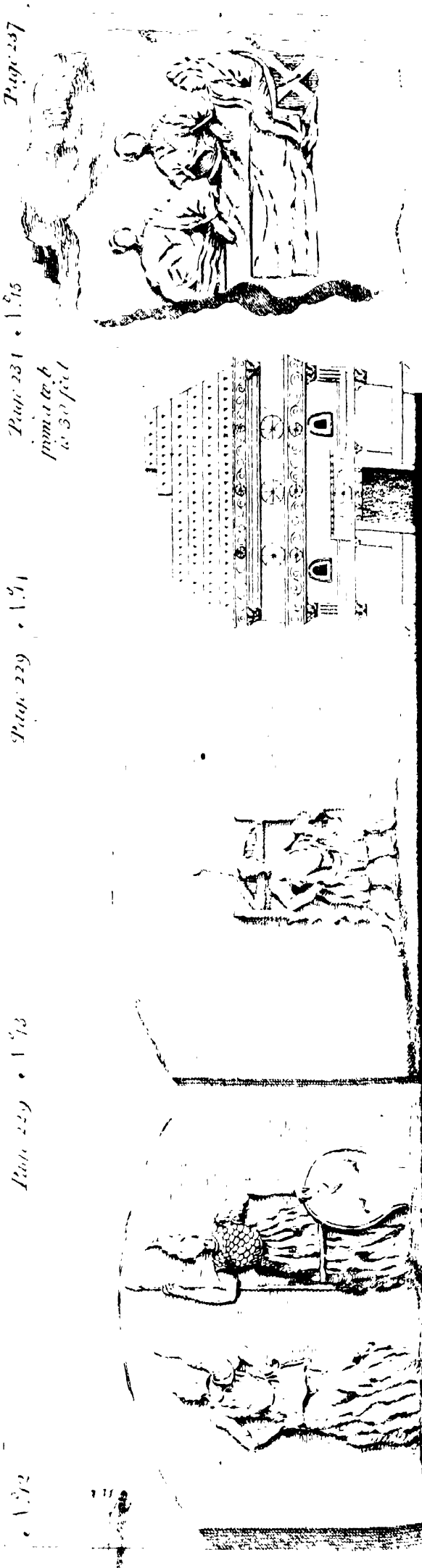
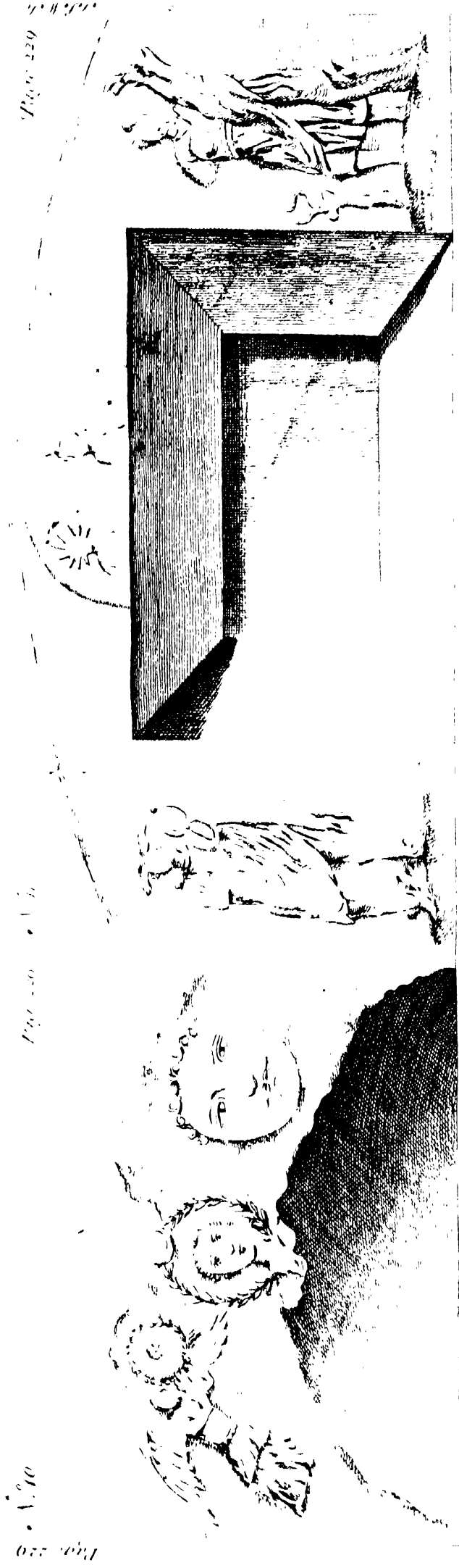
Near the Roman highway, of which I took notice in one of my former letters, is the village of Tullach-Bareen, where we saw some ruins not unworthy of observation; yet we found no inscription but the following, which we traced upon a stone that made part of a wall.



After dinner we mounted for Chillie, another beautiful village, surrounded by plantations of olives and vines; through a wood of which we proceeded to Kesteen, which is likewise a very sweet place, and derives a grand appearance from a number of large square pidgeon-houses which it contains. Here, I am told, the girls have made a very agreeable summer retreat for the French gentlemen of Aleppo. The roads continue admirably good for the greatest part of the way to Rhia, being encompassed with olive-woods and vineyards, together with delightful views on each side, that salute the eye through every opening. We did not halt at Rhia, which makes a tolerable appearance, but ascended to a fountain of delicious water that issues from the hill, and fills a pretty square basin; behind which is a place built like an alcove, for a Turkish divan, so large as to contain all our tent-beds, the whole being of hewn stone, and overshadowed by two stately, thick-spreading oaks. Here we were so well entertained with the charming prospect of the extensive plain below, that I could not help giving it the name of Belvidere, and thinking it very ill bestowed upon the present possessors.

Hussien Beg Muhaffel, of Aleppo, who happened to be at Rhia, collecting the rents of the country, which are generally paid in kind, no sooner heard that Mr. Consul Pollard was of our company, than





than he sent us a present of fruit by the son of the aga, and another of his dependants; and to this compliment we made a suitable return.

Next morning we pursued our journey through the mountains, which are extremely rocky and troublesome to pass; though, in some spots, there are delightful vineyards kept in excellent order.

At Furkia, which has been a large, well-built town, we were very well entertained; and had just finished our inquiries when it was time to return to our refreshing fountain of Belvedere: and here I shall open a particular scene, which will introduce you to the company of several gods and goddesses, with whose characters you have been long acquainted.

N<sup>o</sup>. 10. is the arched stone over the entrance of a burying-place: on the front within, is N<sup>o</sup>. 11. The repository is four feet in height, six feet in length, and the depth in the rock amounts to four feet. On the right side of this front, are the figures which you see at N<sup>o</sup>. 12. On the left, that exhibited at N<sup>o</sup>. 13. On the ground was a stone almost buried in rubbish; which being cleared away, it represented a person lying upon his left side, in senatorial robes: the part of the stone that exhibited the head, was broke off, otherwise the whole would have been extended to about six feet; so that we naturally supposed this to be the cover of the sarcophagus which contained the body of the person here delineated. All the figures were in basso relievo, though this was more raised than the others, and less defaced: a circumstance probably owing to the dirt and stones that covered and concealed it from the notice of the Turks. The only inscription was this.

ΧΙ ΩΝΥΠΙΛΙΛΙΩΙΥΖΥΥΙΥ

Fame, Mercury, Ceres, and Minerva, we recognize at first sight; but the others are not so easily discovered. The busts over the front, one would be apt to think, are those of Apollo and Diana, from the radii that surrounded one head, and the crescent that distinguishes the other: and yet I cannot help thinking they were intended to represent other personages. The reverend gentleman who sits in the elbow chair, while the deities stand around him, I take to be a meer mortal; his tiara speaks him to be a priest, and the crescent seems to declare him high pontiff of the moon; yet,

N n n

if

if we suppose him to have been in that quality, the bust of Apollo, in all probability, would not have been here, as one priest did not serve at the altars of both deities, although they were brother and sister. May we not then presume, without arrogance, that the lady with the crescent is Venus, and the rayed figure that of Adonis? She was adored more than all the other deities in Syria, even in the character of the moon; her favourite was considered as the other luminous body; and from these two their votaries supposed that all their blessings must flow. As for Apollo, the Syrians were but little acquainted with him; whereas, after the death of Adonis, they believed he was deified; erected altars, and offered sacrifices to his divinity. From the continuation of these honours, their devotion increased to such a degree of enthusiasm, that they became firmly persuaded he was equal in power and eminence to any other god; and being the favourite of Venus, nearly the same rites were paid to both. For these reasons, I conjecture, that the busts represent Venus and Adonis; and, if this supposition be just, the two heads over the entrance signify the same persons: indeed the ornaments add weight to this opinion; for I have never seen the head of Diana adorned with flowers, or encircled with myrtle and olive twigs, which are expressive of love, peace, and pleasure; whereas, she was cold, and delighted in the wild, the masculine diversions of the fields and woods.

Perhaps you will think my fancy quite extravagant, when I observe, that as Fame, in this place, cannot be supposed to carry the chaplet of roses to the goddess who is already crowned, in all probability, she waits the commands of Venus for placing the garland on the head of Adonis, whose station on the left of the goddess, seems to demonstrate, that the deceased paid his most profound devotion to her; while his placing her on her right, in the other figures, denotes the infinite respect she paid to *this* favourite.

It now only remains, that I should say something of the figure that stands on the right hand of Minerva; but I really cannot discover her quality or condition, for I find nothing about her that denotes her a goddess; nor can I conceive the meaning of that which rises almost erect from her left breast, or rather seems to be the breast itself; though of a very uncommon form. I shall therefore leave this uncertainty to be removed by those who are intelligent in the mysteries of antiquity, and proceed to communicate the inscriptions we found in this place.

On

On a broken stone we trace these letters,

ΥΧΘΥCΘΒΘΥΘ.

Over one door we found,

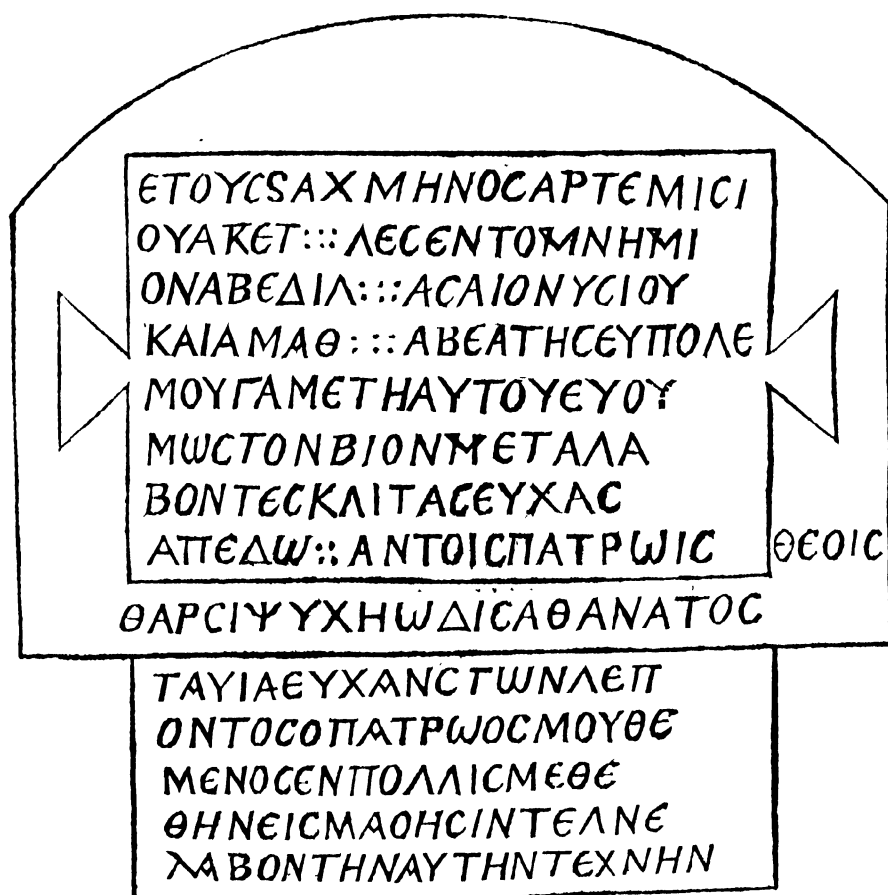
ΙΧΘΥC.

And over another,

ΕΙCΒΕΘCΡΟΝΟCΕΤΟΥCΕΘΧ

ΛΩΘΥΘΚ

A stone, in the inner front of a catacomb, is thus inscribed.



On the left side, we read,

ΒΑΡΑΧΟΥ  
 CΑΝΦΙΛΟC ΔΙΟΝΥCΙC

And, on the right, were some words which we could not transcribe.

Upon the architrave of a gate, within a court, we saw, in one line,  
 ΕΝΔΙΝΩΜΑΤΙΒΕΘΥΚΑΙΧΡΙCΤΟ::ΚΛΕ::ΕΝΜΗΝΙΑΡΤΕΜΙCΙΟΥΙΤΟΥCΑ

Before





rents of the grand signior. A tenth of the produce is generally paid, but they are plundered of more than half by different kinds of extortion: for which reason, they are obliged to hide some part of their grain for subsistence through the remaining part of the year, and therefore betake themselves to flight in order to avoid the punishment which they would otherwise undergo. The truth is, if their masters are barbarous and unjust, they themselves are crafty and deceitful; but, when their villainy is detected, they are chastised beyond all bounds.

About eight or ten miles to the westward of this village, is a fine high hill, rising like a sugar-loaf, in the midst of a plain; it is called Gibel Jiyub il Siebeh, or the hill of Job the prophet. At the foot of it stands a little town, where the people believe he lived; and they suppose he was buried on the summit. These stories you must take as I received them.

From hence, through a delightful valley, covered with vineyards, between rocky mountains, which formed a very agreeable contrast, we went to Magara, and pitched our tents in a bottom below the town, or rather the ruins of the town; which has been very considerable and extensive. There is one large burying place, cut out of a marble rock, the roof of which looks very noble, having the appearance of large squared beams with mouldings, and a pretty kind of cornice around; it has likewise been supported by large columns, which are now broke; and was, in all probability, designed for other purposes, for it has several apartments with a passage round, to which there is a communication for water; and, what is very remarkable, there is a wide subterranean passage from thence to Furkia; which is at the distance of several miles. There is also another sepulchre, with a very grand front, in the architecture of those times, but not one letter appears on either.

The following inscription is over the door of a fabric now in ruins, which was first a Christian chapel, and afterwards converted into a mosque, as appears by a nich, or little alcove, in the wall next to Mecca, which serves as a directory to the people who turn their faces that way when they go to prayers.

ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ ΤΟ ΔΙΕΡΜΕΝΟΥ  
 ΨΜΕΝΟΝ ΜΕΒΗΜ ΨΝΟC

And a broken stone is inscribed,

ΔΟΞΑΕΝΥΨΙCΤΙ

As this place afforded no great entertainment for our curiosity, we went to Caffar il Bara, the ancient name of which I cannot learn, though it must have been fully as large as Aleppo, and greatly superior to it in point of magnificence, as appears by the ruins. There have been several churches richly ornamented, particularly one, which was very large: great numbers of columns are still to be seen, together with many pyramidical monuments, some of which are now almost intire. At N<sup>o</sup>. 14. you have the drawing of one which I made (though part of it was tumbled down) because the figure and ornaments were uncommon. On one side of the town there has been a considerable fort, but the hill upon which the castle stood is at the distance of a little mile.

The following inscription we found on the upper part of an architrave, richly foliaged, cut out in one line; and on the lower part is another, which likewise follows.

†ΔΟΞΑΕΝΥΨΙCΤΙCΘΩΚΕΠΤΓΗCΙΡΗΝΗCΕΝΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΙCΕΥΔΟΚΙΑ  
ΕΥΛΟΓΗΤΟCΟΓΙΡΩΝΑΠΘΕCΘΕCΘΕΓΗCΠΤΩΧΟΝ  
†ΚΑΠΟΚΟΠΡΙΑCΑΝΥΥΩΝΠΕΝΗΤΑΚΕΔΟΞΑCΟΙ†

Over the door of a large house are these characters,

NECTAREOS SUCCOBACCHEIATMUNEPACEPHIS  
AEBITISSENUITAPRICOSOLERCFACTA

One is, at first view, apt to be astonished when he finds such superb cities and towns built upon the most savage and rocky mountains, while the rich plains all around are destitute of buildings; but his wonder will cease when he considers, that in the plains no stones are to be found; whereas, they may be cut out of the rocks in any size that is required; this method was more necessary in this country, where wood is intirely wanting: and the houses consisted of no more than a ground and first floor, paved with

with very long and broad logs of stone, which were supported by arches. Another motive for building on mountains, was the difficulty of access to their enemies. Immediately after harvest, the grain was brought to these cities, whither also the villagers fled for protection when an enemy appeared.

Having seen every thing in this place, we repaired to Vadymyrschoon, where we found nothing remarkable but a catacomb cut out of a rock, on which appeared the figures of a man and horse; the first from the ancles, and the other from the patterns upward; the man's back was turned to the horse, which he held with his left hand; and in his right hand was a topous, which is the weapon used by Alexander, as represented in his battles by Le Brun: it is still so much in request in this eastern world, that no man of distinction will mount an horse without having it on one side of his saddle, and a sword on the other. This topous was raised backwards behind his head, as if fetching a stroke; and over his temples two eagles supported a laurel wreath. I should have entertained you with a drawing of these figures, if they had not been very much defaced and poorly executed.

From hence we returned to our tents at Bara, a village near the once glorious city mentioned above: and there we saw in the rock a grotto, for I can give it no other name, in which is a square room twenty feet by sixteen, with a plain cornice quite round; and on one side was an episcopal figure, with his crozier in his right hand; in the angle on each side of him, was an angel holding a laurel wreath in one hand, and an olive-branch on the other; whence I supposed the good man had belonged to the church militant, that his arms against the infidels were crowned with success, and that he had granted peace after having converted them.

We returned by the way of Rhia, and thence, through a charming plain, to Old Aleppo, as it is vulgarly called, or the ancient city of Chalcis, which gave its name to the adjacent country. For the conveniency of water, we pitched our tents near the river Singas, now Cowaig, at some distance from the place where that city stood, and in the morning surveyed its vestiges, for I cannot call them ruins, as nothing like an house is seen standing; though we found many great squared stones and foundations, particularly those of the walls, which are nine feet thick, and occupy a great extent of space. The castle, or citadel, has covered a very large hill adjoining to the city, and was surrounded by a double wall. From this  
castle.

castle-hill we enjoyed a delightful view of the champain country, extending to a prodigious distance all around ; but not one-fiftieth part of it is cultivated.

Upon a foundation stone, jetting out from the city-wall, we found this inscription in six lines.

.....ΛΙΗΔΥΗΚΗΤΑΠΑΤΛΕΥ::ΕΚ::ΜΕ::.....  
 .....ΤΩΝΕΥΣΕΒΩΝ::ΛΟΤΙΝΙΩΝΤΟΥΙΑΛΗ:::ΙΑ.....  
 .....ΜΩΝΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΥΦΑ::ΙΟΥΣΤ::ΙΝΙΑΝΟΥΤΟΥΑΙΩΝΙΟΥΑΥΤΟΥΣΤΟΥΚ:::  
 .....ΟΓΓΙΝΟΥ::ΟΥΕΝΔΟΞ'ΚΑΤΙΑΝΕΥΦΗΜΟΥ.....  
 .....ΚΑΙCΙΒΑΙΗΛΑΤΟΥΚΑΙΑΝ:::ΑCΙΟΥΤΟΥΕΝΔΟΞ'ΑΠΟΥΗΑΤΩΝΚΑΙCΙΔΩΡΟΥΤΟΥ  
 .....ΕΓΑΛΟΡ::'ΑΛΛΟΥΕΙΡ:::ΙΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΟΥΕΝΙΙΔΗΔΤΒΞΩΕΤΟΥC

Some curious traveller had covered this inscription with a paste of small seeds, some of which still remained in the traces of the letters, enabling us to read them with the greater facility ; yet the task was not so easy as one would be apt to imagine : for Mr. Hemming and I were obliged to lie upon our bellies for a considerable time, and suffered a good deal in the flesh from the dry thistles upon which we lay.

In our road from hence to Aleppo, we went a considerable way by a conduit of water, which runs from Burmar, and crosses the road in several places for watering the grounds : and if there was now a city where the ancient Chalcis stood, it might be supplied by this water collected into reservoirs.

We crossed the Singas at Zeytoon, from whence, as far as Cantaman, and even farther, stands a row of corn-mills upon the banks of the river, from which they are supplied with water in leaders. Scarce a bush is to be seen on the side of this river, except in the neighbourhood of Cantaman, which is a village that makes a good appearance, being built upon an easy ascent, and furnished with a large khane for the conveniency of strangers, which adds greatly to its beauty.

Not far from this place is a romantic rock, in which some grottos are cut out ; in one of these we dined : there are likewise hanging terraces cut one above another. This pleasant spot has, from the gentlemen of Aleppo, obtained a silly, unmeaning name, which I do not choose to repeat or remember ; but it offended my ear so much, that I begged they would, for the future, call it Windsor Terras.

In the afternoon we proceeded, and in good time arrived at Aleppo, after a very agreeable jaunt; during which however my indignation was often kindled against the ruffians who had destroyed so many noble structures of antiquity.

In the library of the right worshipful the Levant company, there is a stone which, till now, had escaped my observation: it is represented at N<sup>o</sup>. 15; and the figures are so expressive that it needs no explanation. The pricked lines shew the part on which is exhibited the following inscription.

ΝΥΜΦΙΔΙΟΥΘΑΛΑΜΟΙΟΔΙΠΩΝΔΥΣΠΕΝΘΕΛΑΚΟΣΜΟΝ  
 ΚΑΙΓΟΝΕΩΝΟΙΚΤΡΩΝΔΑΚΡΥΟΕΝΤΑΔΟΜΟΝ  
 ΚΕΙΜΑΙΕΣΑΥΧΜΗΡΟΥΣΚΑΙΛΑΛΑΜΠΕΑΣΑΙΔΟΣΕΥΝΑΣ  
 ΕΙΚΟΣΙΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΧΩΝΚΑΣΣΙΟΔΩΡΟΣΕΤΗ  
 ΑΠΡΟΙΔΗΣΝΟΥΣΟΣΜΕΣΥΝΗΡΠΑΣΕΜΟΥΝΟΣΠΙ:::~::~  
 ΝΗΠΛΑΧΟΝΚΟΥΡΗΝΑΙΠΩΥΠΗΕΛΙΟΝ

In a wall of the street which leads to Antioch, about two feet from the ground, is another stone, upon which there is nothing legible but the word VALENS; and therefore I should not mention it were it not supposed to be endued with great virtue: just before it lies a large, long, square stone; and when the back of any poor woman with child begins to ache, thither she repairs, sits down upon it, and leans the part affected upon the other until she finds relief: nay, if any idle young fellow has injured his back by too violent exercise of a particular nature, he has recourse to the same stone, from which he derives fresh health and vigour. The credulity and practice I can vouch for facts, but as to the efficacious effects, I leave you to the exercise of your own reason.

Another curiosity which I ought not to forget is an Arabic inscription on the tomb of the prophet Zachariah, which had been long fixed in a wall of the great mosque in this city, whither it was said to have been brought from the castle, about eight hundred and forty years ago. Mr. Consul Pollard employed one Turk to transcribe, and another to translate this inscription. A grand vizier, called Churly Ally Basha, about forty years ago, was admonished in a dream, that this prophet's tomb, being hid in some obscure place, ought to be discovered and removed to another spot, where it might be more conspicuous as the object of devotion. Orders were immediately dispatched to Aleppo for this purpose, and, after some inquiry, it was found, upon the removal of an

old wall which had been built up before it. This discovery being made, the basha, cadi, and chiefs of the city went in grand procession, and with many religious ceremonies removed the tomb, which they fixed in a conspicuous part of the mosque, and erected a sumptuous cenotaph, thus inscribed: "The tomb of that honourable person, the prophet of God, Zachariah (the peace of God be upon him) was repaired, after its concealment, by command of the grand vizier, in the days of our lord the victorious sultan Achmet Chan, son of Mahomed Chan (God prolong his reign) in the year 1120 of the hedgirah."

According to the tradition that prevails among the Turks, the castle of Aleppo was built in the time of Abraham, whose native country, Mesopotamia, was within a few days journey of this place, at which resided Kechariah, a prophet of great fame: that the prince of the country, being desirous of marrying a beautiful young woman, who had captivated his affections by dancing in a wanton manner, while his first wife was still alive; Zachariah opposed his design, from a purity of soul and love of religion, refusing the most liberal proffers, with which the prince endeavoured to purchase his assent. Finding his virtue incorruptible, the tyrant resolved to gratify his own desires in spite of all the pious remonstrances of the prophet, whose head he ordered to be struck off, and put into a stone urn, two feet square, upon the top of which was an inscription, though I know not in what language, importing, "This urn incloses the head of that great prophet, Zachariah." It remained in the castle till about eight hundred years ago, when it was removed into an old christian church in the city, afterwards turned into a mosque, which decaying, another was built very near it, and the place where the head was deposited had been choaked up by a wall. By tradition the fame of this venerable man was handed down to the days of vizier Churly, who, being very zealous in point of religion, was favoured with the dream, in consequence of which it was discovered: but the truth is, the tradition having reached his ears, he feigned the vision, in order to obtain a name of sanctity. The urn was opened and filled with spices and perfumes, to the value of four hundred pounds.

While I remained at Aleppo I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Munro of Culeairn, who came from India: I made an effort to accompany him to Scanderoon, where he embarked for England; but I was so disabled by my old disease, that neither he nor the  
rest

rest of my friends at Aleppo would permit me to attempt the journey.

Mr. Munro and some other gentlemen from India, coming through the Desert of Arabia, passed by the ruins of Teybch, or Tieva, as named by the Romans; and such was their curiosity to see the place, mistaking it for Palmyra, which is but a little way distant from it, that they made an excursion from the caravan, not without exposing themselves to danger from the wild Arabs. There they found the stone represented at N°. 16, with the following inscription, as beautiful and distinct as if it had been cut the other day. I have consulted several rabbies about the two last lines, but no person can tell me to what language the characters belong. Mr. Munro, with the consent of his fellow-travellers, made me a present of this valuable stone; and last August I had the honour to send a drawing of it to his grace the Duke of Argyle. I then supposed the last lines to be the ancient Syriac, but I have been undeceived by comparing them with an alphabet of that language, as well as many others, to which they bear no resemblance: possibly the characters may be Phœnician; but, as I shall take the liberty to send the stone to his grace, by the Thames, which brings this weighty packet, he will no doubt find means to explain the mystery.

Sellar, in his History of Palmyra, exhibits the Greek part of the inscription, without the two last lines, in this manner (which has no resemblance to the real figure of the letters.)

ΔΗ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΩ ΚΕΡΑΥΝΙΩ ΥΠΕΡΣΩ-  
 ΤΗΡ ΙΑΣΤΡΑ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΣΕΒ... ΤΟΥ  
 ΚΥΡΙΟΥ ΑΓΑΘΑΝΓΕΛΟΥ ΟΥΚ ΑΒΙΑΝΟΥ  
 ΤΗΣ ΔΕΚΑΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΝΟΜΟΥ ΑΡΑΒΙΑΣ  
 ΚΑΙ ΚΑΘΟΜΗΝΗΣ ΑΙΤΗΣ ΝΟΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΟΜΟΥ  
 ΙΑΝΝΑΝ ΟΥΚ ΕΝΕΤΟΥ ΣΕΜΥΜΗΝΟΥ  
 ΔΙΟΥ

His interpretation is this:

“ Jovi Maximo fulminanti pro salute Trajani Hadriani domini  
 “ fui Agathangelus Abilenus Decapolites camaram ædificavit, et  
 “ lectister-

“ lectisternium propriis sumptibus posuit. Anno 445 mense Augusto; h. e. Christi 133 Hadriani 17.”

This author writes in the year 1696, and says, the stone was in the wall of a mosque, which had probably been an old temple of Jupiter Fulgurans, Bronton, Tonans, &c. This is a very probable conjecture; and since that time the mosque has luckily tumbled down, by which means I have got possession of the stone.

Seller justly observes, that a *camara* was frequent in temples, tombs, baths, *stadia*, and *palestræ*; that some suppose the *camara* to be the cupola, and others place it above the cupola. This last supposition I do not rightly comprehend: *camara* I take to be an arch or vault, and of these I do not remember to have seen one placed above a cupola, which sometimes has a little lanthorn at top, by which the place below is lighted. This contrivance is so common in Mahometan countries, that I will venture to say, there is a greater number of such cupolas in Syria than in all the countries of Christendom; yet surely this cannot bear the name of *camara*. True it is, the Tholus, where the votaries hung up their offerings, was in the centrical point, as well as the lanthorn; but, granting their old fabrics had such lanthorns, it does not follow that these must have been the *camaræ*: the expressions “*camaram ædificavit*,” and “*lectisternium propriis sumptibus posuit*,” seem to imply a distinction which is not easily explained: Agathangelus could not build a *camara* without walls or pillars to support it: the *lectisternium* is no other than a bed or couch, which is always, I believe, supposed to be placed within a building; therefore the inscription seems to declare, that at his own charge he built a place where he prepared a bed for Jupiter, and roofed it with a *camara*.

The hint of these *lectisternia* for the Gods, and those on which the men sat or lolled, in temples, was, in all probability, taken from the *sophas* or *dīvans* of the Asiatics, which were contrived for the indulgence of indolence: such buildings as are here mentioned they still have in great numbers; indeed they are raised as cenotaphs of the dead: yet to these they often repair, to pay their devotions of different kinds, to heaven, their prophet, saint, or deceased friends.

I have dwelt so long on this subject that I cannot, in conscience, give you any farther trouble at present; and truly I have nothing further to say: for, though I took a new road from Aleppo to  
An-



Bara,

L E T T E R XI.

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Antioch, in hope of seeing something entertaining, I was altogether disappointed in my expectation; yet this disappointment may have exempted you from an additional mortification, at the insipid narrative, and shallow remarks, of,

Dear Brother,

Alexandretta,  
Dec. 27. 1748.

Your ever faithful, &c.

## L E T T E R   X I I .

D E A R   S I R ,

**I**N my letter of September 11, 1746, I took the liberty to differ from some authors who are very much, and very justly esteemed; and, at the same time, gave my reasons for what might have been otherwise styled presumption. I have now an opportunity, and, indeed, think myself indispensibly obliged to trouble you with remarks of the same nature; not that my intention is to depreciate the characters of other men, but merely to vindicate my own veracity in the account I have given you of some things which are very differently described by a late author of some eminence; I mean Doctor Pocock; whose work, though it has not yet reached our Syrian world, a learned and valuable friend of mine has had occasion to peruse: but, if my own judgment was altogether out of the question, I could not help attempting to defend that of my travelling companions, who examined all my notes, and approved of my observations touching the objects which they examined on the spot.

What I call Caphar il Bara, the Doctor calls Kuph, and his Elbarrow is my Bara; but why should he call the former a village, after the magnificent account he gives of it? I do not find that villages, in those days, were either so extensive, or adorned with such noble buildings: besides, there is a strong castle at one end of this place, and at another part, has been a large citadel built upon an hill. From these circumstances I should think it must either have been a city, or at least something better than a village. I shall say nothing of the conjectures about its antient name, until I can be better informed than I am at present; and, until I have found out Apamia on the Orontes, I cannot say whether the place called Marah, or this, be the Marato Cupreni of Ammianus Marcellinus. That which is nearest the river I should suppose to be the place, because he says, "Prope Apamiam;" but then, as he gives the inhabitants the title of "Grassatores accerrimi," I cannot easily believe such ruffians would raise and inhabit palaces that denote a politeness of taste, which is seldom found unattended by an elegance of manners  
and

and a reverence for the gods: so that if such robbers ever lived in this spot, I presume it must have been before this superb city was built: in which city are the castle and well which the Doctor affirms to be at Elbarrow. His Firkay is, in reality, Furkia; and his account of this place I do not understand. Surely by the grotto to which he could not find an entrance, he cannot mean that which I have so particularly described; both in making a draught of the sculpture, and in transcribing the inscription, which must be owned to be both barbarous and unintelligible: but, with submission to his superior judgment, this place claimed his attention more than any which he seems to have observed. So great an antiquary might have explained those figures which I mentioned with such uncertainty of conjecture, particularly the lady with the protuberant breast, from which I hoped he would have extracted some milk to entertain our curiosity. If he means that catacomb, some characters were legible, though others were not; but, perhaps, he has been in some other place which we did not visit; for, in these countries, there is no Cicerone or conductor to point out particulars worthy of observation; and two persons travelling at different times, will hardly light upon the same pieces of antiquity, where every thing lies in ruins amidst the most deplorable devastation.

I have heard of a certain learned gentleman, who travelled through part of Asia in the night, in order to avoid the heat of the day, which might have been prejudicial to his health and complexion; yet he accurately described the countries through which he passed in these nocturnal expeditions, and observed many things which did not occur to my view, even in places which I had often visited and narrowly examined by day-light. This, however, could not always have been the case with Doctor Pocock, if he went to Corus and passed the bridge of Sabone without seeing where it falls into the Ephreen; charity bids me suppose he was not there: yet I must take the liberty to say he is mistaken in the geographical position of Chillis, for it is at a great distance from Mount Taurus: he certainly meant Amanus; as the other does not approach any part of the route he mentions except Antaib, which had thence the name of Antiochia penes Taurum.

I need say nothing concerning the source of the river of Aleppo, having already been explicite on that subject in my letter of October, 1747; to which I must likewise refer you for the accounts of Nisib, Jerabolus, and Bumbouch, particularly with regard to the basso relievo on the side of the well in this last place: I then differed in  
opinion

opinion from an author who takes the name of Mr. Maundrel, and gives the appellation of Syrens to the two-winged figures I have described; and I will now venture to say, the Doctor's hypothesis on that subject, is still more void of probability: for who ever heard of Zephyrus with a fish's tail? and who told him that Venus was thus conveyed to land? Zephyrs once attended her to Cyprus, but I do not know that ever they were her supporters. You may remember my opinion was, that these figures represented two attendants belonging to the marine, or some river god, bearing off a nymph to his divinity. I had Galatea in my thoughts, but as my remembrance of the particulars was but faint, I would not venture to mention her name: however, upon revising my little collection of drawings, I find, upon a vase in the gardens of Versailles, by Girardon, a triumph of Galatea, in which she is supported almost in the same manner by two Tritons, with this difference, that she holds the veil in her own hand, and sits upon a dolphin.

As one accurate author calls a regular theatre at Bumbouch, a deep pit of one hundred yards diameter, so the Doctor affirms it is a dry triangular basin for the sacred fishes. As for the bearings and distances, they are very different from those I have given, which answered in every part, almost as exactly as if I had surveyed a field with the graphometer.

The inclosure at Shech Baraket, eighty paces square, which, in his opinion, seems to be of great antiquity, I never saw; and therefore shall say nothing of the figures which it may contain.

I have sent you a drawing of his beautiful fabric at Danah, which is a square canopy of stone with its intabature; and the four pillars which he calls ionic, you will see are not of that order, but two are of one kind and two of another: a taste common among the gothic architects.

I have several times passed Ponte-Ferro, or the Iron-Bridge, which I twice made my night stage, yet I never saw the towers by which he says it is defended, unless two gates may pass under that denomination; nor did I observe the foundations of old walls, which he takes to be the remains of Antigonía: indeed I do not know where that city was situated; some authors lay it down near Antioch, while others alledge, that Antioch, at first, bore the name of Antigonía; and really this seems to be the most probable conjecture:

jecture : for it would have been ridiculous to raze the one town in order to build the other, when both situations were beautiful, and upon the same river. Those who make them different places, say that Antioch was built with the materials of Antigenia: now the Iron-Bridge, being at a good distance from Antioch, it would have been equally troublesome and imprudent to transport every thing from thence when they had plenty of materials at hand.

But nothing surprises me so much, as to find the doctor saying, that Byass is generally agreed to be Issus ; whereas, he is the first I ever knew profess that opinion. Though I have already said a great deal about Byass in my last letter, I must now give you farther trouble on the same subject, and endeavour to shew that we cannot suppose it to be Issus, without destroying all authority but that of the doctor.

Darius having trifled away his time, so as to lose the opportunity of engaging Alexander at the Cilician pass of Mount Taurus, the latter marched by Tarsus, through which the river Cydnus flows, to Anchiala, thence to Solæ and Magarsus, crossed the river Pyramus to Mallos, then proceeded to Castabala, where he made no stay, but advanced by Issus (of which Parmenio took possession) to Myriandrus, in the neighbourhood of which he encamped. Darius, in the mean time, went from Sochus, east of Myriandrus, through the pass of Amanus, which, according to Rollin, lies far above the passes of Syria, so that there must be more than one ; and this of Amanus was where the mountain almost joins Taurus not far from Aintab, by which he would naturally come as he crossed the Euphrates from Mesopotamia ; and thence he bent his way towards Issus. Alexander being made acquainted with these motions, marched back in quest of the enemy, whom he found near the city of Issus, in a plain watered by the river Pinarius : There the battle was fought, and after he had obtained the celebrated victory, which took its name from this place, he set out for Syria. Had he been in Byass, he could not have set out for Syria, because he must have been already in it ; for, according to De Lille and others, all the mountain Amanus is in Syria, and the skirt of a sea-shore would not, probably, be left out. At the same time Darius fled to Sochus, at the distance of two or three days journey from the place where he had been defeated : this Rollin places about six hours from the present situation of Byass, and is the exact place where his Myriandrus stands. I should therefore

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think, that the authority of Mr. Rollin, and the best authors, is sufficient to prove the doctor's hypothesis ill grounded.

I would ask him, what he means by a mountain-torrent, which he describes as the boundaries of Cilicia and Syria? Are the limits of two countries to be ascertained by a torrent, which only descends from an hill for three or four months in the year? For the country produces no torrents in spring, summer, or autumn. He says the famous pass into Asia Minor, is west of Byas; which he certainly mistakes for some place half a degree more to the northward: were that the case, he might have some reason for so saying; at present the sea only is west; had he said north-west, he would have been near the truth. I do not remember that Parmenio was sent to guard the Syrian gates, upon the news of Darius's approach; he had, indeed, taken Issus, after they had gained the Cilician pass: the battle was no sooner over than he was sent directly to Damascus, to seize the treasures of Darius; and surely he must have been mad if he took an easterly instead of a southerly course: but, even supposing this pass, through which Darius came, near Byas, to have the name of *Pylæ Syriæ*, we no where find it was occupied by Parmenio, or, that when he made the attempt to seize it, he was repulsed by Darius: on the contrary, we are told that prince passed through it unmolested, while Alexander was so ignorant of his motions, that he had actually got to the southward of him, and returned to fight him, after he heard of his entering Cilicia, or what is so called by the best geographers. I have already told you, from an indisputable author, that there were more passes or gates than one. The pass here mentioned, by which Darius entered Cilicia, is the way from, or into Mesopotamia; whereas, that which is properly so called, the Modern Bylan, is the way to, or from Antioch; but even this circumstance is little to the purpose. The gate of a country is *not like the gate of an house*; I mean, it is not the utmost limit of the land, as the other is of the building; but rather, a difficult pass to be surmounted before we can penetrate into the most valuable part of the country: so that the two lands in question, might have joined an hundred miles to the northward of either of the places I have mentioned.

After what is said, I need not endeavour to disprove his assertion, that the plain to the southward of Byas, was the field on which Alexander vanquished Darius: you may, for the present,  
consult

consult the chart of Monsieur Rollin, who, I believe, was as well founded in his geography as the doctor; but, I hope, in a little time, to give you one from my own survey. What he calls the ruins of Nicopolis, and a round tower, I am sorry to say, are no other than the mill and its leader.

Though Pnarius was, by some, considered as the boundary between two countries, yet the rivulet he mentions, according to any geographical chart I have seen, must be at the distance of full thirty miles from that river, and never had the honour to appear in any map, unless the doctor has been pleased to distinguish it in that manner.

Though you should tax me with want of manners and moderation, I cannot, for my soul, help saying, that nothing can be more ridiculous than his calling what is vulgarly termed Jonas's pillars, a very curious piece of antiquity. In my letter of March 4, 174<sup>4</sup>, I have not only described, but given you a drawing of them, so that you may judge for yourself, and determine whether or not his encomiums are just. How can they be supposed to be any part of the triumphal arch? Where did he find the ornamental pilasters? For my own part, I could see nothing but a plain fillet, or what, in Italy, is called a listella. What reason have we then to suppose it was built when the art of architecture flourished? Besides, there has been no such thing as a wood in that place, in the memory of man. What he names Joseph's fountain, is Jacob's well, which I have mentioned in the above letter, where you will likewise find a drawing of the octagon castle; but how he has discovered the bastions to be towers, the Mamalukes to be the builders, or that they were the best military architects, he himself must explain; for these matters transcend the pitch of my erudition. What ancients he has consulted touching the distance between Alexandria and Iffus, I do not pretend to know; but my last letter sufficiently answers all he says about this neighbourhood, and serves to prove that the learned doctor is not altogether infallible.

Let us now examine his plans of some other places. At Seleucia, I think, I told you I searched all the sepulchral grots, as he calls them, which I could reach; but found none of the grandeur he speaks of, nor did I see one inscription: I should have been extremely well pleased to see the sculpture of the woman and child;  
but

but I hope he has obliged the world with drawings of them, as well as with the epitaphs he has read. Though he may be a good surveyor in some particular cases, certain it is, he has given a draught of this city and harbour, which I can by no means understand: but he has found out a number of places and things which I could not discover; and his bason and peers are as like the original which they were designed to represent, as they are to the harbour and mole of Genoa.

The gate of Antioch, which he terms Bablous, as a corruption of Babylon, because it leads to that city, is, in reality, called Bab-bolus, or the gate of St. Paul; and with regard to the walk upon the top of the walls, which, he says, goes quite round the whole, I affirm, that there is not such a walk upon three fourths of the circumference; for, as I formerly told you, I went quite round, and a very fatiguing circuit it was: indeed, it is impossible there should have been such a walk; because, in several places, the walls are not of sufficient thickness to admit of it; and the rocks are so nearly perpendicular, that I can scarce conceive how such walls were built upon them.

As I have sent you a drawing of the triumphal arch at Latachia, you may compare it with his description, and judge with your own eyes. I will be bold enough to affirm, that the boundaries of the ancient Citium are not traceable, notwithstanding the plan he has given; the sea-shore has not any part of the figure which he lays down; nor could I see the least appearance of the canal, or bason for shipping, which he represents in his draught, unless he adopted this fond conceit from a little lake which is near the spot upon which a small fort is said to have formerly stood. This is dry in summer, and never could have naturally communicated with the sea, because it is not so high as the ground towards the shore. Indeed, I have projected an artificial work of this kind, to remove the noxious steams that rise from the lake, and yield a safe harbour for the boats during the winter.

It may be thought impertinent and indiscreet in me to censure a man whose knowledge far surpasses my own: but charity begins at home; and I would rather wish, that any man should be mistaken, than myself convicted of an error. If any gentleman should differ from me, either in opinion, or in stating matters of fact, surely I  
ought



ought to support what I have advanced, as far as truth and reason will grant me their assistance. That many weak and trifling remarks may be found in the course of my letters, I will readily acknowledge; but I am not conscious to myself of having once erred in point of veracity: for all my notes have been examined by my fellow-travellers, and nothing has been inserted without their approbation.

Another tour, somewhat extraordinary, is projected for the ensuing season; which, if I survive, you may expect to hear something more concerning the antiquities of this country, from

Dearest Brother,

Your most affectionate.

Alexandretta, March 25, 1749.

## L E T T E R   XIII.

DEAR SIR,

**H**AVING, in April last, taken a trip to Cyprus, in order to congratulate my worthy friend Mr. Consul Wakeman and his lady, upon their marriage, I found him pretty much involved in business; which, in some measure, deprived me of the pleasure I expected to enjoy in his conversation. While he was engaged in this manner, I could not resist the inclination I felt to make myself better acquainted with the geography of the country; especially as this inclination coincided with the wishes you were pleased to express in one of your letters, which I received a considerable time ago. Accordingly, I resolved to make the circuit of the island, and should have had the happiness of Mr. Boddington's company, had not he been prevented from taking the tour by an impertinent fever; in consequence of which, I was fain to depart without any other company than that of a janitary, two servants, and a guide, after having provided such stores as are absolutely necessary to one who travels in Turkey.

Though this jaunt did not produce the satisfaction I hoped to have reaped from it, as one can scarce believe, that a country, once so abounding, should now be so barren of antiquities: nevertheless, you may be pleased with knowing the certainty of its present situation, and for that reason, I shall proceed with a detail of my excursion.

My first stage was to Chitty, a village which took the name of *Κητε*, from its being in the neighbourhood of the point of land formerly called, Dades Promontorium; but, in latter times, distinguished by the appellation of Citium Promontorium, or Chitty Point, because it formed the bay of Citium, and preserved the shipping from the severity of the westerly winds. But to say, that this place derives its name from the antient city of Citium, as some people affirm, from the sole consideration of the affinity of sounds, is altogether absurd; as there is not one reason to support, but many to disprove the supposition: for example, this place  
is

is near Dades Promontorium, whereas Citium was not, neither did that city stand upon the banks of the river Tatus, which waters this Village of Chitty, and over which there has been a well built bridge of four arches. Here is no anchorage for the smallest bark, but there was a safe bay for a numerous fleet near Citium, the sea-port of which was called *Αλιχες*, now Salines, from the neighbouring salt-works. About this village, not the least vestige of antiquity or grandeur is to be found; at Larnica, are undeniable proofs of its having been the antient Citium; some of these I have already mentioned, and one or two more I found when I was last in that place. Near to the south ruins of the walls, a subterranean vault has been lately discovered; it is nineteen feet in length, above nine feet broad, the walls are near three feet thick; two stones form the roof, which is surrounded with a bold, plain, well wrought cornice. It has two passages at present open, and I call it subterranean, because it plainly appears to have been built into the earth with stones and lime, the walls on the outside being rayled; which could not have been the case, had it been accidentally covered in the general ruin. For what purpose this vault was intended, I shall not take upon me to determine: if as a catacomb, one would expect to see some places for repositories to the dead; and if it had been meant as a sacellum, or chapel, there would, in all probability, have been some place for the statue of the god whose rites were here performed; in either case, niches for lamps would have been necessary; yet none of these circumstances appear: and it could be supplied with no other light than that of portable lamps or candles.

The other piece of antiquity, is laid across what seems to have been a fosse round the city wall; it is composed of two stones, the upper being thirteen feet long, near eleven feet broad, and above six feet thick; the lower I could not measure; but they are cut and joined so as that one has a bed at right angles within the other; and a gateway four feet and three quarters broad, and one foot and an half thick, is cut in the middle, as if the gate had been let down from above, like a portcullis, or the iron gates of a garrison. The use of this contrivance foils my conjecture, unless it has been a sluice to retain the water in the fosse.

For the honour of Bekier Basha, I must communicate an instance of the old gentleman's public spirit. While he was basha of this island, in the year 1747, he formed the noble design of bringing water from the river at Arpera, and occasional springs on the road  
about

about six miles from hence, to supply the people in Larnica, Salines, and the shipping. A work worthy of a great and good man, which might have cost him above fifty thousand piaftres, or six thousand two hundred and fifty pounds. Accordingly he fet down fumpt, or pits, and carried drifts from one to another, to lead the water through the high grounds, and conveyed it in aquædufts over the hollows: the first of which, from Arpera, is an arcade of fifty arches; two of these are small, the others nine feet wide, the highest twelve feet in height, while the others diminish as the ground rises: the pillars, or peers of the arches, are eight feet broad and three feet thick; and here he has planted fine filk-gardens, with a vineyard, and built a mill, in which grain is ground by the fall of water. The second arcade has twelve arches, each being twelve feet wide, the pillars being five feet broad, and three feet thick, and the highest about eighteen feet in height. The third arcade, which is near Larnica, consists of thirty-one arches, four feet and an half wide, the height of the highest being about sixteen feet, each pillar is four feet thick and twelve feet broad.

Here the work stood when he was removed from his bashaleck, and though he left a considerable sum of money in the hands of Christofacco, drugoman of the seraglio, who was murdered when I was last in Cyprus, the villain did not carry on the work as it ought to have been executed, and the basha his successor in office, who knew nothing but the sordid passions of a ravenous Turk, gave himself no trouble about the matter. So that the whole was at a stand until last July, when he sent a person to set it a-going, and by this time, I hope it is completed.

From Chitty, which is beautified with a number of filk-gardens, to Maroni, the roads are very pleasant, the view being bounded on one side by the hills, and on the other by the sea, and regaled with a great variety of trees, though the greatest part of those upon the plain are carubee, or what we call locust-trees: these, together with olives, adorn an extensive plain, that the eye commands from the village of Maroni, which is delightfully situated upon a rising ground.

We often meet with the channels of rivers which are not mentioned by the antient geographers, with a number of rivulets and brooks that flow plentifully during the rainy season; but, as I performed my tour of nine and twenty days, in the months of May and June, those in the plains were generally quite dry; and the  
rest,

rest, among the hills, had little water, having been almost exhausted for the use of the gardens that are near their courses. This, to be sure, is the best way of disposing them, though they might be used to much better purpose, if the wretched people had any encouragement to be industrious.

Some few miles on this side of Amathus, the country is open and destitute of trees; and to the northward of it, are the Montes Orini, famous for the wine they produce, which are reckoned the best that grow upon the island. From their two high pointed tops, which are very distinct and nearly equal, I should rather choose to distinguish them by the name of Mamillæ Montis Olympi, than Monte Croce, were not they almost as high as Mount Olympus, and too much to the westward.

I dismounted at Amathus, and revisited the ruins, together with those of what is called old Limefol by the moderns; and I assure you these are the same, though some make them distinct places. I wish their foolish prince, Isaac Comnenus, had been wiser; or Richard the first of England, more cool in his resentment; for to the one and the other, we owe the utter destruction of Amathus: though, after that period, some mean houses remained, for it was inhabited until of late. I could find nothing upon this my second examination, in which I was so eager and diligent, that I should certainly have found the temple of Venus or Adonis, had the smallest vestiges of any such fabric remained. All, therefore, that I can say upon this subject, is, that St. John the almoner, son of Epiphanius, governor of Cyprus, first saw the light in this place: in the beginning of the seventh century, he was made patriarch of Ægypt; but he had such attachment to his native spot, that he chose to die in Amathus: and so grateful were the dead, for this instance of his regard, that when he resigned his soul to heaven, and his body to the earth, two bishops, who had been, for some time, in peaceable possession of a magnificent tomb, rose up at his approach, and made way for his more sanctified carcase.

Fatigued and disappointed, I proceeded to Limefol, which was given by Henry king of Cyprus, to the Knights Hospitallers, when they left Palestine; and this, I humbly conceive to be the antient Curium, Carium, or Cumdium: for the geographers of former days bring the river Lycus from two different sources in the Montes Orini, unite them some leagues to the northward of this

T t †

place,

place, then separate them again into different branches, one of which empties itself into the bosom of the bay, while the other is discharged to the westward of the neck of land hard by the walls of the town. Whereas, I affirm it is one river, issuing from one fountain, and falling into nearly the middle of the bay on the north side; but then I find another river emptying itself into the bottom of the bay, by the south-west side of the town, and coming from the nearest range of hills northwards. I know no thow to reconcile these differences, yet I conclude myself right, because my account proceeds from an actual survey, and, I believe, most of my predecessors depended upon hear-say; for almost every one of them is extremely erroneous in laying down the bay of this place: they represent it as a mill-pond, whereas it is a full, open bay, as you see in the chart which I have transmitted. I took the bearings and distances of every thing there inserted, and after having chequed in different ways, I found I had not erred one league in laying down the whole of my circuit.

Upon the neck of land which joins Curium Promontorium to the main, is the village of Agrodiri, which, as well as Mount Olympus, was given to the priests of St. Basil, and the' reddendo of their charter was, that they should keep a sufficient number of cats to destroy the serpents, which in great numbers infested the neighbouring grounds: from which circumstance, the Italians bestowed upon the promontory, the appellation of Capo de Gato, which it retains to this day. In all the charts I have seen, this appears as a very long necked peninsula; an error, I suppose, owing to the deception occasioned by the salt-lake which you perceive to the westward; and which one is very apt to mistake for the sea. I myself was deceived when I first saw it; but now the lake being almost crufted, I passed so near as to distinguish it perfectly.

From hence the country is open and pleasant to Colos, which is a fine village, where there was formerly a commanderie of the Knights Hospitallers. Lewis de Magnac, grand commander of Cyprus, built, in this place, a plain, square, and strong tower, which still remains; the front exhibiting this appearance. It is about seventy feet high, and fifty-four feet broad, adorned with coats of arms at those places where you see the letters; but the great gate is buried in some vile house, so that I could not see it: yet part of the convent, which has been large, is still to be seen.

This

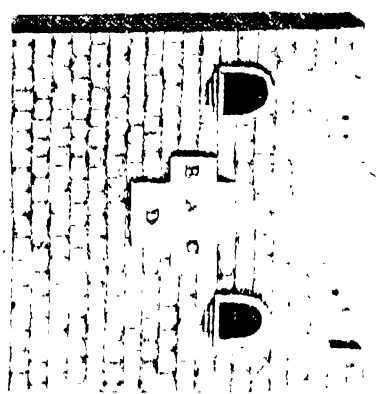
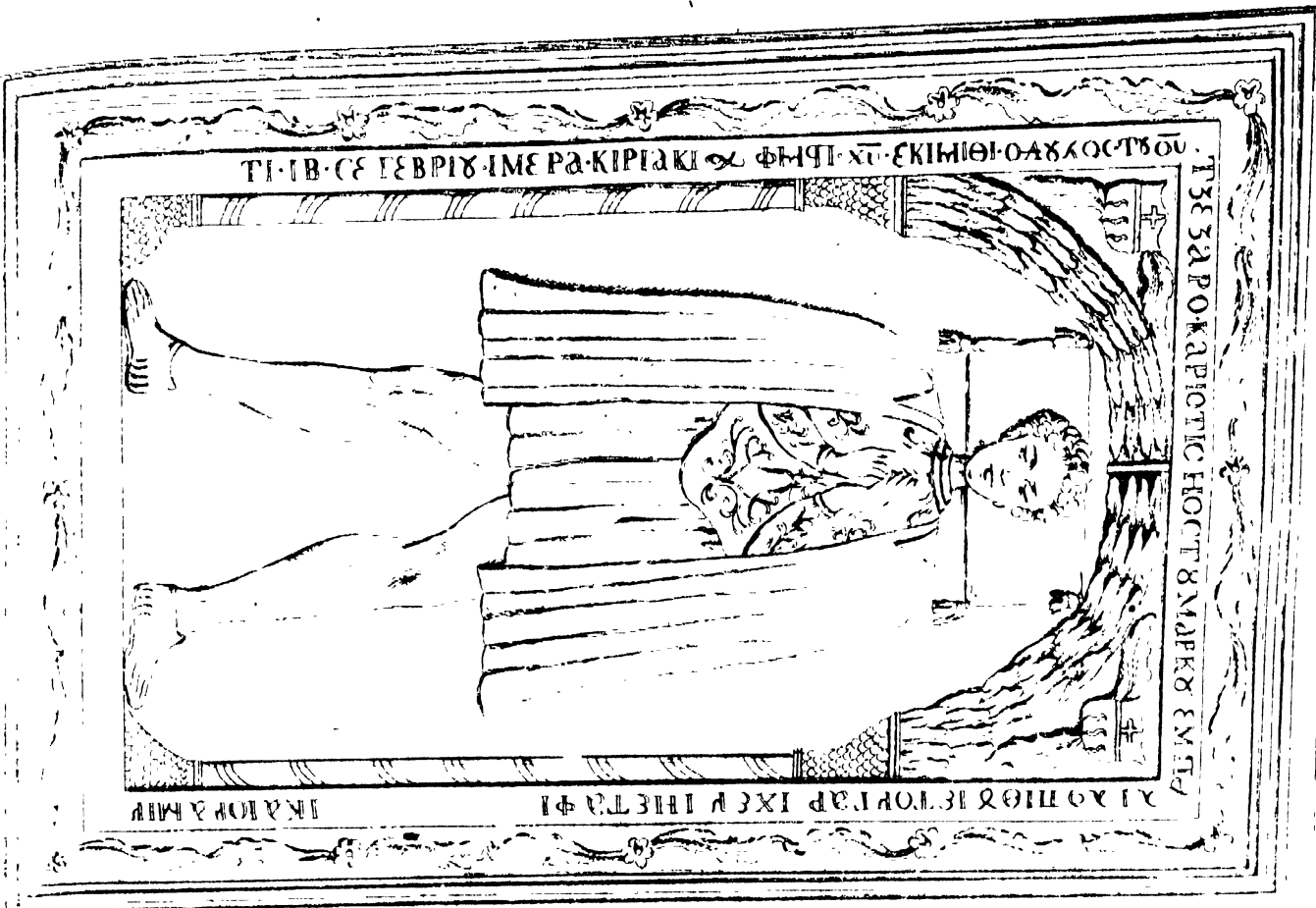


Fig. 251

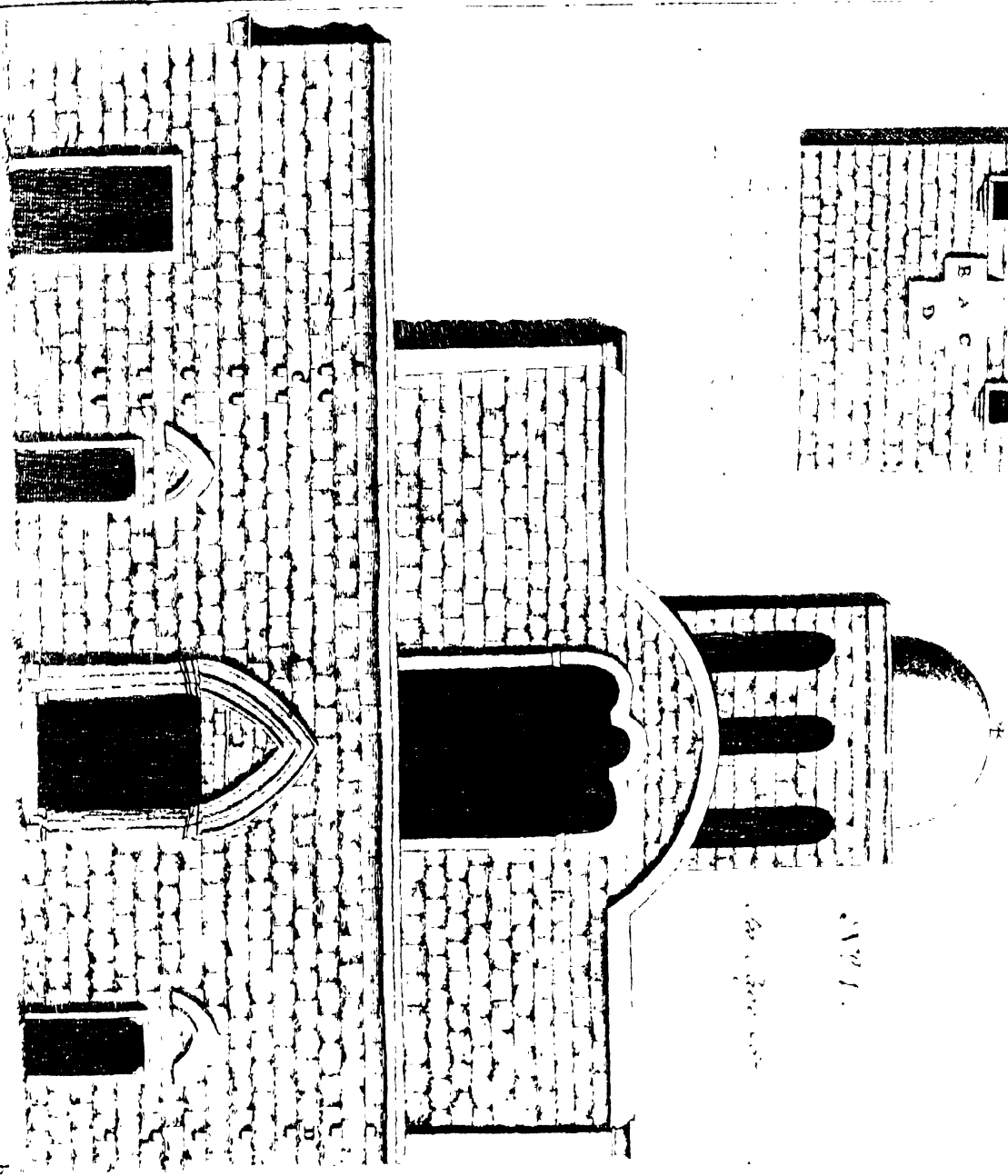


Fig. 252

Fig. 253





This place I take to be the Treta of the ancients, because a river runs between it and Piscopi, and Treta was situated east of a fine river. But I find it impossible to reconcile the ancient geography with what I saw, and what I may reasonably suppose from appearances and the traditions of the country. Piscopi is a beautiful large village, resembling those of Great Britain; the adjacent grounds are watered by an aquæduct from the river; broken fells lie scattered around, and some grand ruins are still visible. Here, or in the neighbourhood, was a nemus sacred to Apollo; and one of those ruins somewhat resembles a temple: the people say it was the palace of one who taught music; and, from this tradition, we may conjecture it was dedicated to Apollo; though, to me, it seems to have been the palace of the superior, or lord of the manor: for it evidently appears, that the buildings around it have been intended for the fugal works which were carried on in this place; and I could find neither figure nor inscription which might have ascertained the nature of the whole.

Having proceeded some miles beyond this village, I entered the hilly country, exhibiting, for some way, nothing but bare rocks towards the shore, which is bold; but afterwards I found the ground covered with woods. In one place I saw the effects of an earthquake which happened a considerable time ago, and was seized with horror at the sight. Vast profound chasms opened to my view; and, into these, huge, split rocks had been hurled: mountains, which were rent, seemed to gape to the very center; while others, still more frightful, hung menacing, as if in the very act of tumbling, with such an enormous weight, as (one would think) might shake the earth to its foundation.

Having viewed these wrecks of nature with astonishment, I went forward to Livathi, which stands upon the river Aphdium, not far from what is at present called Capo Bianco; and here I find Arfinoe about two leagues north from this shore; yet we see it always laid down west of Paphos Antiqua: perhaps another of the same name may have stood in that situation, but now no vestige of it remains. This cape I suppose to be Phrurium, because it is the first we meet with to the westward of Curium, which has any considerable projection, and the rest are rather points than capes.

Through

Through cursed rocky roads, I passed the mountains about Pifouri, and then obtained a better view of a bluff head, which, according to my geographical system, ought to be Zephyria, though there is no Paphos nor river to the eastward, but Chapatomi to the west. Couclia I substitute in the place of Arfinoc upon the ancient charts, partly for the above reason, and partly because it is, at this day, known, and sometimes called by the name of Παληκυθεσσα. It is a charming place, and, from some fragments of antiquity, appears to have been of note; or, according to the language of the country, a favourite of queen Aphrodite. If this is granted, then Lefata, or Mandraka, or both, must be Hierocepia, and Xero will answer exactly to the river on which that town was built.

Let us now consider the celebrated Paphos, which, we are told, was built by Cinyras king of Assyria, who had Adonis and others by Metheme, daughter of Pygmalion, king of Cyprus. Some say the founder was Paphos, son of Pygmalion, by the statue which Venus animated; and thence the island derived its name.

“ Illa Paphum genuit de quo tenet insula nomen.” Ovid.

But this is a question of no great importance. At present, we shall only mention the temple which is said to have stood upon the spot where the goddess landed, when she was wafted on shore by the gentle waves from which she sprung, and to have been dedicated by Cinyras. It was one of the three sanctuaries belonging to the island, and noted for divination, which was introduced by Tameraz of Cilicia, who agreed that the rites should be performed equally by his descendants, and those of Cinyras; but, at length, that honour was entirely ceded to the Paphian royal race. Here the votary had the choice of the victim, which was always male, as being most acceptable to the goddess, whose figure was round, broad at bottom, and terminating in a point: a form, the reason of which nobody has been able satisfactorily to explain. The greatest faith was given to the entrails of kids; the altars were never stained with blood; nothing but pure fire was offered upon them; and, though they stood in the open air, and the rites were performed in all seasons, no rain extinguished, or even approached the sacred flames. This miracle may be easily accounted for: in a place where it rains so seldom, they might easily defer the sacrifice until the clouds were drained; for, in a little time after they appear, down they pour in a deluge, and then all is over.

This

This place is likewise remarkable for an horrid scene acted by the royal family, when Ptolomey reduced Cyprus. Nicocles at that time reigned in Paphos, and, hoping to shake off the yoke, made an offensive and defensive alliance with Antigonus, king of Syria; but Ptolomey was informed of their scheme, and defeated it before it could be brought to maturity: he pronounced sentence of death upon Nicocles; but that prince prevented the execution by making away with himself. Axithea, his unhappy queen, followed his example, after she had, in despair, slain her own daughters: the same frenzy seized the royal sisters, who likewise put an end to their lives; and their husbands added to the funeral pile, by setting fire to the palace, and perishing upon the bodies of their beloved wives.

What I have farther to say will rather involve us in new doubts, than extricate us from those which have already occurred: however, if I was not satisfied in every particular I wanted to know, I was, in consequence of the kind letters of recommendation which I received from Mr. Consul Wakeman, treated in every place with uncommon marks of civility and regard. Here Christians and Turks vied with each other in giving me assistance and information; and the aga sent an old man, reckoned the best antiquary in those parts, to conduct me to every remarkable place, and gratify my curiosity to the best of his knowledge: yet all I could learn amounts to very little.

Old Paphos or Erythra I, in my map, removed from Zephyria; Arfinoe I found, and still set down, near that place, for the reasons I have already advanced, and because Ptolomey Philadelphus consecrated a temple on the Zephyrion Promontorium, to his wife Arfinoc, under the name of the Zephyrion Venus; but of this nothing now remains. I fix old Paphos at the port of Baffo; Cythera I have already left behind me, and in its place I take the liberty to put Paphos Nova, or Baffo, as you will see they exactly answer to each other, when you compare the old chart I sent home with this which I now transmit: but that you may not think I am too dogmatical in my assertions, I shall communicate my reasons for the alterations I have made.

No place in this island ever bore the name of Old Paphos, except the sea-port, which nature has formed into an harbour; and the town of Baffo is handed down, from father to son, as a place

that was built long after the town, at the port, which is capable of receiving small vessels; yet these were esteemed large, when navigation was in its infancy. At or about Zephyria there is no place for the reception of any boat whatever; let us therefore lay aside fable and appeal to truth. Venus is said to have risen from the sea, and landed in Cyprus near Cythera: true it is, the island Cythera, now Cerigo, contended for that honour, though the greatest probability is in favour of Cyprus; for that goddess was first worshipped in Phœnicia, and this worship was communicated to the different nations with which they had commerce: the vessels they first used consisted of small pieces of wood, bended across each other, bound with wickers, and covered with hides; consequently their navigation could not be very distant; so that we may more naturally suppose Cyprus to have been their first discovery, than that they launched out into a wide sea, in order to find trade in Peloponnesus, or any of the adjacent islands. Cyprus they could see from their hills, and this prospect probably invited them to venture from their shore; and though the west end was the most distant, their landing in that part might be owing to the accident of contrary winds. When they approached the coast, it is to be supposed, they crept along it until they found a place of safety for their vessel; and if they missed Limnesol Bay, they could find no other convenient shelter until they arrived at the place which I imagine to have been the ancient Paphos; and indeed to me it appears very improbable that Paphos should be built at either of the capes which I make Phrurium and Zephyria, and there is not another until we reach Drepanum.

In Basso or Paphos Nova, which is now a large, agreeable town, there are no remains of antiquity; but many ruins of christian houses are built upon by the Turks: the churches have been very numerous, not only here, but also through the whole island; in so much, that though I intended to mark them singly on my chart, they swelled so fast that I was fain to drop my project, otherwise it would have been a map of churches. The port, or Paphos Antiqua, according to my conjecture, has been large, and contained many noble buildings, as appears by the ruins at this day, particularly by those of the churches Agioi Solomoni, and Chrisoupolitisa; but they are so demolished that a drawing of them would yield no satisfaction. Great numbers of broken columns are scattered up and down; and of the temple of Venus, which stood on an high place, three subterranean vaults still remain: the traditional account of this

this temple, taken from an old manuscript, which they told me was stolen by a gentleman-traveller some years ago, imports, that it was a palace built by one of the queens, called Aphrodité, who, being extremely beautiful and excessively lewd, allured all the young men to the court, and bestowed her favours upon all those who pleased her fancy. Her example was followed by all the women around; and this disposition soon spread over the whole island. After her death it was consecrated as a temple, and rites were performed to her as to a divinity, because nought but pleasure was known during her reign. It was thrown down by an earthquake, rebuilt about one thousand four hundred and ninety-five years before the birth of Christ, and finally destroyed by Saint Barnabas, in the fortieth year of the christian æra. This account agrees tolerably well with the story of Venus; though it is not at all probable that the temple was demolished by the influence of Saint Barnabas, during whose life it was in very high repute, whereas the christians, at that time, had very little power and authority: at any rate, if it was actually thrown down, it must have been reared again by the votaries of the goddess; for it was an asylum in the reign of Tiberius, and Titus Vespasian consulted the oracle in this very place, upon his return from Corinth, after having heard of Galba's fate; and in consequence of the response repaired to his father in Syria: so that its last destruction, in all probability, has been in the fourth century, when the general earthquake changed the course of many rivers, and, by swallowing up many others, occasioned an excessive drought. It was upon this occasion (say they) that Saint Helen restored water to the island, by virtue of the wood of our Saviour's cross, which was in her possession. Having found this in the Holy Land, she gave one half of it to the priests of Jerusalem, and brought the other along with her, to sow, as it were, its sanctity through the east and west. Accordingly an infinite number of *miracles* were performed by this hallowed timber; and had not she thrown one of the nails of it (which our heralds call passion-nails) into the sea, when she was overtaken by a dreadful storm in Satalia Bay, her imperial majesty would undoubtedly have gone to view the wonders of the deep; but the holy nail bore down the waves, smoothed the surface of the sea, and procured her a safe landing. Though I do not find that either she or any of her beatified historians tell us whether or not the nail, after having knocked down the tempest, was pleased to return to its former station.----I can recollect nothing else to say

about this Paphos, but that here Elymas the forcerer was struck blind, and Sergius Paulus the proconsul converted by Saint Paul.

Near Baffo, to the westward, are what they call their Diamond-mines, where, in some places, the spar seems to be crystalized, and pellucid stones are found, like those in the western and northern mountains of Scotland, though not near so good in quality. A muhassel, some time ago, deceived by the name of Diamond-mines, sent thither twenty or thirty men to dig for what he imagined would soon enrich him; but he was grievously disappointed; for all that he got was a few rock-crystals, at the expence of three or four hundred dollars. At Poli di Chrisofou he expected, or pretended to expect, to find solid iron; and having employed his people to dig, without success, he laid a tax upon both places, granting to the christians of Baffo the privilege of the Diamond-mines, for four hundred and fifty dollars, and to others that of the Iron-mines, for three hundred and fifty dollars per annum; so that he exacted eight hundred dollars annually for nothing from those poor, oppressed people, and his successors have ever since religiously followed his example.

From Baffo I took my route northwards through the mountains, from some of which I took the bearing, &c. of the land about Acamas, where flows the celebrated spring called the Fountain of Love: but I had no curiosity to taste of the water, the effect of which upon old people like me, is said to be that of making the spirit willing while the flesh continues weak.---The roads are very rugged, extending through several precipices which are dangerous for the traveller: the woods are thin, the hills very bare, the intermediate grounds tolerably good; but the grain was as green as if it had been sown ten degrees north of the plains I had left a few hours before: but about Stroumbi the fields have a better aspect; for in the neighbourhood of the village, which is pleasant and well peopled, one might easily perceive that more industry had been used in the agriculture: and indeed, through all Cyprus, the soil is such as will well reward the labour of the farmer.

When I entered the village, I was surrounded by almost all the people both young and old, few of whom had ever seen a person in my habit: I gratified their curiosity by standing amongst them, and amusing myself with their pretty children, after I had viewed their

their church. The poor little creatures were shy at first, but soon flocked round me at sight of a Para; so natural it is, even for children, to be allured by money.

In my progress forwards I arriv'd at Poli di Chrisofou, which is beautifully situated in a bottom among hills; and its vicinity to the sea adds to the agreeableness of its situation. Though there is no trade worth mentioning any where but in Larneca, where the Europeans live, yet a variety of creeks for small craft are to be found all around the island, particularly a bay near this place, formed by the Acamas land, which would be of infinite service to the inhabitants, in manuring their grounds, were they freed from oppression, and secured in their properties; but those blessings seem to be at an infinite distance from them, for the misery of the people is at present inconceivable, occasioned by a total want of rain, whereby vegetation was in a manner choaked up in the earth: what little did appear above ground, was in many places almost totally destroyed by innumerable swarms of locusts, which covered the island, and devoured every thing that had the least verdure, so suddenly, as to have destroyed, in one night, a field which would have given bread to fifty thousand men for a week, besides fodder for the cattle: nay, a farmer-priest told me, that of three hundred scala of wheat (each consisting of about forty-five yards square) which he had sown, he had not reaped twenty. All these circumstances of distress, one would imagine sufficient to drive those poor people to despair; but the government is of another opinion, and never indulges them with the least compassion or forbearance: those who were obliged to depend upon the produce of their lands for the subsistence of their families and payment of their taxes, must sell every little moveable in their possession for that purpose; and those who could not thus pay the exactions of the governor, were under the fatal necessity of quitting the island, or obliged to run the risque of dying under the torture of the drubbing-sticks: many thousands have therefore fled into other countries, while those who remained were compelled to make up the deficiency of the fugitives, as if they had been all joined together in a general co-partnership. Their professing the christian religion was a sufficient cause for subjecting them to such horrid tyranny and damnable injustice! such as must inevitably end in the ruin of the kingdom, unless the locusts are removed, and the thirsty soil plentifully supplied with rain, for the

nourishment of the seeds and roots that are now in the ground, as well as of those that may be sown next winter and spring.

At the distance of an hour from the village are what they call the Iron-mines, though this is no more than the place where their furnaces and forges were erected: the ore was undoubtedly found amongst the hills, for here is nothing that resembles it: wood from the mountains might easily be transported hither for smelting; and for this purpose, in all probability, the adjacent hills have been left bare of their covering, for scarce a tree is to be seen upon them, while those at some distance are covered with as good pines as any the country affords.

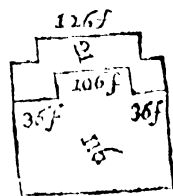
In my progress from hence I found myself engaged in a very deep gutt, upon the rocky sides of the river Simbula, between two impending hills, from whence the rocks and trees seemed to stretch themselves horizontally to cover us: I might have travelled two hours farther, but I was so charmed with the romantic wildness and delicious coolness of the spot, which nothing but the meridian rays could invade, that having dismounted, I indulged my people with an holyday till two o' clock next morning. Here I amused myself the whole evening in wandering through the woods and surveying the sea-shores far and near, which produced variety of reflections foreign to our present correspondence. To this place I must take the liberty to give the name of Jovis Lucus, because I find it exactly answers the situation of one consecrated to that deity, near which a river fell into the sea. Next morning, after four (for two hours are scarce sufficient to put our caravan in motion) I left this pleasant retreat, and, in the course of three or four hours, rode along a good many different precipices, one of which had well-nigh deprived you of this tedious epistle, for my mule made a false step upon the face of a rock, and down we came together: had this accident happened a few seconds sooner or later, I should have been crushed to pieces before I could have reached the bottom; but we were providentially saved by a bit of rock, which served as a natural parapet; so that I escaped for a contusion on the hip-bone, and a hurt on the elbow; and, after having made some wry faces, proceeded on my journey.

Near the river Piærga I dined in a delightful grove of tall spreading trees, hard by which is a very extraordinary rock, almost per-  
pen-



pendicular, with a ruined christian chapel on the top : this grove is said to have been planted, and the chapel built, by one of their queens, together with what they call a grand palace in the mountains in this neighbourhood. Indeed, all their castles and palaces have been raised by the ladies, if we may depend upon tradition ; but they have not been so just to the memory of these benefactresses, or so obliging to the curious, as to preserve their names, either in records or inscriptions. Though it may seem idle in me to take any farther notice of this building, yet, as it is in great esteem in the island, I must give you this appearance of it, with the dimensions.

The fabric has been extremely mean, being only sixteen feet high, and, as it were, intentionally irregular in the elevation.



Four sorry arches adorn the front ; there are five little windows above, in the right wing, two only in the other, and there is neither letter, figure, or ornament upon any part of it. Among the mountains I found many broken fusts where I saw no vestige of building ; and at some distance from this place, in my way to Lefca, I observed, near an headland, two small perpendicular rocks in the sea, about which the natives tell the following story. A brother and sister being enamoured of each other, fled hither from some neighbouring part of the country, in order to indulge their guilty passion ; but, just as they arose from the sea, in which they were bathing, they were changed into these rocks, by the offended deity ; and their piteous moanings are often heard to this day.-- Probably the inhabitants of this corner of the island have heard some confused story of the Propetides, from which they have derived this fable.

After having endured much fatigue through the day, I arrived at night at Lefca, having passed what is called its port, and a river which I take to be the Satrachus. The port, I presume, is the ancient town of that name, or the port of Solos, for it is surrounded by many foundations of houses : the town is prettily situated about an hour from the port ; a variety of gardens, the meanders of the river that wind about it on the south, and the adjacent grounds, that lie in the form of a theatre, concur in beautifying the scene. In the morning I crossed the river Cunara, and  
entered

entered a deep gutt between the mountains, which are covered with large pines or pitch-fir, and of these they make a considerable quantity of tarr, pitch, and rosin: the river one must often cross, ascending and descending precipices which are frightful to the view; but the mules are generally so sure-footed, that the danger is not great. I have no where seen a more surprising prospect than that which presents itself to the eye, from the top of a mountain near the river Gambo; the numerous hills around rise either in the form of sugar-loaves or sharp wedges; some are covered with tall pines, and others with small firs, interchangeably; but the most agreeable view is where the verdure is most diversified, and these verdant pyramids afford great variety; such as prodigious sycamores or platanes, a name we borrow from the Greeks, who call them πλατανοι; καρπη, or the locust, which name they have from the Italians, for καιραζη is the proper Greek word; σκληρον, which I take to be our elm; σφιλια, a tall thorn; very large καρδια, or walnuts; almonds, which have two names, μυδαλλα or αθασια; περιβια, a kind of alder, the leaves of which shine like a green orange; the backs of them, when young, are yellow; but as they grow old, they turn brown: ανδρεκλια, which I do not remember to have seen in Europe; the leaf is pretty broad; it bears a small fruit, in clusters, and annually changes the bark, which is extremely thin and smooth; the old is of a fine red colour, but the new coat is white: ζηζηφια has a narrow leaf, and bears a small fruit not larger than a cherry, but of the apple species. There was a great number of others, which I cannot name; but the whole was sweetly wild and agreeable.

About an hour from Gambo were the first vineyards I had seen in those parts; a circumstance that surprized me not a little; for nature almost every where affords proper grounds for this purpose. From hence, for a considerable way, I travelled through a lane of natural perfumes, such as roses, the first honey-suckles I had ever seen in this country, and a great number of other fragrant plants and shrubs. On my arrival at the famous Madonna di Chekka, I was received with great courtesy by the papa, who among them is not much inferior to a bishop in point of dignity. The convent is well ornamented in their way; but none of the particulars are worth mentioning, except that the architect has forgot to make an entry to the church from the west: yet no body had perceived this deficiency until I took notice of it, and then they were greatly surprized, because it is such an uncommon omission; for at their  
first

first entrance, they ought to see the great altar, that they may cross themselves and bow to it: hence judge of their simplicity. In one apartment of the convent is a wretched piece of painting (which however they highly esteem) representing a Caloyer on the cross; on his left hand is a gay figure of a man on horseback, at full speed, holding a cup of wine in steady poise, and surrounded with palaces, groves, cascades, &c. and on the other side, is an oddly-imagined hell, with monsters among flames, devouring the wicked, while our Saviour in the clouds, pointing to the martyr, offers him a crown of glory. On each side of this emblematical performance are explanatory verses, which I shall give you, in small Greek letters, not for their poetical excellency, but to evince their taste in writing. On the right of the picture are these lines.

ὄρα καλῶς τὸ μοναχὸν τοῦ ἀλίου τον βιον  
 πῶς παύθηθεν ἐσαυρῆσαι ζῆλον καὶ τῷ κόσμῳ  
 ὄμειν σταυρῶν γὰρ φανερώς τὴν νεκρώσιν σημαίνει  
 αἰδὲ λαμπάδες ἀλίου των ἀρεῶν τὴν λαμπρὴν  
 ἡκλεισθεὶς δὲ των ὀφθαλμῶν τομὴ ὄραν καθολὴν  
 τὰ μαλακία καὶ ἀσάβη τούτῃ τουπλάνῃ κόσμῳ  
 τοῦ σωματῶν δὲ ἡσυχίᾳ τομὴ λαλεῖν ἀκαίρως  
 ὕβρεις καὶ λογία ἀσχερὰ αἰώνῳ τῷ παρόντι  
 οἱ ἥλοι δὲ οἱ των ποδῶν τομὴ βαδισεῖν ὁλῶς  
 ὁδὸν τὴν πανενδυχῶρον καὶ μὴ τρυφᾶν ἀσωτῶς

ἀλλὰ ἀγάπῃ καὶ σιγῇ ἀγνοῖτε βίαν  
 λαμπρὸν τῷ κόσμῳ νοητῶς ὑπὲρ αὐγᾶς ἡλίου  
 διακτανῶσε πολέμειν ἀπαλαίωσι κόσμῳ  
 καὶ τῆς ζῆλον τοῖς πάθεσι κακίῳ διαβόλῳ  
 ὁ γὰρ δεσπότης τοῦ παντῶν συν τοῖς αὐτοῦ ἀγγέλοις  
 πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν βοηθεῖαν πλησίον αὐτῶν ἐστὶ  
 καὶ στεφῶν καὶ διαδήμα ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ κατέχει  
 εἶγε νίκησιν τῆς ζῆλον τῶν κόσμῳ τε τὰ πάθη  
 ἵνα τὴν τριφυλίαν ἀξίως στεφανώσῃ  
 καὶ βασιλείας οὐρανῶν αὐτῶν καλεῖται  
 α. ψ. μ. δ. ιαλιώ.

My learned and valuable friend, the reverend Mr. Crofts, gives this verbal translation.

Behold here fairly pictur'd the life of a true monk,  
 How absolutely he is crucified to the flesh and to the world.  
 The cross expressively typifies mortification,  
 The lamps truly represent the splendor of the virtues.  
 The shutting of the eyes, that he is not to regard at all  
 The vain and unstable objects of this false world.

Y y y

The

The silence of the mouth, that he should not speak unseasonably  
 The contumelious and filthy language of the present age.  
 The nails in the feet, that he must not at all walk  
 In the broad path, nor indulge in intemperate delicacies ;  
 But, with charity, silence, and purity of life,  
 Shine visibly to the world beyond the sun's lustre ;  
 And wage perpetual war with the deceitful world,  
 The lusts of the flesh, and the malicious devil :  
 For the Lord of the universe, with his angels,  
 Is near him for his assistance,  
 And holds in his hands a crown and a diadem,  
 That, if he prove victorious over the lusts of the flesh and the world,  
 He may, according to his merits, crown his brow,  
 And admit him into the kingdom of heaven.

July.

1742.

In the evening I walked about the place with intention to give you a perspective of it from some proper spot ; but, as I could find no point of view either uncommon or tolerably agreeable, I put up my pencil, and dropped my design. Yet, notwithstanding its mean appearance, the revenues are sufficient to maintain three hundred of the fraternity, besides those who manage their farms, if they lived under any government less savage than that of Cyprus ; whereas, when I was there, the number of the brothers did not exceed threescore.

The Valley of Sollia or Soglia I think the finest in the island ; Massaria indeed is a rich, extensive, and would be a plentiful country, were it not wholly destitute of trees and villages, which the other has in plenty, together with abundance of water and wood from the adjacent hills.

When Solon, the famous Athenian law-giver, came to Cyprus, he lived some time with Philocyprus, one of the kings, whose capital, Apeia, was built, in the mountains, by Demophoon, son of Theseus ; it was strong, because almost inaccessible, but the circumjacent lands were barren and bare, though near the river Clarius ; the sage advised him to remove from these naked rocks into the fertile plains, where he might build a larger and fairer city ; his majesty relished the advice, and left the management of the whole to Solon, who, in a little time, raised a large, noble, and well-  
 for-

fortified town, which, from the pleasantness of its situation, the rich produce of its soil, and the equitable laws which he had instituted, drew all the inhabitants from Apeia, which was left quite desolate, and soon allured the best men from every corner, who came to dwell under his paternal sway ; so that he became more opulent and powerful than all the neighbouring princes. In gratitude to the author of such felicity, he bestowed upon his infant city the appellation of Solos, which we may suppose it bore, without corruption, until the Italians got possession of the island, and converted it into Soglia, which has a more Italian termination. There was one inevitable inconvenience which attended this concourse of people from different parts : the language became so proverbially corrupt, that to speak barbarously, and to speak like those of Solos, were deemed synonymous phrases ; hence comes the word Solecisme, rather than from the Soli, who settled in Cilicia.---I need not observe to you the absurdity of the old maps, in laying down the situation of this town, which had certainly a port and river. Had they placed it in a spot where there either is, or ever could have been, a bay or harbour, I should have approved of the site, because agreeable to history, so far as relates to the port ; but they have carried it into the district of Morfou, far from that which bears its name to this day ; and represented it upon a place from whence a shallow beach extends a great way. I therefore presume to say, the port was near Satrachus, Clarius, or the river that runs between them, which probably, in those days, bore the name of the city.

Morfou is a very chearful place, about a league and an half from the sea, and its church is the handsomest building of its kind in the whole island : the court is finely walled with hewn stone, about fourteen feet high, extending to two hundred and fifty two feet in front, one hundred and fifty-six feet on each side, with forty-five feet for cloysters, &c. It was almost finished, in a kind of Italian taste, when the Turks conquered the island. I here give you the elevation of the front, because it is the first and only instance of the improvement of their gout : but this was nipped in the bud by the irruption of the barbarians, and they returned to their old manner. They have built a mean corridore in front, which has never been intended by the first architect, and is far from being of a piece with the rest, so that I would not draw it ; but, from the projecting stones, at C and D, I imagine, he designed a portico, which might have added to the beauty of the fabric.

Saint Mamas, to whom this church is dedicated, performed abundance of miracles while he lived upon earth, and even now afford daily matter for astonishment. When alive, he either could not or would not pay his carache, or poll money, and the collectors were always restrained, by the operation of some præternatural power upon their bodies and spirits, from using him in the savage manner in which they treated others, who were deficient in their payments. The prince, being informed of this extraordinary circumstance, ordered him to be hunted out from the hollow rocks, caves, and gloomy woods in which he always lived, and brought into his presence; and Saint George and Saint Demetrius, hearing of his being taken, followed, overtook, and accompanied him in his captivity. During his journey to court, seeing a lion rush out of a thicket and seize a lamb, to the terror and astonishment of his guards, he ordered the beast to quit his prey, and his command was instantly obeyed by the lion, who fawned and wagged his tail, in token of submission. The good man, being tired with walking, took the lamb in his arms, and mounting the wild beast, rode forwards to court, to the amazement of all who saw him. He presented himself, in this equipage, to the king, who, being apprized of these circumstances, accepted the lamb, generously remitted the caraches he owed, and gave orders that the Saint should live without paying any tax for the future: thus favoured he came hither and built a little church, in which at his death his body was deposited. This is one way of telling his story, which is varied by every papa whom you consult on the subject. As I have related one of his performances while in life, I will now communicate one of the feats he has acted since he went to the other world. Just above the place where he lay interred, a marble sarcophagus was placed, and on the wall is a picture representing him riding on the lion, with the lamb in one hand and a shepherd's crook in the other: upon his right is Saint George, and on his left Saint Demetrius, both on horseback. The Turks, expecting to find a treasure in this sarcophagus, broke it up; and ever since, through two little holes, which were then made, water is continually conveyed into a hollow, being supplied from the sweat that issues from the face of the above picture, which is never dry, though those of his brethren saints, who are close to him, shew no signs of moisture. I know the Greeks, who are naturally credulous, gave faith to traditional miracles; but, if I rightly remember, this is the first I have ever known them impose upon mankind.---So much for miracles, and indeed for this place, of which I shall take my leave with

with telling you that several marble capitals, &c. are here very injudiciously fitted.

About six or eight miles hence, I was pleased to see the industry of the people, who make the most of the springs from above, by collecting them into reservoirs, and distributing them to the fields below; yet almost all the grounds, for a dozen if not twenty miles together, though rich and capable of improvement, lie quite uncultivated, except in the neighbourhood of these springs: a circumstance which I partly attribute to the lazy, trifling disposition of the Greeks themselves, and partly to the tyranny of the government under which they live.

In a former letter I said so much of the city of Nicosia, that it will be needless to add another word on the subject, because I did not find, in this last tour, the least change either for better or worse, though I walked all around it, in order to refresh my memory; I shall therefore proceed to the northern mountains, where the first object that attracted my attention, was a hanging rock; by the side of a charming rivulet that runs murmuring through a long, narrow vale; and this I chose for the place of my noon repose. I had not long sojourned myself under this impendent rock, when, looking up, I was agreeably surprized to see that all above me had been once a wood of noble trees, the roots of which, now petrified, formed a curious projecting canopy: of these I brought away some pieces; and, being much pleased with my acquisition, remounted, and soon reached the plains near the sea, from whence I had a very agreeable ride to Lapitho. This town is said to have been built by Belus, and stands agreeably situated on the rocks of the shore, whence the harbour seems to have run far to the westward; but it has no river, and yet all the grounds of the slope from the mountains are fertile and pleasant, bearing great numbers of natural and planted trees, with fine crops of grain: so that I do not wonder it should be formerly called Amabilis Lapithus. At present there is not a tolerable house in the place; yet, by some remains, I could perceive there had been once good edifices, and some grand buildings, particularly one, the foundations of which I partly traced: the wall was two feet thick, and fifty-seven feet long; the front thirty six feet broad, and in the center of the west side was a space of six feet, where no foundation was to be seen; I therefore suppose this to be the width of the gate: the flooring is mosaic, very neat work. Perhaps another person would have found

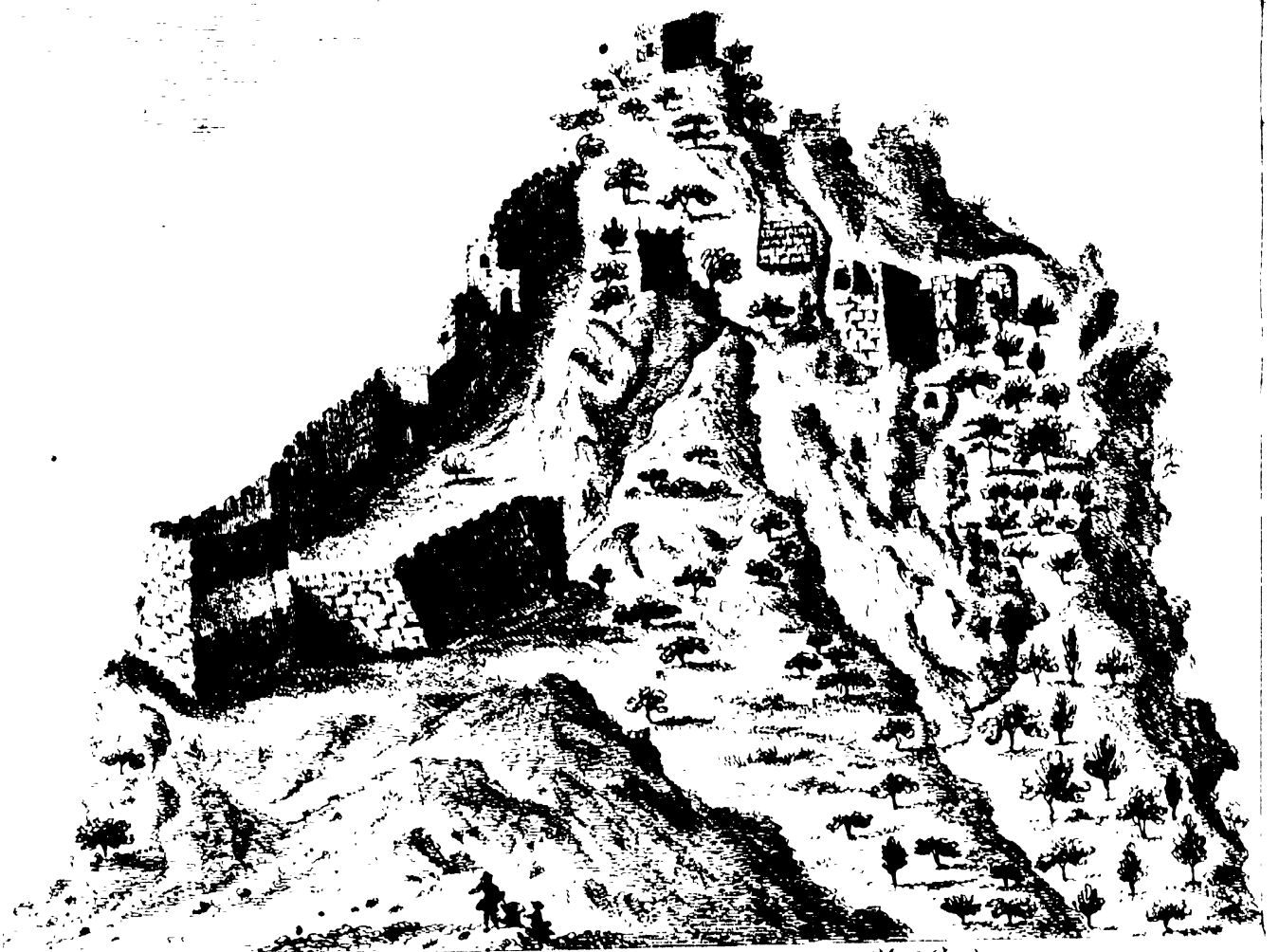
out a temple in this vestige; but I chose to represent only what I saw, and leave you to your own conjectures. In the church of Saint Acheropeto I found the monumental stone, the drawing of which we have at No. 2. The work is so extremely low, that it cannot even deserve the name of basso relievo; and perhaps you may not think it of much value, yet I would willingly give you specimens of every thing by which you may judge of Cyprian taste; as for this performance, it is but about two hundred years old.

Next morning I set out, elevated with the hope of seeing some valuable things upon the top of a neighbouring mountain, with which my expectation had been regaled. Passing through the village of Elia, I observed, over a well-built gate-way, two coats of arms inclosed within a wreath of fruitage: on one was the imperial eagle; on the other the Venetian Saint Mark, or winged lion seyant, holding the evangelists in his dexter paw; whence I conclude, they must have belonged to some public edifice, the whole being very neatly cut in bas relief, upon a stone of white marble. Here were the first cypress-trees I had seen in the journey; but from hence there is plenty of the different kinds along the shore to the eastward.

As we approached what is vulgarly called Agios Largos, but properly Saint Hilarion, which is on the summit, we found the west side of the hill so steep that our beasts could not mount it; I therefore left my luggage at Carmi, and with eight mules took a turn to the eastward, in order to find an easier access. When I came to the rock on which it stands, I dismounted, and, having refreshed myself, sat down to make a sketch of its extraordinary aspect, which I now give you, N<sup>o</sup>. 3. then taking my stick in my hand, I ascended as well as I could, and walked through all the different parts of the castle. It has certainly been strong, both from its site and fortifications; but I found no beauty nor inscription, not even the year, upon any one part of the ruins; so that, being disappointed and heartily tired, I walked down the west side, and you will have some notion of the difficulty of the descent, when I tell you that I spent thirty-five minutes in reaching the foot of the rock upon which the castle stands. This extraordinary place is said to have been fortified by one of their queens, but by which of them I could not learn: however I think it must have been Charlotta, who, with her husband, was obliged to take shelter in the castle of Cerinia, when James the Bastard was established on the



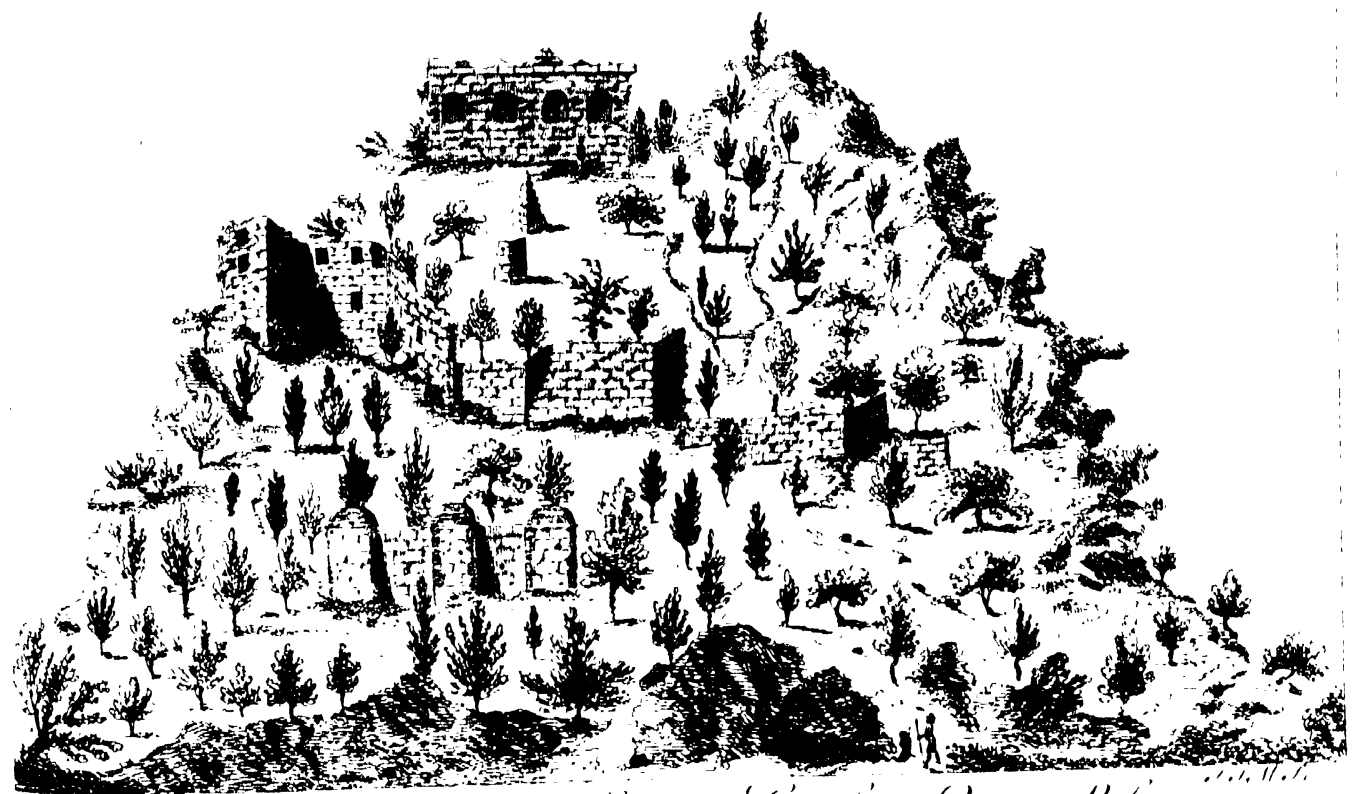
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*South East Front of Agios. Largos, or S. Hilarion*

N<sup>o</sup> 6

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*South View of Buffavento Castle or Queens Palace*



the throne by the Egyptian power: there he besieged her for a considerable time, but was obliged to quit his enterprize, and left her a great while at liberty; in which interval, we may suppose, she built this castle, to secure the hilly country, as that of Cerinia gave her command of the plains below; till the poor unhappy royal pair, after tedious and fruitless solicitations, receiving no succour from their friends in Europe, and the ballard making new preparations to extirpate them, they fled to Rhodes, and put themselves under the protection of the grand master, who received them with all the honour due to their birth and dignity.

Heartily fatigued and scorched, I, in about two hours, reached the port of Cerinia, which was probably built by Cyrus, and is reckoned the best on the north side of the island: the harbour seems difficult to strangers, and is only fit for small vessels; the entrance hath been in some measure guarded by a fortification on each side, built on the rocks, and is absolutely secured by a very strong quadrangular castle on the land: two of the opposite angles of this fort are furnished with square, and the rest with round bastions. No European is allowed to enter or even to approach it; so that I can only judge, from its appearance, that it may have been fortified by king Henry, at the same time with Famagusta and Nicosia; and that probably the whole work was repaired by Savoriani, who, in the year 1525, demolished the old works of these places, and re fortified them: on such an occasion we cannot suppose this important place to have been forgot and neglected, especially as we find the military architecture of all three in the same stile. The town has likewise been very well walled, and strengthened by towers, bastions, and a fossé: of these fortifications we may judge by the immense quarries which have been dug on both sides of the town, as they could have no use for the stones elsewhere, every place being more than sufficiently provided. These quarries they have wrought in such a manner as to form communications with the fortrefs, and make several noble granaries for their grain.

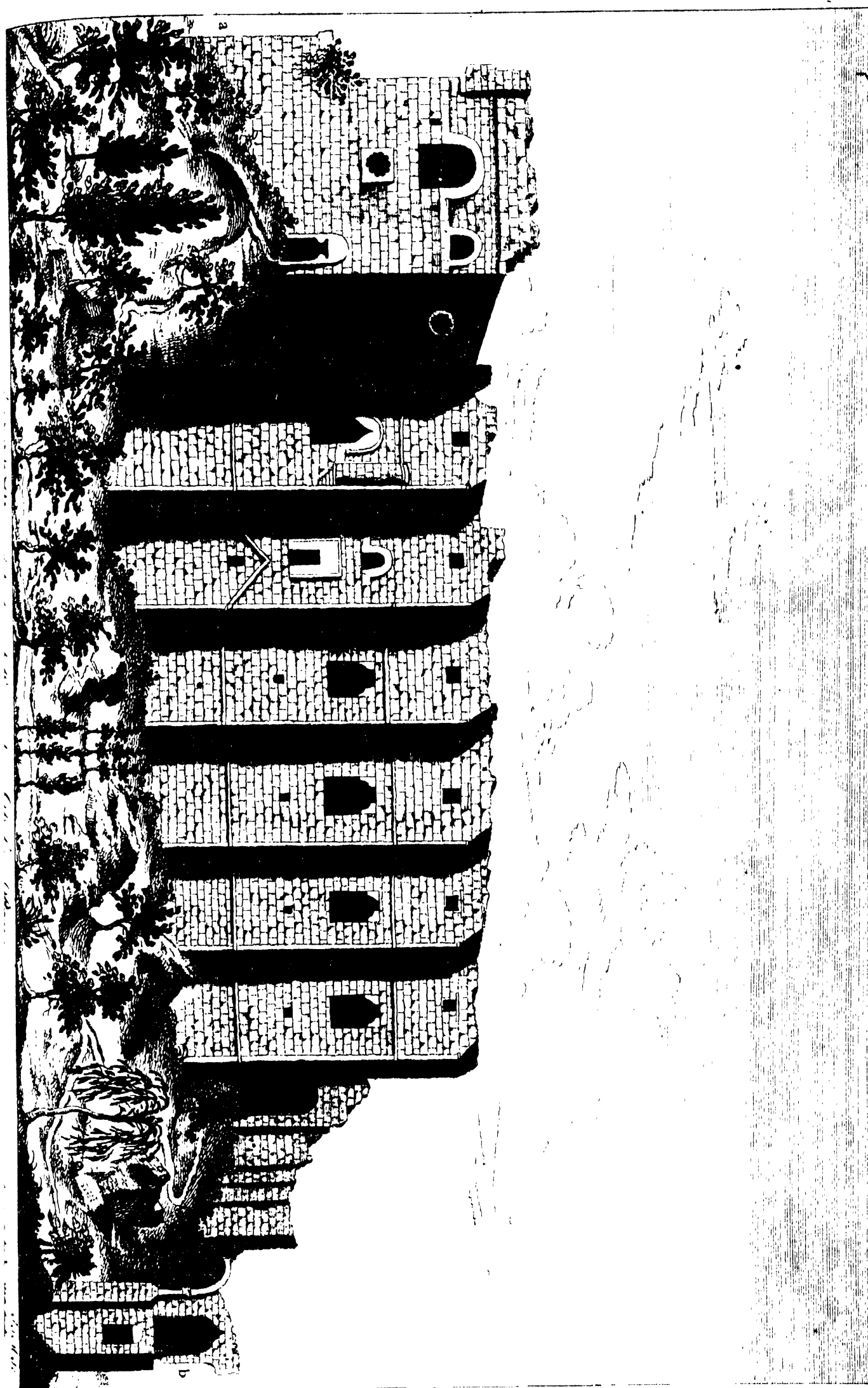
My next excursion was to see the ruins of a very magnificent structure, called Dela-Pays; it is said to have been a monastery, but no circumstance that I have seen gives me reason to be of that opinion. I rather suppose it to have been the grand commanderie of the island, for it is built in the palatial stile of those days; and its Italian name, Della-Pace, though a little corrupted, seems

to

to confirm my conjecture. I could find nothing that resembled the cells of the monks; the apartments are all a little more knightly: the court is a square of an hundred feet; the corridore round it fifteen feet within, vaulted, and supported by clustered corinthian pillars: on the right is the refectory, an hundred feet by thirty; and on the left, the church, which is by no means equal to a monastic edifice of such a superb form: behind, on the ground-floor, are two spacious rooms; but, immediately above, is the grand sale, of an hundred feet by thirty, and thirty feet high, arched in clusters, from six pilasters on each side. Over the gate of the refectory are three coats on a marble architrave; that of Jerusalem in the center, Jerusalem and Cyprus quartered on the dexter, and Cyprus on the sinister. The same bearings are likewise in other parts; and just by the gate of that dining-room stands a beautiful marble fountain, from whence the company have been supplied with water: on each side of it is a boy bearing up festoons of fruitage; and in the bendings thereof are lions heads, and bulls heads on the angles, all well executed: but, that you may have a more distinct notion of this structure, I send you a drawing of it, N<sup>o</sup>. 4. Just by the church door is this inscription, on a tomb stone, in old French of the thirteenth century, which however I cannot understand.

...DOVAIRIR·O·4SPASSA·A·XXIX·IORS·DDII·AB·U·AR·D·M·CL·CLXVIII·D·  
CL....

It must seem very strange to all thinking mortals, that a set of men, professing an order which was instituted in the year 1099, with intention that the members should live in poverty, subsisting on the charity of their fellow-creatures, which charity should not exceed a bare sufficiency to supply them with arms, ammunition, and the necessaries of life; that these men, I say, after having been expelled from the Holy Land, should be in a condition to build sumptuous palaces, and support one prince against another. But that wonder will cease when we consider that mankind were, for some centuries, so drunk with superstition as to be deceived by the grossest imposture. As for those knights, although they vowed poverty, chastity, and temperance, yet, in forma pauperis, they held above nineteen thousand lordships among the deluded christians; and, being possessed of such wealth, enjoyed every delicacy that could be procured, wallowed in unnatural lusts, and even dictated to sovereigns: in a word, they lived, inter scorta et epulas, regardless of every consideration that merited the name of virtue. However, this I will say in favour of the Hospitallers, that they were out-





outdone, in all manner of wickedness, by the Templars, from whose fate they learned some caution.

From this delightful retirement I went to Agios Phanentis, the rocks of which are washed by the sea, and there I found several human bones and teeth petrified. The country people, who, you know, abound in legends, say that a vast number of foreigners, called Allani, who came from a savage country to subdue and seize their fruitful lands, were here shipwrecked and perished; their bones, as a punishment, and monument of their crimes, were turned into stone, as we now see them; though some of them, being converted to the christian faith, lived happily in the island and became saints. Of this number was Saint Mamas, of whom such honourable mention hath been made; yet some say he was a native of the island, while others affirm he was born upon the main.-- Ridiculous as this fable may appear, there is certainly some foundation for it. We know the Goths invaded Greece, and visited some of the islands; and though I do not remember the circumstance in history, some of them may have made an attempt upon Cyprus; else how should the inhabitants become acquainted with the word Allani, and transmit it from father to son? I never saw a vegetation of stone-bones, stone-teeth, &c. yet I have such petrifications in my possession; and heads, fingers, and toes have been found; whence I conclude that a great many people, in the early or distant ages of the world, have been wrecked upon this little point, and their bodies, when washed on shore, indurated by the natural means of petrefaction.

On my road from this place nothing occurred worth mentioning until I re-crossed the hills and came to Citræa, which is one continued chain of gardens and summer-houses of vast extent; every thing was in the highest bloom and gayest verdure, being watered by living streams, conveyed to every field through little channels.

In my way to Saint Chrysothomos I crossed a field where perpendicular strata of stones run along the surface like so many foundations of walls. The convent of which this saint is protector, I found a large though mean building; some parts are of good marble, well wrought, and tolerable mosaic of variegated stones, with a great deal of gilding and painting; but nothing is of a piece.

The superior had no records, which indeed none of them have, but he told me it was founded by the king's daughter, who built

the Spitia tis Regina, upon the top of an almost inaccessible rock, two miles farther up in the mountains; the drawing of which you have, N<sup>o</sup>. 5. If it proves agreeable to you I shall be pleased; but, I assure you, I should neither trouble you nor myself with so many sketches of this sort, did not some people talk of them as so many valuable remains of antiquity. Now you may judge for yourself, as I have given the most favourable views of them, and endeavoured to do them justice.

This night I lodged at Palæcitrea, about three miles from Citrea. It had been one of the ancient Cytheras or Cythereas, of which there were several in the island; but I saw no vestige of antiquity: indeed I was conducted to a place where the foundation of a temple, sacred to the queen of love, remained about a foot high some years ago; but the cadi, in order to save the expence of working a quarry, ordered the stones to be removed and employed in building an house for his women. I should not be sorry to hear they had tumbled down upon this barbarous Goth, and crushed him in the embraces of his favourite concubine, provided the innocent girl could escape unhurt.

I have already said something of the country of Maffaria, anciently Macaria, through which I now travel, and it affords nothing new to communicate.

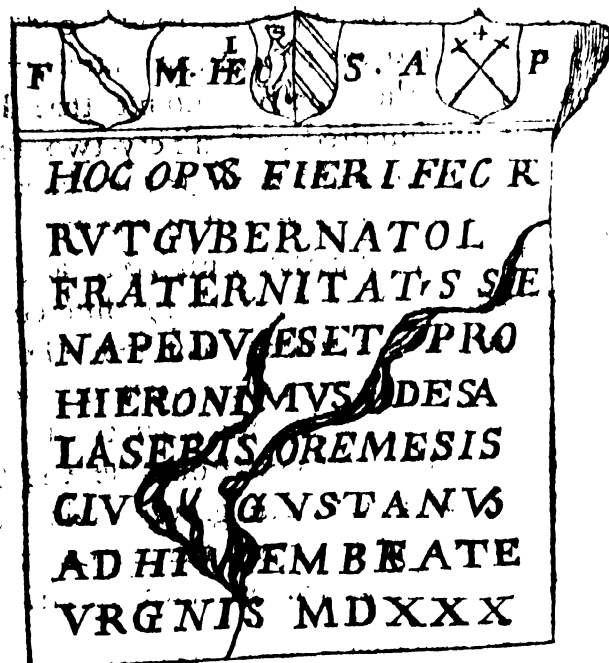
About four miles N. N. E. from Famagusta appear the ruins of the famous Salamis, built by Teucer, of which I have taken some notice in a former letter. I saw a great many foundations, which I conceived to be the remains of different fabrics; but I shall mention none except those of the celebrated temple dedicated to Jupiter Salamine, for they are so distant that I cannot well mistake them. It is an hundred and ninety-two feet in length, seventy-two in breadth; the walls are four feet thick, besides cloisters for the priests, their apparatus and attendants, which run the whole length of the temple on the south side, and are in breadth twenty-one feet within walls, with an entry different from that of the temple. Nothing is now to be seen but the vaults below, which supported the temple, and some parts of the walls above: the vaults are uncovered, and it appears that twelve rows of arches have run from side to side, and four from one end to the other; which must have formed a very firm groupe, and was their manner of building, in order to prevent the effects of earthquakes. Part of the pedestal that supported the statue remains in the east end:



end: the grand court is six hundred and sixty by three hundred and ninety feet, and hath included other buildings besides the temple; but of what kind I will not presume to say. One part, on the north of the square, I take to have been a circus; great numbers of broken fusts are scattered about, some being three feet and a half in diameter, so that they must have been very high: they lie near the temple, among some foundations which probably belonged to the palace, as one person was both king and high-priest. The city has been large, about half a mile from the sea; but I cannot perceive that they had any safe or convenient harbour, as there is no great depth of water near the place. I need not observe, that the temple, being one of the three sanctuaries, maintained the priests in affluence, and drew many people within its confines; or, that this city, in the time of Evagoras, was reckoned the capital of the island.

For the same reason I gave you at Nicofia, I say nothing of Famagusta, but that I took up my quarters under a tree in a garden; a kind of lodging I always prefer to an house, though they would have opened the gates for me at any time.

Santa Nappa is much admired by the people of the country, though for what I do not know: the convent is rendered agreeable within, by a fountain of water, round which the people can sit and solace themselves under a large cupola; but there is nothing beautiful in or about the place. Here I found a Latin inscription, on a marble stone of this figure: by which it plainly



appears to have been a Roman convent: and I found a place called the Latin chapel, under the same roof with the Greek church, part of which is dug out of a rock.

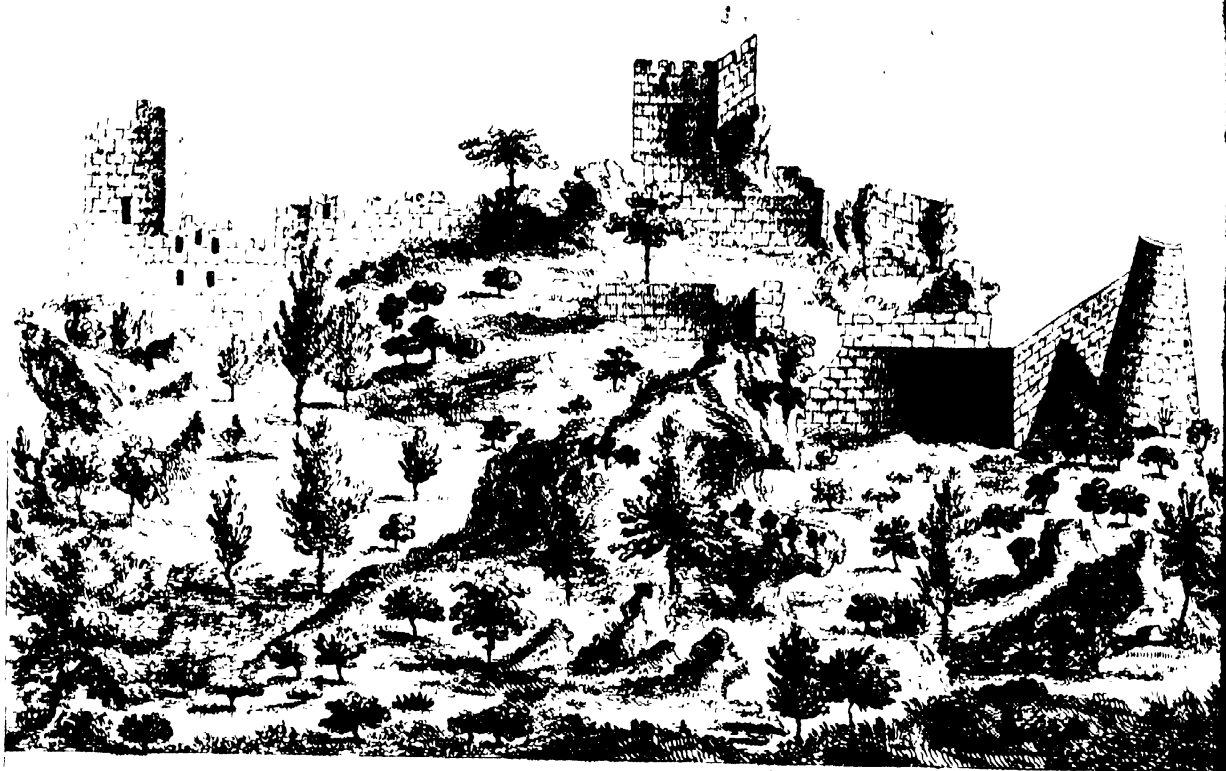
Near the convent is a pretty little harbour, which I take to be *Leucola Portus*; and from hence the poor people employ themselves in fishing, with boats of a very particular texture, consisting of a few sticks bound together, with some very small ones laid in the hollow, where the fisherman sits managing his tackle, and steering his machine with a paddle.

From this place I returned to Larneca, through lands which, though naturally good, are quite disregarded; and I shall finish the journal of my tour with this observation.

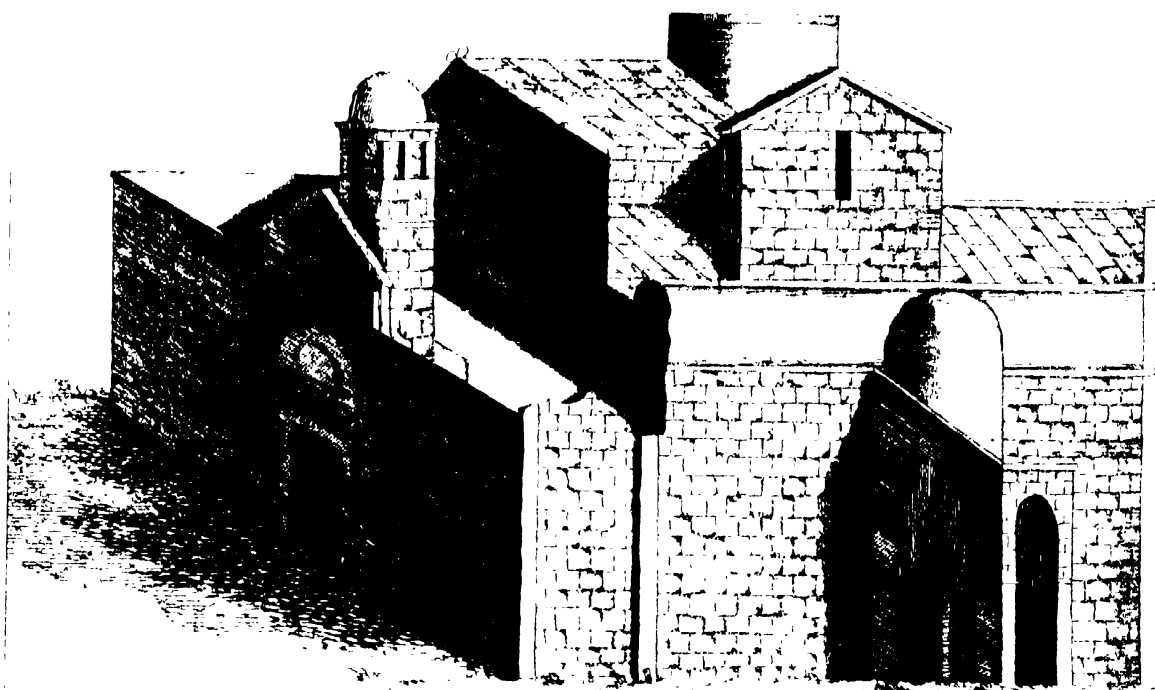
We are told that Ptolomey Soter destroyed the city and kingdom of Malum: and indeed not only the remains of the city are thought to be lost, but the very kingdom itself is gone. May not the ancient geographers, who were very inaccurate in many things, have erred in laying down its situation? Malum, we know, lay east from Citium; now, if Chitty be the Citium of the ancients, Malum must have been situated where there is nothing but sea; and Ptolomey, instead of razing it to the ground, must have tore away the land itself, and sunk it in the deep: a piece of history which hath not as yet fallen in my way. But if Larneca be the ancient Citium, which I suppose it to be, there are many places even to Cape Greco, extremely proper for the situation of a city; nay, there cannot be a nobler site in the whole island than that very point, which seems to be cut out by nature for the purpose; and on the road to *Sancta Nappa* many ruins are to be seen.---You will say this is a bold conjecture; but, from all these circumstances taken together, I pronounce it to have been the seat of the ancient kings of Malum.

At my return to Larneca I concerted with Mr. Boddington, who was quite recovered, another tour through the province of Carpass, which we very soon put in execution. On the 15th of June we directed our course towards the river Peroi, the ancient Giallas, not Athalas, as I formerly called it, upon wrong information, on the banks of which was the famous *Idalian* grove; for the old chart gives the name of Pedius to this river, leaving the real Pedius to find a name for itself: thus *Idalium* cannot have been where Nicosia now is, but somewhere down this river eastward,  
near





*West View of Cantara Castle*



near the grove ; and by comparing what you find in my former letter with the map I now send, you will perceive what difference there will always be between informations and an actual survey.-- As Mr. Boddington had never been to the northward, we took my former route through the mountains, of which I have nothing further to say.

From Malandrina we went towards the bay of Limcone, where vessels from the east come to an anchor when they cannot fetch Cerinia ; and if the ground is clean and good, it has the appearance of a place of safety. About two or three miles farther is a bluff-head, on which are the ruins of *Sineta Marina*, which has not been a mean place, for several broken fusts, &c. are to be seen lying scattered around it. Probably it was *Macaria*, the situation of which should be hereabouts : the soil is very good, but so much disregarded as to be covered with shrubs and underwood.

The village of Agathou, on the skirts of the mountains, is extremely pleasant ; but we saw nothing else worth regarding till we came to Zdavlo, where we found a pretty good bay, with a rock on each side, and ruins which possibly may have been *Aphrodisium*, as this was the first thing like a port which we met with in the division of *Carpas*. From this place we mounted a very steep hill, in order to visit the castle of Cantara, the buildings and fortifications of which, we were told, remained almost entire. We accordingly dismounted, at the foot of the rock on which it stands ; and, after a very difficult and fatiguing search, ascended to a gate, through which we entered ; and viewing the whole, found it as much out of repair as any we had seen. You have a sketch of it, such as it is, at N<sup>o</sup>. 6.

The greatest part of the country is extremely pleasant, particularly from *Estabomi* to *Platonissa*, where rising grounds covered with wood, and opening glades, form an agreeable contrast : from the tops of the low hills about *Liornarissa* the plains and gardens delight the eye ; and there is a great deal of rural sweetness in the neighbourhood of *Agios Andronicos*, even to *Galoufa*, from which, directly north about a league, is a large, broad bluff head, with a little rocky island both at the east and west point. In the morning we went to survey it, and passed through many ruins with two churches, about a mile from *Galoufa* : upon the east side of this head we found what they call the harbour, though a little to

the north west is another much better : the first has a rising ground on each side ; that on the west of the head, has been covered with buildings, one of which, being round, may have been a temple, dedicated to the goddess of love ; and the whole I suppose to have been the Achæorum Littus, but I cannot allow the harbour a west situation, which the old geographers say it had : indeed the old chart-makers seem to be very fond of giving their bays and harbours a western exposition, even when nature has made them easterly ; for what reason I know not : but, be that as it may, this is a very bad harbour ; and, in my opinion, none can be safe which are not sheltered from the west.

About half a dozen miles from hence we struck off to the southward, to see a ruinous village, where we were told we should find magnificent remains : the place has, I believe, been of note ; and, by the cutting of the stones, which lie scattered up and down, seems to have been well built : two square towers, embattelled with a neat little chapel, are still standing ; the portraits of some saints are undefaced, and two large cisterns not yet ruined ; but no figures in sculpture or letters are to be seen.---In the bay of the Carpasian Promontory the Golgi inhabited, not unlikely where we found a large, modern cistern, with old foundations of houses.

The modern Carpas is by no means so fine a town as I expected to see : it consists of a parcel of vile, scattered houses and gardens ; and I did not see one handsome woman in the place, which hath been always famed for beauties. Here is a new church, built after the mean vulgar form, though the wooden carved work of the choir is better than what I have ever observed in any Greek church, and must have belonged to some other, for it is very old.

About two miles eastward are fine ruins of a village, which they call Athendræ, though I cannot find it in any map I have seen : however, in many circumstances it answers the description of the ancient Carpasia, built by Pygmalion ; and I have taken the liberty to mark it as such in my chart. The island is very narrow in this place, from whence we ascended to the top of Mount Olympus, where Venus had another fane, in lieu of which we found, just on the summit, the ruins of a little, wretched Greek chapel. From this spot, which is a great deal higher than any other part in the neighbourhood, I took the bearings of the country to Cape André, or Clides Prom. and we found the air intolerably cold,  
8  
and

and so moist, that a vellum paper-case that was in my pocket parched and shrivelled up with the heat, in a few minutes felt humid, and soft as my glove. From hence to the point are little plain spots interspersed with bushy hillocks, but altogether uninhabited.

We returned through a variety of good and bad, beautiful and bleak grounds, until we arrived at the convent Canakarga; where, recollecting that it would be proper to give you an idea of a Greek church in their true taste, I pulled out my pencil and made the sketch, N<sup>o</sup>. 7. to save myself the trouble of drawing and measuring, and you that of considering, an ichnographical plan: I shall only inform you that it is built exactly according to the mode of the ancient Greek churches, which, you know, consisted of a *νάβηξ*, or porch, *πρόναος*, or outward chapel, *ναός*, the body or nave, *βήμα*, the chancel, and *θυσιαστήριον*, the altar.

About three miles from hence we passed some rocks of talc, then descended into a delightful bottom, where stands the village of Rosala, surrounded with corn-fields, gardens, gentle swells, pretty tufts of trees, and a natural fence of little hills. Half an hour farther we came to Komatougalou, which is prettily situated, and the fields are well laid out near the sea: it was once so extensive as to contain fourteen churches; but now five-sixths of it lie in ruins, among which is the church of our Lady, where I found the following inscription upon a stone, accidentally laid on the four pillars of the altar-table. It is written in old French, like that which I sent you from Dela-Pays: I can read every letter, and many words I understand; but I cannot oblige you with an explanation of the whole, which I therefore leave to your own investigation.

† ICI CIST DAQE MARCVARITZA  
D' BOVDAPRÆ ASPOVZÆ OL RV.  
D' MÆSSIRÆ ANGOINÆ. D' GÆBΘ  
LINLA OL LLÆ. G̃S. PASSAAXXX.  
IORS D' IÆVTÆ RLAV. D' QCOGAXX  
IIIIIX. A S̃T̃.

Through

Through a number of delightful spots we came to Famagusta ; and from Castro, where there are still cisterns, with the remains of a town and fort upon a little hill, I traced a causeway, made in the Roman manner, the whole way to Salamis, where we lost it for a while, and found it again, proceeding almost as far as the garrison, which we reached at noon, having travelled above nine hours that morning, with intention to stroll about the city after dinner. But the silly people of the country, being alarmed at my taking notes and making sketches, and especially at my looking often upon my compass, which they took to be a sort of divination, began to imagine we were people sent to reconnoitre proper places for descents, and observe where their greatest strength or weakness lay. These notions are circulated with incredible rapidity ; and, like snow-balls, gather as they roll along : nay, they produced such a clamour at Cerinia, that the cadi sent a message, desiring to know our business, and whither we were going. Our answer to this impertinent address, was, that we were in search of our pleasures, and he had no business to ask what they were.---This wise magistrate was weak enough to inform the muhassél, that we were employed, by the Venetians, as spies ; and that we had made drawings of the harbour, town, and castle : in consequence of this impeachment, the muhassél sent for Signior Crutta, chief drugoman to the British nation, who happened to be at Nicosia, and questioned him touching this important matter ; which Mr. Crutta explained so much to his satisfaction, that he could not help laughing at the officious fool who had sent such intimation. Besides this accusation, we were exposed to other dangers ; for people were actually sent to way-lay us ; but one of them, having more consideration than his fellows, diverted them from their purpose, by representing that we were British subjects, and friends to the government.---These circumstances, simple though they seem to be, together with an expression which was dropped by a fellow as we passed by the side of the fossé of Famagusta, made us determine to avoid the risque of being insulted in the town, which both of us had seen before : we therefore turned aside into the garden, where I had formerly lodged ; there we refreshed ourselves with good meat and drink, and cooled our half-burnt carcasses in the shade, from whence we did not stir that whole afternoon ; but next morning set out for Larneca, where we arrived in safety, without having seen any other thing worth mentioning, except large tracts of fine land, which lie quite uncultivated.

Thus



Cyprus.

L E T T E R XIII.

281

Thus I finished a tour of about six hundred miles, with less fatigue perhaps than that you will undergo in reading the account of it ; for I had already written so much to my friends concerning Cyprus, that the little matter it affords was in a good measure exhausted. This letter, however, you will be so good as to receive by way of testimony of that esteem and affection, with which I continue to be,

Dear Sir,

Alexandretta,  
Nov. 13. 1750.

Your most obedient servant.

The water is now brought  
into the city of Larneca.



# ROUTES.

## ROUTE from London to Cyprus.

1744.	From London to	Ancient name.	Latitude.	Eog.
May 11.			deg. min.	miles.
	Ingateston in Essex			23
	Whitham			15
	Colchester	Colonia, Colcestris.		12
12.	Manintree			10
	Harwich	Harvicum.		12
17.	Helvoetsluys in Holland: failed the 16th			108
	Briel			6
	Rotterdam upon the Maese, or Mosa	Roterodamum.	52	12
21.	Gouda			12
	Bodegraven			6
	Woerden in Utrecht			11
	Utrecht	Antonia, Tra- jectum Interius, Utricehum, Ul- trajectum.	92 10	7
24.	Ameroen			17
	Rhenum			6
	Griep			2
	Wageningen			12
	Arnheim	Arenacum.	52 5	8
25.	Crossed the Yffel	Isala, Alifa, Fossa Druisana, Illa.		3
	Douve in Cleves			4
	Sevenaar			4
	Crossed the Rhyne to Neder Alten			8
	Crossed the old Rhyne a little further			
	Cleves in Westphalia	Rhenus. Clivia, Colonia, Castra Ulpia.	51 45	9
	Xanten		51 40	20
	Reinsberg in the Palatinate	Rhenoberga.		12
	Hochstraafs		51 25	8
26.	Urtingen			8
	Neifs			16
	Culn upon the Rhyne	Colonia Ubiorum Colonia Agrippina Colonia Agrippa.	51	28
28.	Bonn, the residence of the elector of Culn	Ara Ubiorum Co- lonia Julia Bonn.	50 42	18
	Melham			8
	Andernach			20
29.	Coblentz, the residence of the elector of Treves	Confluentes.	50 30	12
	Here we crossed the Mosel, then the Rhyne			
	Montebar			12
	Limburgh. Here we crossed the Loan			16
30.	Zeltzerspaa			10
	Zeltzer			2
	Königstein in Hessa. Crossed the Riedheim		50 10	24
	Francfurt upon the Mayne or Mænus	Francfortum Trajectum Fran- conum Helenopolis	50 5	16
June 3.	Hanau upon the Mayne and Kinzig	Hanovia.		16

Det.

		Ancient name.	Latitude.		Eng. miles.
			deg.	min.	
1714.	From Hanau to				
June 3.	Dettingen in the Palatinate		49	57	12
	Aischaffenburg	Aischburgum.	49	52	8
4.	Crossed the Mayne to Oppenburg				12
	Wehr				8
	Mildeburg		49	42	8
	Eygebiet				4
	Bischoffsheim		49	35	20
5.	Crossed the Tauber to Königshoff				8
	Again, to Merkentahl or Merkentheim in Franconia		49	25	4
	Hirpithausen				12
	Ripach				6
	Blautfelden				6
	Hengstfeldt				10
	Schneldorff				6
6.	Dinkelspiel in Suevia		49		15
	Fremting				9
	Mayne				3
	Ulrich, by the river Vernitz				9
	Harburg				6
7.	Donawertz in Bavaria	Donawerda.	48	45	8
	Crossed the Danube where Vernitz falls into it	{ Danubius, and Iser.			
	Mehringen in Suevia				5
	Norndorff. Crossed the Mutter				4
	Meßingen				6
	Kerlsoff				13
	Augspurg upon the Lech	{ Augusta, Augusta Vendelicorum.	48	20	5
9.	Lechfeld in Bavaria				18
	Landtperg		47	50	9
	Aische				17
10.	Denklingen				4
	Schonga. Crossed the Lech, Licus, or Lycias				12
	Paytting				2
	Crossed the Ammer				8
	Crossed it again				4
	Again to Ammersgau				6
11.	Eßtol				3
	The foot of the mountain Hahenberg				4
	Along the side of the river Louisa: crossed it				3
	Baringkerch				5
	Mittenwald				12
	Crossed the Iser, to Sharnitz				3
	Seefeld in Tyrol				6
12.	Zierl, along the river Inn				8
	Inspurg: crossed the Inn	{ Aeni Pons, Pons Aeni.	47		10
13.	Unterichopard: crossed the Siel				3
	Schönberg	Cetius.			9
	Crossed the Siel to Steinach				8
14.	Crossed the Siel six times to Brenner				12
	Goznfals				9
	Stirtzingen: crossed the Eyfoch				6
	Mauls				6
	Crossed the Eyfoch				9
	Brixen upon the Eyfoch	Sublavinio.	46	35	9
15.	Clauhausen				9
	Culman				6
	Atzwang				6
	Teufchen, from Culman all along the river				3

Crossed

# R O U T E S.

285

		Ancient name.	Latitude. deg. min.	Eng. miles.
1744.	From Teutschén			
June 15.	Crossed the Eysoch, now called Etche			2
	Bozen upon the Etche		46 15	8
	Luffers			6
	Brandfol			3
16.	Aour			4
	New Mark			5
	Sellourn			0
	Welischmichel			9
	Laibiesch			6
	Trient upon the Etche, now called Adigé	Tridentum.	45 50	6
17.	Cagliano			9
	Roveredo: crossed the Laino			6
	Ala			12
	Borghetta, on the other side of the Adigé			6
	Peri, in the Venetian state			3
	Dulce			6
18.	Chiufa, still upon the Adigé		45 20	2
	Sega: crossed the Adigé			1
	Pilchiera upon the Lago di Guardo			10
	Ostria del Papa			1
	Definiano			11
	Lunata			4
19.	Crossed the Ghiesà			4
	Along the Naviglio to Sancta Femina			7
	Brescia	Brixia.	45 10	4
	Cuccaia			18
	Palafoglia: crossed the Oglio			12
20.	Orliana			12
	Canonica in the Milanese			12
	Crossed the Adda, and Naviglio at Vabro, to			
	Dozella			7
	Modro			7
	Milano	Mediolanum.	44 50	8
22.	Binasco			12
	La Certosa, a Carthusian convent			6
	Pavia upon the Tesin	Ticinum.	44 45	6
23.	Crossed the Tesin, then the Gravalone			1
	By the Po-morto, or former channel, and crossed			
	the Po			12
	Voghera			8
	Ponte Gherona			6
	Tortona, belonging to the king of Sardinia			6
	Crossed the Scrivia			2
	Again at Elqua			10
	Saravalle della Scrivia			3
24.	Gavi, in the Genoese state: crossed the Lema			7
	Crossed the Carossa			2
	Ottagio		44 15	3
	Pietra la Vizara			11
	Campo Marone			4
	Crossed the Pensivra often to Genoa		44	9
26.	Capo di Porto fino, by sea			18
	Porto Venere			54
27.	Livorno in Tuscany	§ Hercules Labro- nis Portus.	43	72
July 24.	Pisa upon the Arno	Pisa.	43 10	16
26.	Lacina			7
	Farnacetti			1
	Pontederra			3

Crossed

			Ancient name.	Latitude. deg. min.	Eng. miles.
1744.	From Pontederra to				
July 26.	Crossed the Erra	-			4
	Montjopodi	-			2
	Santo Romano upon Elfa	-			8
	Impoli	-			8
	Puntormo	-			1
	Montelupo	-			3
	Lalastera	-			5
	Crossed the Garreve	-			5
	Florence upon the Arno	-	Florentium.	43 25	8
Aug. 5.	Ucellatorio	-			8
	St. Pietra a Sceva, upon the Sceva: crossed it	-			8
	Crossed the Starperia 2. to Starperia 1.	-			3
	Il Giogo	-			5
	Ferinsala upon Ferinsala	-			8
6.	Pietra Mara in the ecclesiastic state	-			6
	Scaringo Lacino	-			5
	Seria Nicova	-			10
	Crossed the Piaforio to Bologna	-	Bononia.	44 15	11
7.	Minerbe	-			12
8.	Passage of the Reno	-			10
	Ferrara	-	Ferraria.	44 30	10
	Poccolina, the pass of the Po	-			5
	Paviola, by water upon the Po	-			1
	Crociara, on foot, to avoid quarantine	-			4
9.	Francenelli	-			2
	Passato di Rosati: crossed the canal Bianco	-			2
	Boara upon the Adigé: crossed it	-			9
	Stangaila: crossed the canal Negro	-			2
	Monte Velefi	-			10
	Bataglio	-			3
	Padua upon Brenta: crossed it	-	Patavium.	45 20	9
	Stra,	-			3
	Dolo,	-			4
	I. a Mira,	-			3
	Moranzina,	-			3
	Fusina	-			4
10.	Venice, by sea	-	Venetia.	45 20	5
	Malamoco	-	Methuacum.	45 20	4
	Island Pomo	-		43 12	197
	Santo Andrea	-		43 8	13
	Lissa	-		43 8	9
	Agosta	-		42 56	25
	Fanu	-		40 12	209
	Merlere	-		40 8	9
	Corfu	-	Corcyra.	39 52	27
	Pachfu	-		39 16	33
	Anti Pachfu	-		39 16	10
	Santo Mauro	-		38 41	33
	Cephalonia	-	Cephalenia I.	38 16	30
	Zante: the direct course is 610 m. mine 634 m.	-	Zacynthus I.	37 48	35
	Strivoli	-	Strophades I.	37 26	21
	Sapienza: S. W. point	-	Sphagie I.	36 54	33
	Marapan	-	Tænarium P.	36 34	45
	Cerigo Fort	-	Cythera I.	36 20	42
	Melos: N. W. point	-	Melos I.	36 40	84
	Zia: N. W. point	-	Cia I.	37 32	51
	Island Specie	-	Epiropia I.	37 18	60
	Saint Andros: N. W.	-	Andros I.	37 44	84

My-

# R O U T E S.

287

		Ancient name.		Latitude.		Eng. miles.
				d. g.	min.	
1744.	From Saint Andros to					
Aug. 10.	Myconus, road	-	-	Myconus I.	37 11	36
	Cape Calaberno upon the main	-	-	Argenum P.	38 12	75
	Smyrna: direct course 459m. mine 588m.	-	-	Smyrna.	37 54	57
	Cape Calaberno	-	-	Argenum P.	38 12	57
	Nacarie: N. W. point	-	-	Icarus I.	37 25	81
	Stanchio: E. side of the bay	-	-	C. I.	36 55	75
	Cape Gre	-	-	Gnidus.	36 40	18
	Rhodes: N. E. end	-	-	Rhodus, Pelagia.	36 23	54
	Cyprus: N. W. end	-	-	Cyprus.	35 30	183
	Cyprus: N. E. point	-	-	Cyprus.	35 40	144
	Alexandretta or Scanderoon	-	-	Alexandria.	36 40	90
	Tripoli	-	-	Tripolis.	34	141
	Cyprus. Bay of Salines	-	-	Cirj S nur.	34 30	126
Total						3885

## Different R O U T E S.

From Larnica in Cyprus to		Miles.	From Aleppo to		hrs. min.
Lavadia	-	9	Bramocfi	-	1 15
Famagusta	-	15	Cantaman	-	1 45
		24	Seyd Abd Orrahman's fountain	-	55
			Morah	-	3
From Larnica to the river Peroi		16	Teftenas	-	1
River Athalas	-	6	Ahoon	-	40
Nicosia	-	3	Pietnicfh	-	40
Nifo, village	-	15	Eglib	-	1 25
Korno, village	-	9	Martim	-	55
Maria, garden	-	15	Plains of Roudge	-	1 30
Limefol	-	24	Acaphar	-	1 25
River Vafilo	-	4	Plains of Shogle	-	2 35
Old Limefol, Amathus	-	2	Bridge at Shogle	-	2
Mari, village	-	12	Spring near Rudama	-	3
Chitty	-	18	Sheck's wife, or, Shaklagouge	-	2 50
Larnica	-	6	A Caphar	-	1 45
		130	Precipice on the river Chorochée	-	55
			A mountain, very bad	-	35
From Alexandretta in Syria to			Balikea	-	1 25
Bylan	-	3 30	Miln of Achunbratch	-	45
Caramoot	-	3	Sacobée	-	2 10
River Egregetzi	-	3 30	Latachia	-	1 10
River Orontes	-	1 30			33 40
Mirmira	-	2 30			
Ponte Ferro	-	30			
I Hiram	-	3			
Terée	-	9 30	In the above journey, I reckon, I travelled about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles an hour; so that the distance may be about 110 miles.		
Baskoi	-	3			
Campo di melle	-	1 30			
Aleppo	-	3 30			
		35 00			

I do not think I travelled above  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles an hour; so that I judge the distance to be about 88 miles: but every route in these countries differs according as the person travels fast or slow.

From

## ROUTE from Aleppo.

		hr.	min.
1747.			
Aug. 17.	From Aleppo to a little mount	1	15
	Belremont		37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Mara		50
	Jakid	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Churbasih		25
	A ruined village		37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Banazur	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sourchoun		37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	St. Simeon	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
18.	Chazavia	1	12
19.	The river Aphreen	1	10
	Pofoul on the said river		30
	A little farther a spring, then to Arfhia	2	15
	Mill of Catmah	1	15
	Village of Catmah		25
	Sinkalee	1	
	Hazance		55
	Aspring		45
	The river Aphreen		30
20.	Crossed this river to Corus	1	50
	Crossed the bridge over the Sabone		13
21.	To the river Aphreen: crossed it		20
	Crossed a river at the foot of a hill		20
	Carnayee, a fine spring on the other side		50
	King Ali's fountain, a stripe or rill, to Bethanah		45
	Gangeen	1	05
	Honous		20
	Sipri		45
	Hill where I drew Roundest cattle		10
	The foot of the castle-hill	1	
	A small rivulet in a bottom	1	25
	Haric		35
	Marejano		15
22.	Uluhan		55
	Zufchur in the mountain	3	45
	West end of Aintab	2	35
	Mill upon the river of Aintab, or Sadjour		40
23.	Crossed the bridge of the river		30
	To Urmana		45
	Babeihye		35
	Kizadjeck		30
	Jagdejeen		25
24.	A well in the desert	1	35
	A spring carried in a leader		
	Pretty spots and vineyards		30
	Nizieb	3	05
25.	To a ruined village	2	40
	Island of the Euphrates at Beer	1	10
26.	The Touzad, a khane and garden, crossed the river	1	20
	Bank where a bay by the Euphrates is formed	1	15
27.	Jerabolus, a good spring	1	
	A good spring	1	40
	Datharan		30
	A brook near the river Aphor, crossed it		15
			Ruined



# R O U T E S.

289

		hrs.	min.
1747.			
Aug. 27.	Ruined village		30
	Village Sadjour on the river of that name; crossed it	2	25
28.	A spring	2	25
	Bumbouch		15
29.	A ruined village	2	45
	A pit-well, perhaps the head of the aquæduct		45
	Bizay	4	20
	Baab fountain, or Ain il Baab		45
30.	To Baab		15
	The hill of Sheck Atin Ebin		15
	Tediff bridge		45
	Surbas	3	
31.	Sheck Mahumed's house	3	15
	Aleppo	1	15
		79	394

Which, at 3 miles per hour, makes  $238\frac{1}{2}$  miles, or, for neatness of speaking, 240 miles.

## R O U T E from Antioch to Seleucia.

	hrs.	min.
1748.		
From Antioch to a bridge over the river Caffargoe		20
To a rivulet; crossed it		40
To another which we crossed	1	
To Chara, which stands on Charachai, or Black river		35
Crossed that river, which runs to the Orontes		10
To Gabacharna		25
To a rivulet amidst gardens		20
In a few minutes crossed the Charachooek, then another branch of it.		
To Mushrichi		40
Crossed a rivulet twice, then to Zeytoon		30
To Souldi, or the new port of Seleucia	1	25
To Gededee, a fine village for gardens		45
To the catacombs		35
To the city and old port of Seleucia	1	
	8	25

About 25 miles, at 3 miles per hour.

## R O U T E from Saint Simeon to Furkia.

From St. Simeon to Chattura under Sheck Baraket		50
To Dartazah through the mountains		55
To a ruin on the right of the road, first of the plain		35
To Tulladic on the plain		30
To H Caffar		35
To Danah		20
To Tullach bareen, near Julian's Caufey		40
4 E		To

## R O U T E S.

1748.

	hrs. & mins.
To Chillie	
To Kefteen	20
To Martaban	35
To Martmishrhia	55
To old Eglib	15
To Eglib	20
To Bechfaloan	45
To Nachliah	20
To Caffranged	15
To Rhia	20
To the fountian Belvedere	35
To Caffarlatin over the mountain	05
To the ruins of Aboufmiah	30
To Sheenan ruins	25
To Furkia ruins	14 05

Forty-two miles, at three miles per hour.

## R O U T E from Rhia to Bara.

From Rhia to Oramilgiouse: here is a fine spring	45
To the catacombs in the vineyards	5
To Ramie, near the prophet Job's hill	55
To Miryan	20
To the ruins of Magara	20
To Afein, including the distance to Miryan, being the road	45
To Caffar il Bara, in noble ruins	45
To the cattle hill thereof	15
To Vady myrtchoon in a rocky valley	20
To Midgileia	35
To Bara	20
To Caffar il Bara, there being no other road to Rhia	15
	5 40

Seventeen miles, at three miles per hour.

## R O U T E from Rhia to Aleppo.

From Rhia to Infabin	1
To Surmin	2 5
To Talhaiah	2 50
To a deserted village in a charming, extensive plain	55
To the hill near which Chalcis or Old Aleppo stands	1 5
To the ruins of the city	15
To Burmar, cross a canal from the Singas	55
To a mill on a branch of that river	15
To Zeytoon: crossed the river	40
To Cantaman	1 30
To Windsor Terras	15
To Ramoofa	1 55
To Aleppo	1 40
	15 20

Forty-seven miles, at three miles per hour.

# R O U T E S.

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So many routes may possibly frighten you ; but they are of absolute use to any of your friends who may travel in this country. One more only you shall have.

## R o u t e from Aleppo to Antioch through the hills.

1748.		hrs.	min.
	From Aleppo to Bal-Hani, a fine spring	1	55
	To Ruacubra	1	20
	To Chatlee, a ruined village		50
	To Adaphee		35
	To Ligince		55
	To Azanie	1	35
	To Kefteen : good quarters		35
	To Deyatan, through olives		
	To a well just by the passage through the hills	1	10
	To an harbour near Erminar : a pretty bottom, rivulet, &c.	1	55
	To a little village		30
	To a winding brook in a hollow		20
	To Salchein	1	50
	To Hamsea : crossed a brook by a mill	1	25
	To the ferry of Orontes		5
	To the top of the hill : a sight of the river's windings		50
	To Catkenette, which has beauty and a fine view		30
	To a little brook, which we crossed		35
	To a river which falls into the Orontes : crossed it		15
	To Elacandia		15
	To Buikbourich		45
	To a rivulet, which we crossed		15
	To a bridge, by which we crossed a brook		45
	To another, which we crossed		15
	To the east end of Antioch, by too dangerous a passage for any body to attempt, just where the communication was betwixt the two high rocks	1	15
	Then through the gardens to the khane.		
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		21	40

Sixty-five miles, at three miles an hour.

## R O U T E from Alexandretta to Arfous.

	hrs.	mins.
1749. To a river that comes from Jacob's well, and other springs, called Hoggi Soo	-	25
To another from the mountains called Bylan Chaai	2	15
To another which falls into a large bay	1	55
To the great river Gourgiana	-	15
To ruins far in the sea	-	10
To Coulgihan point	-	15
To a ruin of a square building	-	5
To a rivulet	-	15
To another rivulet	-	45
To another	-	5
To the great river at Arfous	-	25
	<u>6</u>	<u>50</u>

Light-horse, at four miles an hour, is about twenty-seven miles.

## R O U T E from Alexandretta to Byafs.

To the river flowing from Askerbeg village, called Baluclee Asy	20
To a rivulet from Kurkeeb village	25
To Jonah's Pillars, near the castle and rivulet Merkefs	55
To a river and bridge called Yteleediré	40
To the river and town of Byafs	1 20
To the Marine	15
	<u>3 55</u>

At four miles an hour, is about sixteen miles.

R O U T E from Larneca.

	Miles.		Miles.
To Chitty	8	To Cerínia	2
To Mazatò	6	To Dela Páys	4
To Maróni	10	To Agios phárentis	3½
To Marín	8	To Agios Dichtitós	2
To Amathúfa	13	To St. Eliá	2
To Limesól	6	To Plátimátí river	6½
To Zacatzí	2	To Aigrosí	6½
To Colós	3	To Calo Cerínia	½
To Pifscópi	2	To Malandrína	1½
To Liváthi	12	To Agathoú	12
To Chápotamós bridge	14	To Zdavló	16
To Couclia	3	To the foot of Cantára hill	3
To Timé	3	To Kridia	4½
To Afégliá	2	To Komisebíer	2
To Colóni	1½	To Estábomi	2
To Báffo	4½	To Líornaríssa	7½
To Giourgá	4½	To Vafsíli	1
To Stroumbí	7	To Canákargá convent	1
To Chróunou	5	To Agios Andronicós	2
To Scoúli	3	To Galoúfa	4
To Chrísfophoú	2	To Acheorum Littus, round the	
To Polí di Chrísfophoú	3	head, and back to Galoúfa	6
To Simboúlá river	10	To a ruined town	6
To Pierga river	14	To Seligna gardens	4½
To Lefcá port	10½	To Carpás	7
To Lefcá	3	To mount Olympus	3
To Cunára river	4	To Gaternábornæ	14
To Gámbó	12	To Coróvia	2½
To Sakífrá	1½	To Elistæ	2½
To Madonna di Chékka	7	To Agios Selló	2½
To Mouldoúlá	10½	To Polética	2
To Paleopanaióti	1	To Canákargá convent	2
To St. John's convent	1	To Vassíli	1
To Agios Nicoló	12	To Rosála	2½
To Sera potamós	4½	To Komátougaloú	2
To Braskión	3	To Tavóre	6
To Morfoú	3	To Gavó	2
To Paleómílo	6½	To Agios Thódorós	1½
To a spring in a conduit	3½	To Gamáris	1½
To Paláirógambo	½	To Castró	2
To Hierólákko	3	To Salamís	12
To Agios Dométis	3½	To Famagùsta	4½
To Nicosía by Cerínia gate	2	To St. Nicolo gardens	1
To Arra	1½	To Derínia	3
To Agrídín	6	To Paralimni	2
To some petrified roots of trees	4½	To Sancta Nappa	5
To Lapethó	9½	To Potamós	6
To Kerichá	4½	To Silophaóu	3
To Carmí	3	To Ormídia	4
To the foot of Agios Largos hill	8½	To Lárneca	12
The short road to Carmí	4		
To Shembró	3½		
	4 F		485
			Inland

## Inland Tour.

	Miles.		Miles.
From Malandrína to Agios Sabatí	2½	To Batilí	4
To Andéphonitis	1½	To Lívadia of Lifiá	4
To Gráco	1½	To Coúglá	2½
To Trípemín garden	2	To Kalopfidia	2½
To Kiadós	5	To Acheridoú	4½
To Shíla	3	To Ingomiá	5
To Cornogitós	1	To Salamís	2
To Epichó	2		<hr/>
To Citræa	4	From Larneca to Nicosia	75
To St. Chrisóstomós	6	From Famagusta to Larneca	24
To the foot of Spitiá tis Regína rock	2	Brought over from the preceding page	485
To Palæcitræa	12		<hr/>
To Touclouí	2		608
To Marmiá	4		<hr/>
To Ochiá	2		

T H E R-

## THERMOMETER TABLE,

A T

## LARNICA in CYPRUS,

From July 1, 1745, to June 30, 1747.

M. stands for Morning.    b. below.    T. Temperate.  
 N. for Noon.    E. H. extreme Heat.    C. Cold.  
 Nt. Night.    S. Sultry.    No Ob. no Observation.  
 E. Evening.    H. Hot.    h, whether placed by itself, or  
 a. above.    W. Warm.    after a Figure, signifies  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

1745	Quality of Weather.	6	Quality of Weather.	N	Quality of Weather.	6	1745	Quality of Weather.	6	Quality of Weather.	N	Quality of Weather.	6
		M				E			M				E
July							Aug.						
1	a. E.H.	2	a. E.H.	2	at E.H.		1	b. E.H.	5	a. E.H.	3	a. E.H.	3
2	at			3	a.	3	2		4		4		4
3	a.	1		5		3	3		3		5		4
4	b.	2		2		4	4	No Ob.					
5		1		3		5	5		5		2		2
6		3		5		7	6		1		2	at	
7		3		4		5	7		5		2	a.	1
8		4		3		4	8		3		3		3
9		4		7		2	9		3		9		5
10	at			6		5	19	at			10		6
11	b.	1		10		7	11	b.	2		10		7
12	a.	2		14		11	12		1		5		5
13		4		14		12	13		3		5		5
14		2		10		10	14		1		6		7
15		3		13		12	15		3		7		7
16		5		5		4	16		3		9		10
17	at			3		2	17		1		10		10
18	a.	1		3		4	18	at			12		11
19	b.	1		5		5	19	b.	2		6		7
20	at			5		5	20		1		8		5
21	No Ob.						21	at			11		7
22	b.	1		3		4	22				12		6
23		2		2		2	23	b.	1		10		10
24		3		3		2	24		3		9		8
25		3		3		2	25		1		9		7
26		1		6		8	26		2		5		6
27		5		6		9	27		3		3		4
28		1		3		4	28		4		3		4
29		3		4		4	29		3	at		b.	1
30		3		5		5	30		6	b.	1		2
31		5		4		3	31		6		2		2

1745	Quality of Weather.	6 M	Quality of Weather.	N	Quality of Weather.	6 E	1745	Quality of Weather.	6 M	Quality of Weather.	2 after N	Quantity of Weather.	10 N <sup>e</sup>
Sept.							Octob.						
1	No Ob.						25	a. H.	2	a. H.	4h	at H.	4h
2	a. S.	2	a. S.	7	a. S.	6	26		3		4h		4h
3	at			5		4	27		3		5		2h
4	a.	1		4		3	28		1		5		2
5	b.	4		2		1	29	b.	1		4h		1h
6		1		5	2 aft. N	2	30	a.	1		4	b.	1
7		2		4		1	31	b.	4		4h	a.	2
8		3		4	at	1	Nov.		1		3h		1
9		2		4	b.		2	a.	1		3h	at	
10		6		2		2	3	b.	3		3		
11		5		2		4	4		5		1	b.	1h
12		3		3		3	5		3		1		2
13		3		4		3	6		6	b.	1		3
14		1		4	a.	2	7		7		6		8
15		4		4	at		8	at W.		a. W.	2	b. W.	1
16		2		3			9	b.	3	at			2h
17		3		2			10		4	b.	1		3
18		4		3	a.	1	11		5		1		4
19	at			4		2	12		5		1		3h
20				4		1	13		4		h		2
21	b.	1		4		2	14		3	a.	1h		2
22	at		No Ob.		at		15	at			1	at	
23	b.	1		1	b.	5	16				4	a.	1h
24		6	at			4	17	a.	h		4		2
25		5	a.	1		2	18		1h		3h		2
26		3		2		1	19		1	No Ob.			1
27		3		2		2	20	b.	1		3h	at	
28		5	b.	1		8	21		1h		3h	b.	h
29		6		3		8	22		1		2	a.	h
30		9		4		9	23	at			5		2
Octob.							24	a.	1		5		1h
1	a. H.	1	a. H.	5	a. H.	2	25	at			4h		1
2		1		5		2	26				4		1h
3		1		5		2	27				4h		1
4		1		5			28	b.	1		2h	at	
5		1		7	a.	2	29		1		2h	a.	h
6		3		7		1	30		2		2h	at	
7		2		5		3	Dec.						
8	at			7		3	1		2		3	b.	h
9	a.	1		6		3	2		2		2	at	
10		1		7		4	3		3	at	1	b.	3
11		1h		7		4	4		6				3
12		2h		9h		5	5		4				2
13		2		8		2	6		3	b.	1		3h
14		1		5h		2h	7		5		1		4
15	at			6		3	8		5		1		4
16	a.	1		4		1	9		6		1h		5
17	b.	3		3h	b.	1	10		6		3		6
18		2		1		3	11		7		5		6h
19		5	at			3	12		7h		6		8
20		5				3h	13	a. T.	1	a. T.	3h	a. T.	1
21		4h				6	14	at			1h	at	
22		4h	a.	3	a.	1h	15	b.	1		1h	b.	1
23		1h		2h		1	16		3h		2		1h
24	at			3		2h	17		4h		1h		2



1745	Quality of Weather.	6 M	Quality of Weather.	2 after N	Quality of Weather.	10 N	1745-6	Quality of Weather.	6 M	Quality of Weather.	2 after N	Quality of Weather.	10 N
Dec.							Feb.						
18	b. T.	3	at T.		b. T.	1h	9	a. T.	1h	a. T.	6	a. T.	3h
19		2	b.	1		1h	10		4h		6		5
20		2h	a.	1		1h	11		3h		6		5
21		3		1h		1	12		4		5		3
22		2		2		2	13		1h		5h		3h
23		3		1		2	14		2		6h		4h
24		3h	at			3	15		4		6		6
25		7				4	16		6	a. W.	1		8h
26		4h	b.	h		2	17		8	b.	1		9
27		3		2h		1	18		7		2h		3
28		1h		1		1	19		1		7	b.	1
29	a.	h	a.	3	a.	1	20	b.	3h	at T.			2
30	at			5		3	21		3	a.	1	at	
31	a.	2h		5		2h	22		1h		4	a.	2h
1745-6							23	a.	1		9		5h
Jan.							24		4		8		7
1		2		4h		3	25		6		9		7
2		3		4		1	26		6	a. W.	1		9
3	at			1h	at		27		7		1	at W.	
4	b.	1	at		b.	3	28		8		1	a.	1
5		6	b.	5		8	March				3 ft. N		11 Nt.
6		9		7h		9	1	at W.			4		1
7	at C.		a. C.	5h	a. C.	3	2				3		1
8	a.	1h		5h		4	3	b.	1		2		h
9		3		5		6	4		1		1	b.	2
10		5		6h		6	5		4	b.	2		4h
11		5		8		7h	6		7		4		7
12		7h		9h		9	7		8		4		6
13		9	a. T.	1	at T.		8		8		4		5
14	at T.			1			9		6	No Ob.			4
15	b.	h		2		1	10		4		1		3
16		1		3h	a.	1	11		4	a.	1		2
17	at			1		h	12		3	at			1
18	b.	1h		1	b.	h	13		3	a.	1		1
19		2		2		1	14		2		1		1
20		2h		1h	at		15		3	at		at	
21		2		1			16		1	a.	2		
22		2	at		b.	1h	17	at			2	a.	1
23		2	b.	1h		2h	18				3		2h
24		2h		h		2h	19	a.	1h		5		2
25		3		2		3	20	at			3	at	
26		5		2h		5	21	b.	2		2	b.	1
27		5		2h		4h	22		3		2		1
28		6		2h		3	23		2		3	a.	h
29		4	at			1h	24		1h		3		1
30		2	a.	1	at		1746						
31		1		3	a.	1	25	at			4h		2
Feb.							26	a.	1		4h		3
1	a.	1		4		2	27		2		5		3h
2	at			5		1h	28		2		6		3h
3				4h		2	29		2	No Ob.			
4				4		2	30	No Ob.					
5				5		2h	31	No Ob.				a.	6
6	a.	1		5		3h	April	a.					
7		1		6		2h	1		4		9		5
8		2		6		3	2		3h		7		6

1746	Quality of Weather.	6 M	Quality of Weather.	3 after N	Quality of Weather.	11 N	1746	Quality of Weather.	6 M	Quality of Weather.	4 after N	Quality of Weather.	11 N
April							May						
3	a. W.	4	a. W.	8	a. W.	6	27	a. S.	1	a. S.	6	a. S.	2
4		5		8		6	28		1		5		3
5		6		9		6	29		1		4h		rh
6		4h		9		7	30		2		9	at	
7		5	at H.			7	31	No Ob			5h	a.	3
8		5				8	June						
9	b. H.	4			b. H.	2	1	a. S.	2		6		2
10		4				2	2		3h		5		2h
11		3h	a.	h		1	3		3		4	b.	1
12		2		2		1	4		2		3		3h
13		2		4	a.	2	5		2h		5		4
14	a.	1h		5		3	6		3		5		2h
15		2h		5h		3h	7		1b		5		3h
16		2		7		3h	8	at			5		3
17		2h		5		2h	9	a.	2		5		4
18		h		3		1	10		3		5		4
19	b.	1		1	b.	h	11		3		5h		4
20		2		1	at		12		2h		6		2
21		2	at		b.	2	13		2		4		2
22		4	b.	2		3	14		1		2		1
23		4	a.	1		2	15	b.	2h		3		2
24		1		2	at		16	a.	1		4		2
25		1		2h	a.	2	17		1		5		3
26	at			4		1h	18		3		5		3
27				6		4	19		3h		4h		3h
28				3	at		20		2		5h		4
29				2	b.	3	21		3		6h		4h
30	b.	4	b.	4		4h	22		5		7h		5h
May							23		6		9	at	
1		6		4		5	24		8		8h		8h
2		6		2h		4	25		7		9	a.	
3		6		2		3h	26		8		8h		9
4		4h		2		4h	27		9	a. E. H.	1	at E. H.	
5		5		2		4h	28	a. E. H.	1	a.	1	b.	h
6		5h		1	No Ob.		29	b.	1	at		b.	1
7	No Ob.						30	at		a.	1h		1
8	No Ob.						July						
9	No Ob.						1	b.	h	at			1
10	No Ob.						2	at	a.				3
11	a.	5	a. S.	1	b. S.	2h	3	b.	1				1h
12	b. S.	2		3	at		4		h			at	
				4 aft. N		1h	5	at				b.	1
13		2h	at		b.	1h	6	b.	1	at		at	
14		3	b.	h	at		7		2			b.	2h
15	a. H.	3	at		b.	2	8		1				3
16		2h	b.	2		5	9		1	a.	h		2
17		2	b.	3		4h	10		1				2
18		3		2		4	11		1				1
19	b. S.	3h		2		3h	12		1	at			2
20	a. H.	2h		2		3	13	1h	a.		1		rh
21		1h		2h		3	14		1	at			2
22	No Ob.						15		1	a.			2
23	a. H.	4h	at		b.	2	16		1		2		2
24	b. S.	3	a.	7h	a.	1	17		2		3		1
25		2h		4		1h	18	a.	h		3	a.	1
26	at			3h	b.	1	19	at			1		1

# C Y P R U S

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1746	Quality of Weather.	6	Quality of Weather.	4	Quality of Weather.	11	1746	Quality of Weather.	6	Quality of Weather.	2	Quantity of Weather.	11
		M		N		N			M		N		N
July	b. E. H.	3	a. E. H.	1h	b. E. H.	1	Sept.	b. S.	h	a. S.	1	b. S.	3
20		3		1h		1	11		3		2		3
21		2		1h	a.	h	12		3		2		2
22		2		4	b.	h	13		3		3		h
23		1h		3h	a.	h	14		1h		3		1h
24		3h		2		h	15		2h		4	at	
25		2		2h	at		16		1		4		
26		2h		3	a.	1	17		1		4	a.	1
27		2		3		1h	18	at	h		5		1h
28		2		6		1h	19	a.	1		6		3
29		1		5h		3	20	b.	1		6h		3
30	a.	h		5h		3	21	a.	1		8		3
Aug.				5h		2	22		2h	a. E. H.	9h		5h
1	b.	1		5h		2h	23		3h		1h		5
2	a.	1		7		4h	24		4		2h		7
3		2		4h		1	25		2	at	3		5
4		1		3h	at	h	26		1		3		4
5	at	h		5	at		27		1		4		2
6	b.	1h		3h	a.		28	b.	1		5h		h
7		1		4	b.	h	29		1h	a. S.	2h		3
8	at	2		2h			30		3h		3		1
9		1		3h	b.	3	Octob.		3		3		h
10		1		4		3	1	a.	2		6	a.	3
11	at	1h		2h		4h	2	b.	1		3	b.	4h
12	b.	1		3		5	3		1		3		4
13		2		4	at		4	a.	1h	a. S.	2h		7
14		4		2h			5	b.	2h		4h		5
15	at	1		3h		3	6		3		3		8
16	b.	1		1	b.	1	7		2		3		2
17		2	at	1		2h	8	a.	1	b.	3		3
18		4	a.	h		3	9	b.	4		1h		4
19		3		2		4	10		5		3		7
20		4	b.	2		5	11		6h		2h		5
21		5		2		6	12		5		4h		8
22		6		2h		7h	13	a. H.	1h	b. H.	1h	b. H.	2
23		7h		3		7h	14	b.	1h	at	2		2
24		7h		4		7	15		3h	b.	3		5
25		9		3		6	16		6		3		7
26		8h		2h		6	17		7		3		5h
27		8h		3h		7	18		5	at	1h		4
28		7h		3h		6	19		3				2h
29		7h		3h		6	20		2h	b.	2		4
30		7h		3h		7	21		5		1		4
Sept.		7h		3h		7	22		5		2		4
1		7h		3h		7	23		5		2		4
2	a. S.	2	a. S.	5	a. S.	4h	24		5		2		4
3		1		5h		6	25		6	at	1h		4
4		2		8h		4	26		3h	a.	1		1h
5		2h	No Ob.	7		4	27		4				
6		3		7h		4	28		2h		2h		1
7		2h		6h	b.	1	29		3		h		2
8		1		5		1	30		4h	at			3h
9							Nov.						
10							1						
							2						
							3						

1746	Quality of Weather	6 M	Quality of Weather	3 after N	Quality of Weather	11 N	1746	Quality of Weather	6 M	Quality of Weather	3 after N	Quality of Weather	11 N
Nov.							Dec.						
4	b. H.	6	b. H.	3	b. H.	8	29	at T.		a. T.	1	at T.	
5	at W.		a. W.	3	at W.		30				3	a.	1
6	b.	3		1	b.	5	31	b.	1		4		2h
7		5	b.	1		2	1746-7						2h
8		3h	at			2	Jan.						
9		3h	a.	1		1	1	a.	2h		5		2h
10		2		2		2	2		2	No Ob.			
11		1		2	a.	1	3	No Ob				a.	1
12	at			2		1h	4	b. T.	1	No Ob.		b.	2
13	a.	1		4		2	5		2	b. T.	4		6
14		1h		5		2	6		8		5h	at C.	
15		2		5h		5	7	at C.			6h		
16		2h		4h		3	8	b.	1		8	a.	h
17		1		3		1	9	at			6h	at	
18	b.	1		2	at		10				5h	a.	2
19		2	at		b.	1h	11	a.	h		3	No Ob.	
20		1	a.	1		1	12		2h		4	a.	4
21		2h	at			2h	13		6h		3		6
22		4	b.	1		3h	14		6h		3		7
23		4		3		4	15		5		4		6h
24		5		2		4	16		6		2h		6
25		6		1h		4	17		7		2		7
26		4		1		4	18		3		1		8h
27		5		2		6	19	b. T.	1	at		a. T.	h
28		7		4		5	20	at				b.	1
29		5		3		4	21	b.	1	b.	1		1
30		5		2		3	22	a.	h	a.	2	a.	1
Dec.							23		1		1		h
1		4		2		3	24	at			1	at	
2		4		2		4	25				1	a.	1
3		4		3		3h	26	a.	1		1		1
4		4		3		3	27		1		2		1
5		5		4		6	28		2		2		1h
6		6		3h		5	29		2		2		1
7		6		3		5	30		1		1h		h
8		6h		4		6	31		h		1	b.	h
9		7		4		6h	Feb.						
10		9		6		9	1	b.	h	at			1
11	b. T.	1	a. T.	3	b. T.	1	2		1	b.	1		1
12		2		2		1h	3		1	h	1		1
13		3		1		2	4	a.	1	a.	1		1
14		2	b.	1h		2	5		2		2h		1
15		2	at			1	6		2		3		3
16		1	a.	2	at		7		3		3		2
17	at			2	a.	1	8		2h		3		1h
18			at		b.	2h	9		1h		1	at	
19	b.	4	a.	1		3	10		h		1	a.	1
20		3	b.	1		3	11		1		2		1h
21		3		1h		3	12		1		3		2h
22		3		2		4	13		2		4		4h
23		5		4		5	14		4		4h		4h
24		6		3		5	15		5		6		5
25		5		3		4	16		6		5h		5
26		5		1		2h	17		5		5h		6
27		2h	a	2		1	18		6		6		6
28		1h		1	at		19		6		6h		6

# C Y P R U S.

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1746-7	Quality of Weather.	6 M	Quality of Weather.	2 after N.	Quality of Weather.	11 N <sup>t</sup>	1747	Quality of Weather.	6 M	Quality of Weather.	2 after N	Quality of Weather.	11 N <sup>t</sup>
Feb.							April						
20	a. T.	6h	a. T.	7	a. T.	6h	14	at W.		at W.		b. W.	1
21		7		8		7	15	b.	1h	b.	1h		1h
22		6		5h		4h	16		2		2h		3
23		5h		2h		2h	17		2h		2h		2
24		1	at		b.	2	18		2	a.	1h	at	
25	b.	2	b.	3		4	19	at			h		
26		3		3		3h	20				h		
27		3h		2		3h	21	a.	h		1h		
28		3h		2		2h	22		h		2	a.	1h
March							23		1		3		2
1		2	a.	1		h	24		2h		3h		3
2		h		1	at		25		3h		4h		4h
3	a.	1		2	a.	2	26		4		6h		5h
4		2h		3		2	27		5		7h		6h
5		2h		1h	at		28		6h		8		7
6		h		h	a.	h	29		7		8		7h
7		1	at		b.	1	30		8		8		8h
8	b.	1				1	May						
9		h	a.	2h	a.	1	1		3		9		8h
10	a.	h		2		1h	2		3		9		9h
11		2h		5		4h	3		7	a. II.	2	a. II.	3h
12		4h		5		4h	4	a. II.	1h		3h		3h
13		5		4h		4	5		2h		7h		6h
14		4h		7		5	6		h		7h		7h
15		6		6h		5	7		7		7h		8
16		6h		6h		5	8		h		7h		8
17		6		5h		5	9		7h	a. S.	1h		8
18		5h		5h		5	10		6h	b.	1		7h
19		5h		6		5h	11		3		1		8
20		5h		7		6	12		5		1		9
21		6h		6		6h	13		6h	at			8
22		7h		8		7	14		5h	b.	2		5h
23	No Ob.						15		h		2h		5h
24	No Ob.				a.	6	16		3h		2		6h
1747							17		5h		4		5
25		6		5h		5	18		5h		4h		5h
26		5		5		4h	19		3		6		4
27		4h		5		4	20		1h		5h		4
28		5	a. W.	2h		8	21	at			5		5
29		8	a. T.	8		7	22	a.	3		4h		5
30		h		8		7h	23		5		3	No Ob.	
31		3	at W.			8h	24	No Ob.					
April							25	No Ob.				a.	7h
1		9	a. T.	9		9	26	a.	7h	b.	1h		8
2		8h	at W.			9	27		3		1		8h
3		9h	a. T.	4h	a. W.	3	28		8h		h		8
4	a. W.	2		2h		h	29		7		1		8
5		1	at		at		30	b. S.	4h	at		b. S.	1h
6	at		b. W.	1	b.	1	31		2h	a.	1		1
7	b.	1		h		1h	June						
8		1h		4h		2h	1		2				2
9		3		3h		4	2		5h	at	1h		3
10		4	No Ob			3h	3		5	b.	1h		3
11		4	No Ob.			4	4		5		1		2h
12		3h	No Ob			1	5		4	at			1
13		1	b. W.	h		h	6		4	a.	1		1

C Y P R U S.

1747	Quality of Weather	6 M	Quality of Weather.	2 after N	Quality of Weather.	11 N <sup>t</sup>	1747	Quality of Weather.	6 M	Quality of Weather.	2 after N	Quality of Weather.	11 N <sup>t</sup>
June							June						
7	b. S.	1	a. S.	2	b. S.	h	19	a. S.	3	a. S.	8	a. S.	7
8		1h		2		h	20		3h		6h		9h
9		2h		5h	a.	1	21	b. E.H.	2	a. E.H.	2	b. E.H.	2
10		2		3		1	22		1		3h	a.	1h
11	at			4		2	23		3h		4	at	
12	a.	h		4		2	24		3		2	b.	2
13	at			3h		2	25		6h	at			2
14	a.	2		4		2h	26		4				3
15	at			5		2	27		5				5
16	b.	1		4		2	28		7	b.	h		3
17		h		5		3h	29		5	a.	2		h
18	a.	1		8		2h	30		5	b.	h		4

T H E R-

## THERMOMETER TABLE,

A T

A L E P P O,

From Sept. 21, 1747, to Sept. 21, 1749.

1747	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1747	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1747	Hours	Therm.	Winds
Sept.				Nov.				Dec.			
21	3 pm	82	NW 1	5	3 pm	68h	W 1	3	3 pm	60	NW 1
22	3 pm	81h	NW 1	6			variable	4			NW 2
23	3 pm	81	NW 1	7	10 am	67	1W 2	5	9 am	58	NW 1
24	3 pm	84	NW 1	8	9 am	65h	SW 2	6	3 pm	59	NW 1
25	8 am	78	NW 1	9	3 pm	66h	SW 3		9 am	58	E 1
	3 pm	82	NW 1	10	3 pm	65	NW 3		3 pm	58h	NE 1
26	3 pm	83	NW 1	11	3 pm	66	NW 1	7	9 am	57h	NE 1
27	3 pm	85	SW 2	12			NE 2	8	3 pm	58	NW 1
28	3 pm	82	W 2	13			SE 3		9 am	57	E 1
29	3 pm	82	W 2	14	9 am	61	E 1		3 pm	57h	E 2
30	3 pm	81	W 2	15	3 pm	62	NW 1	9	9 am	57h	E 3
Oct.				16	3 pm	63	NW 1	10	3 pm	58h	E 2
1	3 pm	81	W 2	17	3 pm	62	NW 1		9 am	57	NE 2
2	3 pm	82	NE 2	18	3 pm	62h	SW 1	11	3 pm	59	NE 2
8	3 pm	83	SW 2	19	3 pm	63	W 4		9 am	57	NE 2
11	3 pm	83	NW 1	20			NW 1	12	3 pm	53h	E 3
13	3 pm	81	NE 2	21	3 pm	63	NW 1	13	8 am	57	E 2
19	3 pm	73	NW 1	22	3 pm	63	W 1		3 pm	57	SE 1
20	8 am	73	NW 2	23			E 2	14	8 am	57	NE 1
	3 pm	73	E 1	24	3 pm	63	NE 1		3 pm	57	E 2
21	8 am	71	NE 1	25	3 pm	63	NE 3	15	8 am	55h	E 2
	3 pm	74	NW 2	26	3 pm	63	E 2		3 pm	56	NE 1
22	8 am	71h	W 1	27	3 pm	61	SE 1	16	8 am	55h	NE 2
	3 pm	72h	NW 3	28	3 pm	60	NE 1	17	8 am	55	E 2
24	3 pm	69	SE 1	29	3 pm	60	NE 1		3 pm	55	E 3
31	3 pm	72h	W 1	30			SW 1	18	8 am	55	N 1
Nov.				Dec.					3 pm	57	W 1
1	3 pm	72h	1E 1	1	3 pm	61	SW 2	19	8 am	55	NE 1
2	3 pm	71	NW 2	2	9 am	59	NW 1		3 pm		W 1
3	3 pm	72	SW 3	3	3 pm	60	NW 1	20	8 am	55	E 2
4			W 2				NW 1		3 pm	55	E 3
5	10 am	67	SE 1		9 am	58	NW 1				

1747	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1748	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1748	Hours	Therm.	Winds
Dec.				Jan.				Feb.			
21	8 am	54h	E 3	19	8 am	51	N 1	17	3 pm	53	NE 2
	3 pm	54h	E 3		3 pm	53	N 1	18	8 am	52	NE 2
22	8 am	54	W 2	20	8 am	51	N 1		3 pm	54	N 2
	3 pm	54h	W 2		3 pm	52h	N 1	19	8 am	52h	SW 1
23	8 am	54	NE 2	21	8 am	51	NE 2		3 pm	54h	W 4
	3 pm	54	NE 3	22	8 am	51	NE 1	20	8 am	53	W 1
24	8 am	54	NE 1		3 pm	53	NE 2		3 pm	55	W 2
	3 pm	54	E 1	23	8 am	51	NE 1	21	8 am	53h	W 1
25	8 am	53h	NE by E 2	24	8 am	51	NE 1		3 pm	55	W 3
	3 pm	54	E 2		3 pm	53	NE 2	22	8 am	54	NW 1
26	8 am	53h	NE 1	25	8 am		NE 2		3 pm	55	SW 2
	3 pm	54	NE 1	26	8 am	51	NW 1	23	8 am	54	NW 2
27	8 am	53	N 1		3 pm	53	NW 1		3 pm	56h	NE 2
	3 pm	54h	ESE 1	27	8 am	51	NE 1	24	8 am	54h	N 1
28	8 am	53	NW 1		3 pm	53	NE 1		3 pm	57	E 3
	3 pm	55	NW 2	28	8 am	51	NE 1	25	8 am	55h	NW 1
29	8 am	53h	SE 1		3 pm	52	NE 2		3 pm	58	NW 3
	3 pm	55	SE 2	29	8 am	51	NE 2	26	8 am	56	SW 1
30	8 am	53h	E 1		3 pm	52h	NE 1		3 pm	56h	SW 4
31	8 am	53h	NE 1	30	8 am	51	NE 2	27	8 am	56	ESE 1
	3 pm				3 pm	51h	SW 2		3 pm	60	NW 1
1748				31	8 am	51	WSW 2	28	8 am	56	SW 2
Jan.					3 pm	52	W 3		3 pm	57	SW 4
1	8 am	54	E 2	Feb.				29	8 am	56	SW 4
	3 pm	54	NE 2	1	8 am	51	NE 1		3 pm	57h	SW 4
2	8 am	54	NW 1		3 pm	52h	W 2	Mar.			
	3 pm	54h	W 2	2	8 am	50h	E 2	1	8 am	56h	SW 1
3	8 am	54	NE 2		3 pm	50h	E 3		3 pm	57	W 2
	3 pm	55	E 2	3	8 am	50	NW 1	2	8 am	56	W 3
4	8 am	53h	NE 2		3 pm	50	W 2		3 pm	56h	NW 3
	3 pm	54h	NE 2	4	8 am	50	NE 2	3	8 am	54h	SE 1
5	8 am	53h	NE 2		3 pm	50h	SW 2		3 pm	55	NE 3
	3 pm	54h	NE 3	5	8 am	49h	SW 3	4	8 am	54h	NW 1
6	8 am	54	N 1		3 pm	49h	W 3		3 pm	55	W 4
	3 pm	55	NE 3	6	8 am	49h	W 2	5	8 am	52	NE 1
7	3 pm	54	NE 1		3 pm	50h	W 3		3 pm	54h	NE 3
8	3 pm	55h	NW 3	7	8 am		NW 2	6	8 am	54	NE 1
9	8 am	54	NE 2		3 pm	50h	NE 2		3 pm	55	NW 2
	3 pm	55	NE 2	8	8 am	49h	NE 2	7	8 am	54	E 3
10	8 am	54	NE 1		3 pm	50	NE 1		3 pm	55	NW 2
	3 pm	54h	NE 2	9	8 am	49h	NE 1	8	8 am	54	NE 1
11	8 am	54	SW 3		3 pm	50	NE 2		3 pm	56h	SE 2
	3 pm	55h	SW 4	10	8 am	49h	NE 2	9	8 am	54	NE 3
12	8 am	54	S 3		3 pm	51	NE 2		3 pm	56	NE 3
	3 pm	54	SW 3	11	8 am	49h	NE 2	10	8 am	55	NE 1
13	8 am	53h	SW 3		3 pm	51	NE 2		3 pm	60	NW 1
	3 pm	54	W 3	12	8 am	50	SE 1	11	8 am	56	NE 1
14	8 am	53h	SW 3		3 pm	51	NW 3		3 pm	61	E 1
	3 pm	54	W 3	13	8 am	50	W 3	12	8 am		E 3
15	8 am	53	SW 1		3 pm	51	W 3		3 pm		E 2
	3 pm		W 2	14	8 am	51h	WSW 2	13	8 am	57	W 3
16	8 am	52h	NE 3		3 pm	52	W 3		3 pm	58h	W 3
	3 pm	52	NE 3	15	8 am	51	N 1	14	8 am	57	W 1
17	8 am	52	NW 1		3 pm	52	NE 2		3 pm	61	ENE 2
	3 pm	52h	NW 2	16	8 am	51	E 1	15	8 am	58	NE 1
18	8 am	51h	N 1		3 pm	52h	W 2		3 pm	61	NE 1
	3 pm	52h	NNW 3	17	8 am	51h	NE 1	16	8 am	58	W 3



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1748	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1748	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1748	Hours	Therm.	Winds
June				July				Aug.			
11	8 am	77	NW 2	9			W 3	6	4 pm		W 3
	5 pm	81	NW 3				SW 2	7	7 am	79	SW 2
12	7 am	77	SW 1	10	7 am	79h	SW 2		4 pm		W 3
	4 pm	82	NW 3		4 pm	84	W 3	8	7 am		W 3
13	8 am	78	NW 3	11	7 am	80	NW 3		4 pm		W 3
	4 pm	81	WNW 3		5 pm	83h	W 3	9	7 am	80h	SW 2
14	7 am	77	W 3	12	7 am	80	WNW 2		4 pm	84	W 3
	4 pm	79	W 3		4 pm	83h	W 3	10	7 am	79h	NW 1
15	7 am	76	W 3	13	7 am	81	W 2		4 pm		W 3
	4 pm	78	W 3		5 pm	84h	W 3	11	7 am	80	W 1
16	7 am	76	W 3	14	7 am	81	NW 2		4 pm	83h	W 3
	4 pm	78h	W 3		3 pm	84	W 3	12	7 am	80h	NW 2
17	7 am	75h	W 3	15	7 am	81h	SW 2		4 pm	83	W 3
	4 pm	79	W 3		5 pm	86h	NW 3	13	8 am	80	NW 2
18	7 am	75h	W 3	16	8 am	82h	NW 1		4 pm		NW 3
	4 pm	76	W 3		4 pm	86h	NW 3	14	7 am	80h	NW 1
19	7 am	76	W 3	17	7 am	81	NW 1		4 pm	82h	NW 2
	5 pm	80h	W 4		4 pm	86	NW 3	15	7 am	79	SW 2
20	7 am	76	NW 2	18	7 am	82	NW 2		4 pm	81h	SW 4
	5 pm	82	NW 3		4 pm	86	W 3	16	7 am	80	W 1
21	7 am	78	NW 1	19	7 am	82	NW 2		4 pm	83	WNW 3
	5 pm	82h	SW 4		4 pm	87	NW 3	17	7 am	80	NW 1
22	7 am	79	SW 3	20	8 am	83	SW 2		4 pm		WNW 3
	4 pm	82h	SW 3				W 2	18	8 am	80h	WNW 1
23	8 am	78	W 3	21	7 am	84	NW 2		4 pm	82h	WNW 2
	4 pm	81h	W 4		5 pm	87h	NW 3	19	7 am	81	WNW 1
24	8 am	78	WNW 3	22	7 am	83h	W 2		4 pm	83h	NW 2
	4 pm	81	NW 3		5 pm	88	NW 3	20	7 am	80	SW 1
25	9 am	78	W 3	23	7 am	84	SW 1		4 pm	83	SW 2
	4 pm	81	W 3		11 ditto	86	W 2	21	8 am	81	NW 1
26	8 am	77h	W 3	24	7 am	84	SW 2		4 pm	84	WNW 2
	4 pm	81h	WNW 4		4 pm	86h	W 3	22	8 am	80h	W 1
27	8 am	78h	W 3	25	7 am	82h	W 3		4 pm	83h	WNW 2
	4 pm	81h	W 3		4 pm	84h	NWbW 4	23	8 am	81	NW 1
28	8 am	78h	W 2	26	8 am	81	NW 3		4 pm	84	NW 2
	4 pm	81	W 3		4 pm	83	WNW 3	24	8 am	81	NW 1
29	8 am	78	NW 2	27	7 am	80	NW 1		4 pm		NW 2
	4 pm	80h	W 2		4 pm		NW	25	8 am	80h	SW 2
30	7 am	78	NW 1	28	7 am	80h	NW 1		4 pm	83h	W 3
	5 pm	81h	NW 2		4 pm	82h	NW 2	26	8 am	80	SW 2
July				29	8 am	81	NW 1		4 pm	82h	W 4
1	8 am	78h	N 2	30	7 am	81	N 1		4 pm	79	SW 2
	4 pm	82h	NW 4				NW 2	28	7 am	79	SW 2
2	8 am	78h	NW 2				N 1		3 pm	82h	W 3
			NW 3	31	7 am	81h	N 1	29	7 am	79h	SW 3
3	8 am	79	NW 2		5 pm	84h	NW 2		3 pm	82h	WNW 3
	4 pm	83	NW 1	Aug.				30	8 am	79	W 2
4	7 am	79	NW 1	1	8 am	82	NW 2		3 pm	82	WNW 2
	4 pm	82	SW 2		4 pm	84h	W 3	31	7 am	79	NW 1
5	7 am	78	NW 1	2	8 am	80h	NE 1		3 pm	81h	SW 2
	4 pm	84	W 3		4 pm	84	W 3	Sept.			
6	7 am	80	W 3	3	8 am	81	SW 2	1	7 am	78	SW 2
	4 pm	83	W 3		4 pm	84	SW 3		3 pm	81h	NW 2
7	8 am	80	W 3	4	7 am	80h	W 4	2	7 am	78	SW 2
	5 pm	83	W 3		3 pm	84	W 4		3 pm	78	SW 2
8	8 am	80	SW 1	5	8 am	81	W 3	3	7 am	79	SE 1
	4 pm	82h	W 3		4 pm	83h	W 4				
9	7 am	79	SW 2	6	7 am	79	SW 2				

# A L E P P O.

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1748	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1748	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1748	Hours	Therm.	Winds
Sept.				Oct.				Nov.			
3	4 pm		NE 1	10	3 pm	70h	NW 1	8	3 pm	66h	NW 1
4	7 am	79	SW 1	11	7 am	70	NW 2	9	8 am	65h	NE 1
	3 pm	82	E 1		3 pm	70h	WNW 2		3 pm	66h	NE 2
5	7 am	79	NE 1	12	morn.		E 2	10	8 am	65	N 1
	3 pm	82h	NE 1		5 pm	70h	NW 2		3 pm	65	NE 2
6	7 am	79h	SE 1	13	7 am	68h	N 2	11	8 am	65	NE 2
	4h pm	83	NW 2		3 pm	71	NW 1		3 pm	66	NW 1
7	7 am	79	N 2	14	8 am	69	NW 1	12	8 am	65	variable
	3 pm	82h	N 3		3 pm	72	W 1	13	8 am	64h	SE 1
8	7 am	78	W 3	15	7 am	68	N 1		3 pm	65	SW 3
	3 pm	81h	WNW 4		3 pm	72	NW 1	14	8 am	64	W 2
9	8 am	78	W 2	16	8 am	69	NNW 1		3 pm	65	E 2
	4 pm	83	NW 2		3 pm	72	E 1	15	8 am	64	NNW 2
10	7 am	78	NW 2	17	7 am	68h	WNW 2	16	7 am	63	SE 1
	4 pm		WNW 2		3 pm	70	NE 1		3 pm	64	W 3
11	8 am	79	NW 1	18	8 am	68h	N 1	17	8 am	62h	W 3
	4 pm	82h	WNW 1		4 pm	69h	NE 1		3 pm	64	W 2
12	7 am	78	NNE 2	19	8 am	69	N 1	18	8 am	63	N 2
	4 pm	83	NE 1		3h pm	72	WNW 1		3 pm	64	NE 2
13	8 am	78h	NNW 1	20	8 am	70	NW 1	19	7 am	62	NE 2
	4 pm	82	W 3		3 pm	72	variable		3 pm	63h	ENE 2
14	7 am	78	W 3	21	8 am	69	NE 1	20	8 am	62h	N 1
	4 pm	81h	W 3		3 pm	71	WNW 2		3 pm	63h	NW 2
24	8 am	76	NW 1	22	8 am	68h	NNW 2	21	8 am	62	NW 1
	3 pm	79h	NW 1				NE 1		3 pm	63	N 2
25	7 am	74h	NW 1	23	8 am	68h	NE 2	22	9 am	60	N 2
	3 pm	80	SE 2		3 pm	71	E 1		4 pm	63	NW 2
26	8 am	75h	NW 1	24	7h am	69	N 1	23	10 am	61h	variable
	4 pm	75h	NW 1		3 pm	71h	NE 1		3 pm	62	NW 2
27	7 am	75h	NW 1	25	8 am	68h	NE 1	24	9 am	61	NNW 1
	3 pm	78h	NW 1		3 pm	71h	NE 1		4 pm	61h	NW 1
28	7 am	76h	NW 1	26	8 am	68h	NW 1	25	9 am	60h	NW 1
	4 pm	80	NW 2		3 pm	72	NW 3	26	8 am	59h	E 2
29	7 am	78	NE 1	27	8 am	69h	NNW 1	27	8 am	58h	E 2
	5 pm	81	E 2		3 pm	72h	SW 1		3 pm	59h	ENE 2
30	8 am	77	N 1	28	8 am	68h	NE 2	28	9 am	58	ENE 3
	4 pm	79h	variable		3 pm	72h	E 2		3 pm	ditto	ditto 3
Oct.				29			E 2	29	am	57h	NE 2
1	8 am	71h	NW 1	30	8 am	68h	NW 2		3 pm	58	E 2
	3 pm		E 2		3 pm	70h	NE 2	30	7 am	57	E 3
2	7 am	77	NE 1	31	8 am	69	NE 2		3 pm	57	E 3
	4 pm	81	ENE 3		3 pm	70h	NE 2	Dec.			
3	8 am	78h	NNW 2	Nov.				1	8 am	56h	SW 2
	3 pm	77	SW 2	1	8 am	69	N 1		3 pm	57	NW 2
4	7 am	75	W 1		3 pm	71	NW 1	2	9 am	55h	NE 2
	3 pm	76	variable	2	8 am	69	NW 1	3			ENE 3
5	7 am	75	NW 1		12 md	70h	NW 2	4	8 am	55h	NW 3
	4 pm	75	SW 2	3	8 am	67h	N 3		3 pm	55h	N 3
6	7 am	70	SE 2		3 pm	69h	NNE 3	5	9 am	54h	WSW 2
	4 am	73h	SW 2	4	8 am	66h	NW 1		4 pm	56	W 3
7	8 am	71	NW 1		3 pm	67h	NE 2	6	9 am	55	NE 2
	3 pm	70h	SW 2	5	4 pm	67	WNW 2	7	9 am	54h	W 1
8	8 am	70	E 1	6	8 am	66h	E 2		3 pm	54h	E 2
	3 pm	71	NE 2		3 pm	67h	E 2	8	10 am	53h	E 2
9	8 am	71	S 3	7	8 am	66	NE 2		4 pm	53	E 2
	4 pm	70	NW 3		3 pm	67	FNE 2	9	9 am	53	SE 2
10	8 am	70	NW 3	8	8 am	66	NW 1		3 pm	52h	SE 2

1748	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1749	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1749	Hours	Therm.	Winds
Dec.				Jan.				Feb.			
10	11 am	52h	SE	7	4 pm	51h	N	4	3 pm	54h	W
	3 pm	52h	NE	8	9 am	50h	N	5	8 am	54h	SW
11	9 am	52	NE	9	3 pm	52	NE	6	2 pm	54h	W
	3 pm	52	NNW	9	9 am	50h	N	6	8 am	54h	E
12	9 am	52	SSE	10	3 pm	52	NE	7	3 pm	56	NE
	3 pm	52h	S	10	9 am	50h	NE	7	8 am	54h	E
13	9 am	51h	SE	11	3 pm	51	NNE	8	3 pm	54h	E
	3 pm	52h	SE	11	9 am	50	SE	8	8 am	56	ENE
14	10 am	52	NE	12	3 pm	50h	NE	9	2 pm	56	E
15	10 am	52	SW	12	9 am	50	NE	9	6 am	56	E
	4 pm	54	WNW	13	3 pm	51	SW	10	12 mid	55	E
16	9 am	52	NW	13	9 am	50	W	10	8 am	56	SW
	3 pm	53	WNW	14	3 pm	51h	NW	11	4 pm	56	SW
17	10 am	53	NE	14	7h am	50h	NNW	11	8 am	55	W
	3 pm	54	W	15	9 am	52	W	12	8 am	55	W
18	9 am	52h	NW	15	2 pm	52h	SE	12	8 am	55	W
	3 pm	54	E	16	2 pm	52h	SSW	13	3 pm	56h	W
19	8 am	52h	N	16	9 am	51h	E	13	9 am	56	SW
	3h pm	54	NE	17	3 pm	52	E	14	1 pm	56h	W
20	8 am	52h	NE	17	9 am	51	NW	14	8 am	56h	NW
	3 pm	54	ENE	18	1 pm	53	WNW	15	3 pm	56h	NW
21	7 am	52h	ENE	18	9 am	51h	SW	15	7 am	56h	NW
	3 pm	52h	NE	19	3 pm	53	W	16	3 pm	56h	NW
22	9 am	52	N	19	9 am	52	SW	16	8 am	56	E
	3 pm	52	NW	20	3 pm	53h	SE	17	1 pm	56	NE
23	9 am	52	N	20	8h am	52	ENE	17	8 am	56h	NE
	3 pm	53	SE	21	3 pm	54	NE	18	4 pm	56h	NW
24	7 am	51h	NW	21	7 am	53h	NE	18	7 am	56	NE
	3 pm	53	WNW	22	4 pm	53h	NE	19	4 pm	56h	NW
25	9 am	51h	NW	22	9 am	52h	NE	19	8 am	54	SSW
	3 pm	52	ENE	23	3 pm	52h	NW	20	4 pm	54h	SW
26	9 am	51h	SE	23	9 am	52h	NW	20	9 am	53h	SW
	3 pm	51h	NE	24	3 pm	53h	NW	21	3 pm	54	SW
27	9 am	51	ENE	24	9 am	52h	SW	21	9 am	53	W
	3 pm	51h	NE	25	4 pm	53h	W	22	8 am	58	W
28	9 am	50h	SE	25	9 am	52h	SW	22	8 am	56h	N
	3 pm	51	ENE	26	3 pm	53h	W	23	8 am	56h	ESE
29	8 am	51	NE	26	8 am	52h	SE	23	8 am	56	E
	3 pm	51h	N	27	3 pm	53h	SW	24	1 pm	57	NE
30	9 am	51	N	27	8 am	53h	SW	24	7 am	57h	NE
	3 pm	53	N	28	3 pm	53h	SW	25	3 pm	57h	N
31	9 am	51h	NE	28	8 am	53	W	25	8 am	56h	N
	3 pm	53	NE	29	3 pm	54	WSW	26	12	52	N
1749				29	8 am	53	SE	26	8 am	50h	NW
Jan.				30	3 pm	54h	NE	27	2 pm	51h	W
1	9 am	52	NE	30	8 am	53h	NE	27	8 am	51	NW
	2h pm	54	E	31	3 pm	55	NE	28	3 pm	52	NW
2	9 am	52	ESE	31	8 am	54	NE	28	8 am	51	E
	4 pm	53	W	Feb.	3 pm	56	ESE	29	3 pm	52h	NE
3	9 am	52	ESE	1	9 am	55	SW	Mar	7 am	51h	SE
	3 pm	52h	ESE	2	3 pm	56	W	8	8 am	51h	E
4	9 am	52	SE	2	7 am	54h	NE	9	8 am	51h	NE
	3 pm	52h	SW	3	ditto	54	NE	10	3 pm	54	W
5	8 am	51h	SW	4	8 am	54	W	11	8 am	52	N
	3 pm	53	WSW	5	3 pm	54h	W	12	3 pm	54h	W
6	9 am	51	ENE	6	8 am	54	NW	13	8 am	53	NW
7	9 am	50h	NNE	7	8 am	54	NW	14	8 am	53	NW

# A L E P P O.

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1749	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1749	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1749	Hours	Therm.	Winds
Mar.				Apr.				Apr.			
4	3 pm	54		1	3 pm	58	W	30	4 pm	68	WNW 3
5	7 am	53	NE	2	9 am	58	NE	May	8 am	64	NW 2
6	3 pm	54	NW	3	3 pm	58h	variab.	1	4 pm	67	W 2
7	7 am	53h	SW	4	9 am	58h	NE	2	5 pm	66	NW 3
8	3 pm	55	W	5	4 pm	60	SW	3	8 am	64	N 2
9	7 am	54	SW	6	8 am	59	SW	4	4 pm	68	NW 3
10	3 pm	55	NW	7	4 pm	61	W	5	8 am	65	NW 2
11	7 am	53h	NW	8	8 am	60	WNW	6	5 pm	67h	W 4
12	3 pm	55	W	9	3 pm	61	W	7	6 am	64	SW 1
13	7 am	54	NE	10	9 am	60	NW	8	6 pm	66h	NW 2
14	3 pm	55	WNW	11	3 pm	61	W	9	7 am	65	NE 2
15	6 am	54	NW	12	4 pm	59	W	10	4 pm	69h	NE 2
16	3 pm	56	E	1	9 am	57h	W	11	8 am	65	NE 2
17	9 am	55	NE	2	4 pm	61	W	12	6 am	64h	NW 1
18	8 nt	56	S	3	7 am	57	W	1	8 am	66	NW 3
19	8 am	56	NE	4	7 am	57	W	2	5 pm	69h	NW 3
20	3 pm	56h	SW	5	7 am	58	variable	3	7 am	65h	NW 1
21	8 am	56	SW	6	5 pm	61	E	4	4 pm	69h	W 3
22	3 pm	56h	NW	7	7 am	58h	ENE	5	8 am	66	SW 3
23	8 am	56	NW	8	2 pm	68	ditto	6	4 pm	70	WSW 4
24	3 pm	56h	SW	9	7 am	60h	NW	7	7 am	67	S 1
25	8 am	56h	WSW	10	12 n	66	W	8	5 pm	69	W 3
26	3 pm	57h	W	11	6 am	59h	N	9	7 am	64h	NW 3
27	8 am	56	SW	12	2 pm	67	NW	10	5 pm	67h	NW 3
28	4 pm	56	WSW	1	6 am	62	N	11	4 pm	67	WNW 2
29	2 pm	57	W	2	6 pm	73h	E	12	8 am	65h	NW 2
30	8 am	56h	NE	3	6 am	66	NE	13	5 pm	68	SE 1
31	3 pm	56h	NE	4	2 pm	72	NW	14	8 am	65	NE 2
1	8 am	55h	NE	5	7 am	65h	NW	15	6 pm	71	SE 1
2	2 pm	56h	NE	6	2 pm	71h	SE	16	6 am	67	NE 3
3	9 am	56	W	7	7 am	65	SE	17	6 am	67	NE 1
4	3 pm	56h	W	8	2 pm	66h	SW	18	4 pm	70h	W 3
5	8 am	56	W	9	6 am	63	SW	19	6 am	64h	NW 1
6	3 pm	57	variab.	10	5 pm	65h	W	20	8 am	67	SE 1
7	8 am	56h	W	11	7 am	63	W	21	2 pm	72	NE 2
8	2 pm	57	W	12	4 pm	66	W	22	9 am	69	NE 2
9	9 am	57h	SW	1	7 am	62h	W	23	2 pm	72	NW 3
10	3 pm	58	SW	2	4 pm	64h	W	24	6 am	69	NW 2
11	8 am	57h	WSW	3	7 am	62h	SE	25	4 pm	72h	W 2
12	4 pm	58	W	4	4 pm	64	W	26	7 am	72	W 1
13	9 am	57	W	5	7 am	62	SE	27	4 pm	73	W 3
14	3 pm	57h	W	6	4 pm	65	NW	28	9 am	71	W 3
15	9 am	57	SW	7	8 am	63	SE	29	3 pm	73	W 3
16	9 am	57	NW	8	4h pm	67	SE	30	7 am	70h	W 2
17	8 am	56	NW	9	8 am	64	ESE	31	8 am	70h	W 3
18	3 pm	57	NW	10	3 pm	70	ESE	1	4 pm	73	W 3
19	7 am	57	W	11	7 am	65	NW	2	9 am	72	W 2
20	3 pm	56	W	12	9 am	64	W	3	6 pm	74	W 3
21	8 am	56	NE	1	4 pm	66	W	4	9 am	71h	SW 2
22	3 pm	57	NW	2	9 am	65	SW	5	5 pm	75h	NW 2
23	8 am	57	SW	3	5 pm	68h	SW	6	8 am	72h	WNW 2
24	9 am	57	NW	4	7 am	63h	NW	7	4 pm	75	W 4
25	9 am	57h	NW	5	4 pm	69	S	8	8 am	72h	W 2
26	3 pm	57h	W	6	8 am	65	NW	9	4 pm	73	W 3
27	8 am	57h	NW	7	3 pm	66h	NW	10	8 am	71h	W 3
28	9 am	57h	NW	8	8 am	64	WNW	11	4 pm	74h	W 3
29	3 pm	57h	NW	9	8 am	64	WNW	12			
30	8 am	57h	NW	10				13			
31	9 am	57	NW	11				14			
1	3 pm	57h	W	12				15			
2	8 am	57h	NW	1				16			

1749	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1749	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1749	Hours	Therm.	Winds			
June				July				Aug.						
1	8 am	73h	W	1	4 pm	83	NW	2	2	4 pm	83	W	3	
	4 pm	77	W	3	7 am	78h	NW	1	3	7 am	80	SW	2	
2	8 am	74h	NW	1	4 pm	82h	NW	1		5 pm	83h	W	2	
	5 pm	78h	NW	3	7 am	80	NW	1	4	7 am	81	SW	2	
3	7 am	74	NW	3	7 am	84	SW	2		5 pm	84h	W	1	
4	8 am	73	NW	3	6 am	80	SW	2	5	7 am	81	W	2	
	4 pm	77	NW	1	7 pm	85	NW	3	6	7 am	82	W	2	
5	8 am	73h	NW	2	9	7 am	82	NW	1		5 pm	85	W	3
	3 pm	76	W	3	4 pm	85	NW	3	7	7 am	85h	W	2	
6	5 am	73h	NW	1	10	7 am	81h	SW	1		3 pm	85	W	2
7	8 am	74h	SW	1		4 pm	85	NW	3	8	7 am	81h	W	1
	5 pm	78h	NW	3	11	7 am	82	SW	1		6 pm	84	W	1
8	8 am	75	NW	3		4 pm	86	W	3	9	8 am	81h	W	1
	4 pm	79h	NW	3	12	7 am	85h	SW	1		4 pm	85	W	1
9	7 am	74	W	2		4 pm	85	W	3	10	7 am	81	NW	2
	4 pm	77h	W	4	13	7 am	81h	W	3		3 pm	83	W	3
10	7 am	73	W	3		4 pm	84	W	3	11	7 am	79	SW	2
11	8 am	73h	W	2	14	6 am	80	W	2		4 pm	83h	W	2
	5 pm	76h	W	2		4 pm	84	W	3	12	7 am	80h	SW	2
12	8 am	74	NW	2	15	7 am	80	W	3		3 pm	83h	NW	2
	4 pm	78	WNW	2		4 pm	84	W	3	13	7 am	80	W	2
13	7 am	73h	NW	2	16	7 am	80	W	3		4 pm	83	W	2
	3 pm	78	NW	3		4 pm	83h	W	3	14	7 am	79h	W	2
14	6 am	73	W	3	17	7 am	79	W	3		5 pm	83	W	2
	4 pm	79	NW	2		4 pm	83	W	3	15	8 am	79	W	2
15	8 am	75	NW	3	18	7 am	80	W	2		5 pm	81	NW	2
	4 pm	79h	NW	2		4 pm	84	W	3	16	7 am	78	NW	1
16	8 am	75	W	3	19	8 am	82	variab.	1		5 pm	81h	NW	1
	4 pm	80	NW	2		4 pm	84	NW	2	17	7 am	79	NW	1
17	8 am	75	NW	3	20	7 am	81h	NW	2		5 pm	82	NW	2
	8 pm	82	NW	3		4 pm	85h	NW	2	18	7 am	78h	NW	1
18	10 am	80h	NW	3	21	7 am	81	W	3		6 pm	82h	W	2
	3 pm	83	NW	2		4 pm	83h	W	3	20	9 am	79h	W	2
19	7 am	76	W	2	22	8 am	81	W	3		3 pm	81h	W	3
	3 pm	83	S	2		4 pm	84	W	3	21	7 am	77	S	2
20	3 pm	83h	NW	2	23	8 am	81	W	3		4 pm	81h	W	2
	9 am	78h	N	2		4 pm	84	W	3	22	7 am	77h	W	2
21	4 pm	83	NW	2	24	6 am	81	W	2		4 pm	81	W	3
	7 am	77	W	2		4 pm	84	W	3	23	7 am	77h	W	2
22	4 pm	82	W	2	25	7 am	81	W	3		5 pm	80	W	3
	7 am	78	W	2		4 pm	84h	W	3	24	7 am	77	W	2
23	4 pm	82	W	3	26	8 am	81	W	2		4 pm	81	W	2
	3 pm	80	W	3		4 pm	84	W	2	25	7 am	77	W	1
24	8 am	78	W	2	27	7 am	80	SW	2		6 pm	81	W	2
	5 pm	81	W	2		4 pm	84h	S	2	26	7 am	77	W	2
26	8 am	78	NW	1	28	7 am	80	SW	1		8 am	78	W	1
	4 pm	82	N	2		4 pm	84	W	3	27	5 pm	81	W	1
27	8 am	79	NW	2	29	7 am	81	W	3		8 am	78	W	1
	4 pm	83	NW	3		3 pm	84h	W	4	28	4 pm	81	W	1
28	7 am	80	NW	1	30	7 am	82	W	2		8 am	78	calm	
	5 pm	84	N	3		3 pm	84h	W	2	29	5 pm	82	NW	1
29	7 am	80	NW	2	31	7 am	82	W	3		6 am	79	W	1
	4 pm	83	W	3		4 pm	84	W	3	30	1 pm	84	E	2
30	7 am	80	NW	1	Aug.					Sept.				
	3 pm	84	NW	3	1	7 am	81	SW	2	1	8 am	82h	NW	1
July					2	4 pm	84	W	3		5 pm	84	NW	1
1	7 am	79	variab.	1		7 am	80	SW	1	2	7 am	80	W	1

# A L E P P O

311

1749	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1749	Hours	Therm.	Winds	1749	Hours	Therm.	Winds
Sept.				Sept.				Sept.			
2	5 pm	83	SW	9	5 pm	83h	W	15	5 pm	76	NW 2
3	7 am	79	SW	10	8 am	80h	NW	16	8 am	75	W 1
4	4 pm	82	W	11	4 pm	83h	W	17	8 am	75	N 1
5	7 am	79	SW	12	8 am	80	W	18	4 pm	77	W 1
6	5 pm	82	W	13	4 pm	82	W	19	8 am	74	N 1
7	7 am	80	SW	14	8 am	79	W	20	4 pm	77	NW 1
8	5 pm	81h	S	15	4 pm	81	W	21	7 am	74	NW 1
9	8 am	80	S	16	8 am	77	NW	22	5 pm	78	SW 2
10	4 pm	84h	E	17	12 noon	77h	SW	23	9 am	76	W 2
11	7 am	87h	NW	18	7 am	74	E	24	4 pm	77	W 2
12	4 pm	83h		19	3 pm	75	SW	25	9 am	75	NW 1
13	7 am	80	calm	20	7 am	75	W	26	4 pm	77	W 1
14	8 am	80h	ditto								

F I N I S.















Bound by

*Bha:ati*

13, Patwarbagan Lane,

Date..20-JUN-1958